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S. STACEI · DE · GRIMALDIS · ARMIG: SAS. 1824.

Miscellaneous Writings

FROM

PRINTED & MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

BY THE LATE

STACEY GRIMALDI, F.S.A.

BORN 1790. DIED 1863.

AUTHOR OF

"ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ;" "ROTULI DE DOMINABUS;"
"SUIT OF ARMOUR;" "THE TOILET;" SYNOPSIS
OF ENGLISH HISTORY;" ETC., ETC.

* * *

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MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.

PART III.

Royal Expenses.

To the Editor of "The Times."

December 26, 1805.

SIR,

As it may amuse your readers to compare the expenses and diversions of our Princes 300 years ago with those of the present day, I send you memoranda copied from a publication of the late Mr. Astle, the Antiquary.

I am, &c. A.B.

Extracts.

From a MS. book in the Remembrancer's Office, containing several expences of King Henry the VIIth., and almost every page signed by himself.

13th Henry VIIth, 1498.

Item to a woman for 3 apples		12d.
„ for 2 pair of bellows		10d.
„ for the King's logs at tennis		12d.
„ for loss of balls there		3d.
N.B.—The King's Sunday offering seems to be uniformly	6s.	3d.
To the preacher of the day	20s.	
Item for 3 sackbath's wages	6l.	
Item for 3 string mynstrels wages	5l.	
„ for offering, St. George's day	30s.	
„ John Seud—nonick—Rebeck, per month	43s.	
Item for the ferry boats of Rochester	56s.	4d.

14th Henry VIIth, 1499.

Item a reward given for apples by Thomas footman		20d.
Item to a strange taberer in reward	66s.	8d.
„ to a strange tumbler in reward	20s.	
„ for healing a Seke mand	6s.	8d.
N.B.—This charge occurs frequently, and was perhaps the piece of gold given by the King in touching for the evil.		
Item July 20, to the Mayor of Rochester towards the bridge	100s.	
Item for a stringed minstree for 1 month's wages of August last passed	15s.	
Item for finding three hares	6s.	8d.
N.B.—This occurs frequently.		
Item To a piper at Huntingdon	2s.	

„ for apples presented by a woman			4d.
„ for breaking of hedges at Wescome			20d.
„ for my Lord Prince's organ player for a quarter's wages ending at Michael		10s.	
Item for 3 dozen of leder gloves		12s.	
Item for the yeomen of the King's chamber for their month's wages of November last passed	67l.	8s.	8d.
Item for the wages of the seike yeomen		60s.	
Item to a tumbler at my Lord Bathes		20s.	
Item to the players of London in reward		10s.	
Item to the tabouretts and a tumbler		20s.	
Item to my Lord Dudley's servant for bringing up a money maker		13s.	6d.
Item to a Scotch fole in reward		13s.	4d.
Item to Sir Thomas Brandon for a horse	4l.		
„ for another	4l.		
„ for a third		66s.	8d.
„ to a Dutchman for a cage	4l.		
„ to Master Bernard the blind poet		100s.	
„ to William Est for digging the conduit at Woodstock	20l.		
„ to the Abbot of Reading for lede brought for Woodstock	16l.		
„ for carriage of the same		18s.	
„ to Jakes Haute, for the conduyt at Woodstock upon a bill	10l.	12s.	10d.
Item to a man and woman for strawberryes		8s.	4d.
Item to the Bishop of Bangor's cheeses at Lantory *N.B.*—This frequently.		6s.	8d.
Item for a woman for a red rosse		2s.	
„ For the hyre of a cart from London to Woodstock		10s.	
Item to Robert Frost for apples and cakes		6s.	8d.
Item to last, for writing of a booke		6s.	8d.
Item to one who presented 2 cakes and a cheese		13s.	4d.
Item to Sir Robert Carson's servant for an horse		40s.	
Item to Danyell riding to Shene and Thestleworth		2s.	
Item to a pair of trussling cofres boughte		10s.	
Item to a fellow with a berde a spye, in reward		20s.	
Item to 2 months spreges, in reward		20s.	
Item paid for 2 playes in the hall		26s.	8d.
Item to the King's players for a reward		100s.	
Item to John Ibey, a spye, in reward		13s.	6d.
Item to one who brought the King a lyon		53s.	4d.
Item to a spye who dwelleth in the West Country		20s.	
Item to him that brought the prostica cous		6s.	8d.
Item to the King's play at cardes		100s.	
For the King at tables, chess, glasses, &c.		56s.	8d.
Item to the players that begged by the way		6s.	8d.
Item to a little feloo of Shaftesbury		20s.	
Lost to my Lord Morging at buttes		6s.	8d.
Item to Pechie the fole, in reward		6s.	8d.
Item to Ashbyby, for writing of a book		3s.	4d.
Item to Sir Edward Boroughe which the King lost at buttes with his crossebow		13s.	4d

Item to a Spaniard that played the fole . .	60s.		
„ to a woman that troke a haggey by the way .			12d.
Item to Diego, the Spanish fole, in reward .	20s.		
„ to the shippes boats that brought the King's Grace to and fro the shippe, the Swan .	40s.		
Item to the mareners of the same Swan . .	6l.	13s.	4d.
Item to the mynstrells that playd therein . ,		13s.	6d.
Item to Diego the Spanish fole, in reward .		6s.	8d.
Item to a Scot, an espye, in reward . .	40s.		
Item to one who presented the King with a mole .	20s.		
Item to one who broughte a lamprey, in reward .	4s.		
Item to Harry Poynings, the King's godson, in reward	20s.		
Item to the fole, the Duke of Lancastre			
Item to finding one hare	30s.		4d.
Item to Pudesay, piper in the bagpipes . .	6s.		8d.

These items are not following each other, but copied from various places in the book. Henry VII. began his reign 1485 and died 1509.

[" *The Times*," *London, 27 December, 1805.*]

Historical Account of the Family of the Grimaldis.

The Family of the Grimaldis, which ranked as the third foreign princely house of France, is one of the most illustrious of Italy and ancient in Europe. It is descended from *Cimbrivus* the 7th male descendant of *Gomer* the grandson of *Noah*, but no very particular account of them can be ascertained till the reign of *Antenor* (*Rex Cimbrii*) who died in the year of the world 3561, above four centuries before the birth of Christ. His issue were Kings of Sicambia, till the year 3965, when they became Kings of the Franks, so called from Francus their king; the country of Franci being what was anciently called Sicambria. Thus they continued till the year of our Saviour 328, when their title was changed to that of Dukes of the West Franks, the kingdom having gone to the eldest branch. They afterwards became dukes of the East Franks, and in the year 419, they regained their sovereignty in the person of *Pharamon*, who was elected king of the West Franks. About 450, the kingdom again passed from them, and they obtained the title of Duke of the Moselle, and Markgrave of the Scheldt. In the year 600, Major Domus of the kings of France, appears to have been their title. In the year 650, the dukedom of Brabant became vested in them, and so continued for three generations. The first duke of Brabant was the first who bore the family name, at that time called *Grimoaldus* (A.D. 650). His great nephew who died A.D. 714, was the second of that name, and from him do the Grimaldis boast their origin of name. About 1300 the name appears to have been altered to *Grimaldi*, and History informs us that *Charles Grimaldi* in 1346, began the attack at the battle of Crecy against the English. (see Grimaldi's seal engraved.) The name at different times has been indiscriminately spelt *Grimoalt*, *Grimoald*, *Grimoaldus*, *Grimaldus*, *Grimaldy*, or *Grimaldi*. In the year 920, the family were, for their valour against the Saracens, invested with the principality of Monaco by the Emperor Otho I., of which place they continued Princes till the late French Revolution. The Grimaldis of Monaco are descended from the Grimaldis of Genoa, as are also the Grimaldis of Bologna, from one of which cities came Alexander Grimaldi, the ancestor of the annexed pedigree, who was in England previous to the year 1699. There is a very old and general report in the family, that he left his country (Genoa) on account of of some intestine disturbances; that he was a general in the army; that one brother went to Spain where he became Marquis and Grandee, the other to France, where he (being also a general) was allowed to retain his rank in the French army, and that himself, who was the third brother, came to England. The report is most likely erroneous; yet it must be stated, that at that time there was a Grimaldi in Spain enjoying the above titles, and a General Grimaldi in France, who fought against Marlboro, at the siege of Oudernarde. With respect to Alexander, he married into one of the first English commoners families, (the Simpsons of Newcastle), and obtained with his wife (as is reported) a fortune of £20,000. Miss Simpson's only sister was married to Lord Seaforth. Alexander's estates, which by the law of the country and his own will would have descended to the eldest branch, were fraudulently obtained by the second son, who disposed of them for some pecuniary consideration to his mother's family (the Simpsons) who at that time held a mortgage on them

which was afterwards foreclosed. With the produce of this treacherous transaction, Charles retired to Georgia, in America, whence no account has been received of him. The rest of the family may be seen by the Pedigree.

The following are some of the principal Titles which have been enjoyed by the Grimaldi Family.

Kings of: Cimmeria—Sicambria—Franks—West Franks—East Franks—Ostro Goths—and Mentz. *Patriarchs*: of the Carolingian and Capetingian Kings of France. *Major Domus*, of the kings Clothary II., Theoderic III., Clovis III., and Childebert III. *Viceroy* of Calabria. *Grand Seneschall* of Rhodes. *Princes of* France—Monaco —Menton—Salern—Saint Catherine. *Markgraves of the* Scheldh. *Dukes of* Burgundy—Champagne—France—West and East Franks—Moselle—Valentinois—Brabant—Benevento. *Marquesses of* Corbons —Campagna—Beaux—Vardes. *Counts of* Sancerre—Ventimiglia—Canosa—Carladez—Bueil. *Seneschals of* Piedmont and Beaucaire. *Cardinals of* Rome. *Vicar of* Charlemain in the Holy Roman Empire. *Doges of* Genoa. *Barons or Lords of* Antibes—Bec Crispin Prat—Lantusque — Roquebrune—Venasque — Choudon — Mirabel—Saint Demetrius—Burzetta—Seitibilline—Vence—Buis—Calvinet—Val de Masso—Boury—Montaler—Sinus Saint Troppeus—Cagne—Carrosio—Ebolo — Petralata—Villeneuve—Villefranche — Mentoni—Caprea—Saint Remy—Rigandé—Turet or Tourette—Renest—Rocasteroni—Seroty—Todon—Chandien—Massonius — Serenti—Remplatu —Bueil — Lerent. *Archbishops of* Oristan—Milan. *Bishops of* Mentz — Main — Arisidia — *Apta Julia* — Grace. *Ambassadors to* France—England—Rome—Germany—Spain, &c., &c.

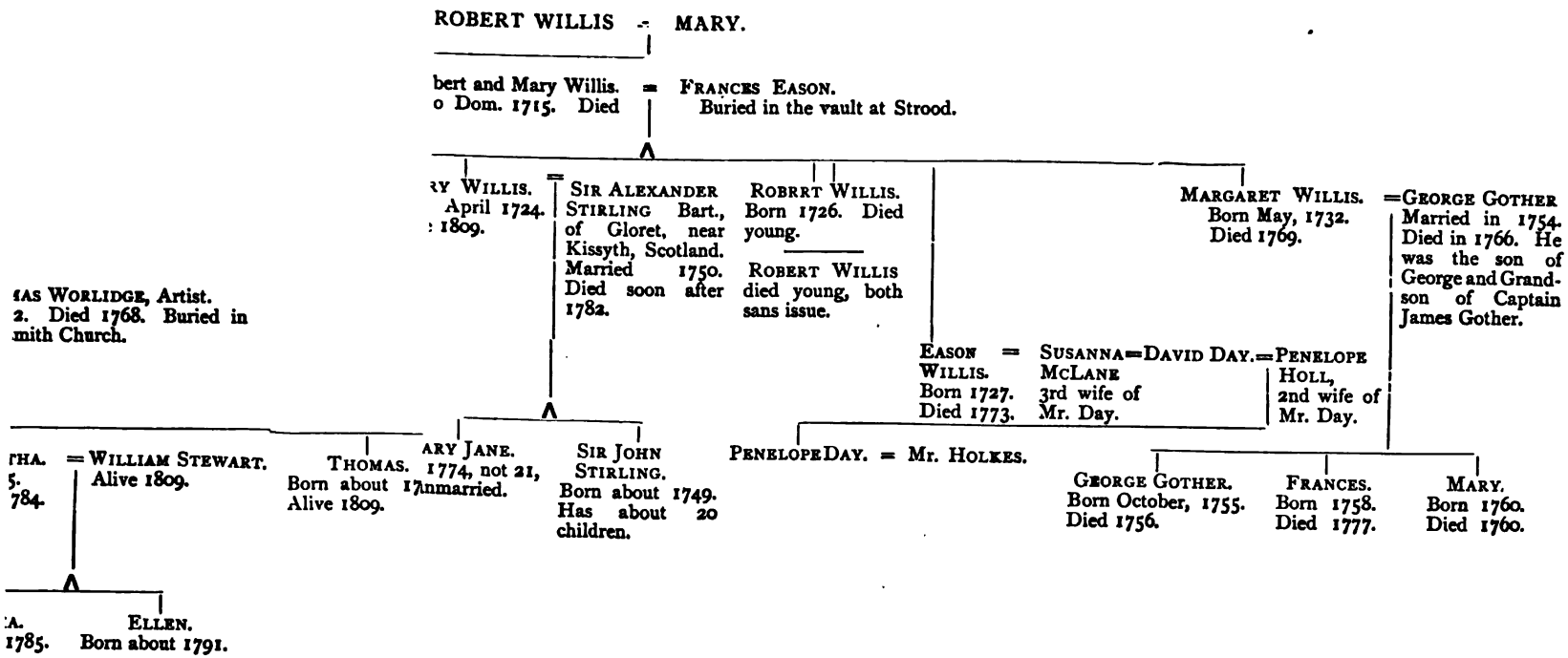
The foregoing are short extracts from: *Anderson's* Genealogies—*Moreri's* Dictionary—Histoire Genealogique et Chronologique des Pairs de France, vol. IV., p. 485. Histories of Genoa, Franee, &c.

Some Account of the Grimaldi Arms.

With respect to the arms of the Grimaldis, the earliest account or document that can be discovered relating to them at this period of the wreck of all their former greatness, is a receipt dated in 1339, given by Charles Grimaldi, acknowledging to have received 10,900 livres for the wages and hire of twelve galleys and their accompaniement of sailors. On this document is a seal in red wax, representing a cavalier holding a shield, the arms of which are "lozengy." The Cavalier is on a horse, which is likewise caparisoned lozengy. This valuable receipt before the late Revolution was in the Cabinet of Mr. Clairambault. In the Chambre des Accomptes, formerly of Paris, was another receipt dated 1374, from Andalot de Grimaut, being for the discharge of his expenses during the period of his government of the town of Caudebec. The arms on this seal are likewise lozengy, with the motto "Andalot de Grimaut." Louis de Grimaud, in a receipt which he gave in 1375 to the treasurer at war, uses a seal with the arms lozengy. Crest; the head of a monster, supporters two griffons. Cosmo de Grimaut in 1385, bore a shield lozengy; crest, a bear's head, supporters two griffons, Motto "Cosme de Grimaut." In 1380, he used the same arms with the exception of the crest, which was either an eagle's or a griffon's head. In 1616, Gaspard Grimaldi bore

lozengy argent and gules; crest, a syren holding a mirror, supporters two savages. It appears therefore, that so far back as the French records bear testimony (1339) the arms of the Grimaldis have been invariably the same, *viz.* lozengy; the crest and supporters being changeable at the fancy of the wearer. The last document relating to them is one dated 1719; Jaques Frances Eleanor Goyon de Matignon, Count of Thorigny was allowed to marry Louis Hypolita Grimaldi, heiress of the Principality of Monaco, on condition of bearing the full arms of Grimaldi. Time however, or rather the chivalric actions of former days, have effected in some degree a change on these bearings. The Grimaldis of Genoa for instance (of which family the other Grimaldis are but branches) retain only the arms "lozengy," in the lower half of their shield—the upper part containing some later augmentation. The Grimaldis of Chateauneuf have placed a full sun in the first and fourth quarters of their shield, and retained the lozengy in the second and third, an addition for some honorable act, which History has not handed down. Among those also who appear to have changed their Arms must be ranked the Grimaldis of England (for by that title must the generation of the accompanying pedigree be henceforth called) who by a drawing still in possession of the family, can trace the actual bearing of Arms different to those already described for upwards of a century. The arms which have been thus borne are, azure a lion rampant proper, tenant a sword also proper; crest, a Saracen's head, doubtless as was the case with the Grimaldis of Chateauneuf and of Genoa, the latter arms are the only remaining memorials of some victory which deserved a better fate than its present oblivion, of some action which of itself has been thought worthy to stand singly as a memorial on the shield of its possessor, and transplant arms which for five centuries had been as well the pride of one half of Europe, as they were the terror of the other. To recount however the glorious actions which have been performed by the Grimaldis in all ages and in all countries, would be an endless task; but it is very plausibly imagined that the Turks head is the reward of some glorious action with those infidels the Saracens, in which wars the Grimaldis were so celebrated that it even gained them the principality of Monaco from the Emperor Otho I. A lion in all countries is the highest distinction of honour in arms, and stands unrivalled as the symbol of majesty and strength; but with the addition of a sword it becomes so matchless honorable as to make the total disusage (even though no positive reason for their origin is at present known) a great and unjustifiable diminution of heraldic and family honor. To retain the primitive arms therefore (lozengy, argent and gules) without discarding the lion rampant on the blue ground is the desire of the Anglican Grimaldis, which it is intended to accomplish by bearing them for the future in the following manner.

"Over a shield lozengy, argent and gules, within a bordure azure, a lion rampant proper, holding in his fore paws a sword also proper. Crests, a Saracen's head, full faced, with a turban and plume, all proper, and a fleur-de-lis issuing out of a foreign princes coronet, between a branch of laurel and a branch of palm, all proper, the symbols of victory and peace. The lozengy, argent and gules, with the fleur-de-lis crest being the original Grimaldi arms, and the lion rampant with the blue bordure, representing the lion rampant on blue ground which have been borne by the Anglican Grimaldis ever since the emigration of their Ancestor from Italy.


ROBERT WILLIS = MARY.
bert and Mary Willis. = FRANCES EASON.
o Dom. 1715. Died Buried in the vault at Strood.
RY WILLIS. = SIR ALEXANDER STIRLING Bart., of Gloret, near Kissyth, Scotland. Married 1750. Died soon after 1782.
April 1724.
1809.
ROBERT WILLIS. Born 1726. Died young.
ROBERT WILLIS died young, both sans issue.
MARGARET WILLIS. Born May, 1732. Died 1769.
=GEORGE GOTHER Married in 1754. Died in 1766. He was the son of George and Grandson of Captain James Gother.
AS WORLDIGE, Artist.
2. Died 1768. Buried in
mith Church.
EASON WILLIS. Born 1727. Died 1773.
= SUSANNA McLANE 3rd wife of Mr. Day.
=DAVID DAY.
=PENELOPE HOLL, 2nd wife of Mr. Day.
THA. = WILLIAM STEWART. Alive 1809.
5.
784.
THOMAS. Born about 17 Alive 1809.
ARY JANE. 1774, not 21, unmarried.
SIR JOHN STIRLING. Born about 1749. Has about 20 children.
PENELOPE DAY. = Mr. HOLKES.
GEORGE GOTHER. Born October, 1755. Died 1756.
FRANCES. Born 1758. Died 1777.
MARY. Born 1760. Died 1760.
A.
1785.
ELLEN. Born about 1791.

E LIBRIS

THOMÆ GEORGII, FILII HIERONYMI KNAPP, ARMIGERI,

DE VICO DICTO NORWOOD, IN COMITATU SURREIÆ,

ET SARÆ ELIZABETHÆ, FILIÆ WILHELMINI HAMBLY,

ARMIGERI, UXORIS EJUS;

QUORUM ALTER OBIIT V DIE JANUARII ANNO SALUTIS MDCCCXLIII.

ÆTATIS SUÆ LXXVI.

ALTERA, VIX SUPERSTES, XXVIII DIE EJUSDEM MENSIS,

ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ LXVI.

IN MEMORIAM PARENTUM

HUNCCE LIBRUM CONSERVARI VOLUIT

MARIA ANNA GRIMALDI.

Memorials

OF THE

Knapp Family,

SHEWING LIKEWISE THEIR KINDRED TO

Sir Thomas White,

FOUNDER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

COLLECTED BY

Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A.

LONDON, 1828.

PRINTED FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAMILY,
BY R. AND S. BENTLEY, DORSET STREET, LONDON.

January 1828.

25 COPIES.

The Knapp Pedigree.

Compiled by Stacey Guinaldo. F.S.A. 1839

Enlarged by Alexander Beaufort Guinaldo M.A. 1876.

Preface.

The following Memorials have been collected for the private use of the family to whom they refer, and they have been printed as being in such state most likely to escape loss or destruction.

Independently of the natural wish, which all persons in civilized countries have, and ever have had, of preserving some memorials however frail of their Ancestors, it is in the case of families of Kin to Founders of Colleges, an object of considerable importance, that they should neither suffer the records of such connexion to perish, nor be negligent of the proofs necessary to establish their claims to the fellowships or other advantages to be derived from a Kindred with such Founders: and these pages claim to be entitled to both these considerations.

The pedigree of the Knapps commences with a yeoman who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and excepting the great baronial families and other tenants in Capite, very few English Gentlemen can trace their descent to a more remote period—and most of such families will be found (as in the present instance) to emerge from some substantial Yeoman; trade not having then began to 'usurp the land.'

There would be much difficulty, perhaps an impossibility, in tracing this genealogy to a more remote period. Parochial registers having been instituted only in 1538 can afford no assistance, and the greater part of the records preserved at the public Repositories relate only to the Tenants in Capite of the Crown; which the Knapps were not. The ecclesiastical courts of Berkshire might afford some wills of the earlier ancestors, though such records are not frequently found of a much earlier date than the reign of Henry VIII., and as there would have been considerable trouble, time, and expense required in the research for such wills, it has not been prosecuted.

It has been mentioned that the Knapps were not tenants in Capite, it may be advisable to state more particularly that the name does not appear in Domesday Book (compiled 1086), the Testa de Nevill—The Inquisitiones post Mortem—The Patent Rolls—The Claus Rolls—The Origination—The Memoranda—The Inquisitiones ad quod damnum—(Armadu Subscriptum)—all of which are records of the tenants in Capite and other great men of the day; when therefore they came into the country, or where from must be left to unprofitable conjecture. The name is Saxon and derived from Knab, (Skynner in his *Etymologicum*, London, 16—), and first occurs in any English document (as far as the compiler of these pages has ascertained) in the person of William Knape, Rector of Liston on the Stour in 1474 (Newcourt's *Repertorium*).

List of all the family of Knapp, living in 1828.

Family now living.	*Parents.*	*Residence.*
Jerome William Knapp	Jerome William Knapp	Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn
Edmund Knapp		Travelling on the Continent
Eleanor Knapp *now* Ram		
Thomas George Knapp	Jerome Knapp	Norwood, Surrey
Hambly Knapp	Thomas George Knapp	Haberdasher's Hall, London
Thomas George Knapp		Southampton, Hants
Sarah Ann Knapp		Norwood, Surrey
Mary Ann Knapp *now* Grimaldi		31, York Street, Portman Square
Henry Knapp		Norwood, Surrey
Emma Knapp		Norwood, Surrey.
Charles Knapp		Norwood, Surrey
Mary Ann Knapp *now* Best		Bedford Square, London, and The Leesomes, Chiselhurst, Kent
Hambly Knapp		
Emma Knapp		

THE Family of Knapp is of Saxon origin, the name is derived from the Teutonic word Knab, signifying a Boy, or Attendant, answering when used as a Patronymic to the English Surname of *Page.*

The word and the name are still common throughout Germany, and in England the word is still to be found in Knapsack, *i.e.* a Sack carried by a Boy, as also in *Knave* which anciently signified no more than Servant, as may be observed in the old translation of the Bible, where Paul calls himself the Knave of Christ:—the term Knave is also stated in dictionaries not a century old, to be a familiar term of pleasure applied to children: and its origin in playing cards was to represent the Servants or Pages of the Knights.

The word Knapp was anciently frequently spelled with the letter C instead of K: as was also the corresponding Teutonic word Knight —Cnyght, and many if not most other Saxon words and names now commencing with the letter K.

As there have been no Settlements of Saxon Colonists in England since the time of William the Conqueror, and as it is of record that the name of Knapp was spread throughout the island prior to that period, there is little or no reason to doubt that the Families of Knapp at present and for many centuries past existing in England, were among the Saxon Invaders of this country in the early periods of the Christian era, and it is therefore necessary to refer to the antient history of the country for particulars concerning them.

The Romans abandoned Britain finally about the year 448, and the Britons not being able to resist the aggressions of the Picts and

Scots, invited the Saxons, one of the most warlike tribes of the Germans to assist them. They had diffused themselves from the Northern parts of Germany and the Cimbrian Chersonesus, and had taken possession of all the sea coast from the mouth of the Rhine to Jutland, whence they had long infested by their piracies all the Eastern and Southern parts of Britain and the Northern part of Gaul.

In order to oppose their inroads, the Romans had established an officer whom they called Count of the Saxon Shore, and as the naval arts can flourish among a civilised people alone, they seem to have been more successful in repelling the Saxons than any of the other barbarians by whom they were invaded. The dissolution of the Roman power invited them to renew their inroads, and it was an acceptable circumstance that the Deputies of the Britons appeared among them, and prompted them to undertake an enterprize to which they were of themselves sufficiently inclined.

Hengist and Horsa, two brothers, possessed great credit among the Saxons for their valour and nobility, and persuaded their countrymen to embrace this opportunity of displaying their courage and gratifying their avidity. They embarked their troops in 3 Vessels and about the year 450 carried over 1600 men, who landed in the Isle of Thanet, and immediately marched to the defence of the Britons against the Northern invaders. But Hengist and Horsa perceiving from their easy victory over the Scots and Picts, with what facility they might subdue the Britons themselves, sent intelligence to Saxony of the fertility and riches of Britain, and obtained a re-inforcement of 5000 men, and having sought a quarrel with the Britons, by complaining that their subsidies were ill paid and their provisions withdrawn, formed an alliance with the Picts and Scots, and proceeded to open hostility against the Britons.

Although the Britons indignantly took up arms, and deposed their king Vortigern, who had become odious from his vices, and had facilitated the entrance of the Saxons into this island, by his love for Rowena, the daughter of Hengist; and although in one battle fought at Ailesford the Saxon General Horsa, was slain, yet the advantage was commonly on the side of the Saxons, and Hengist, continually re-inforced by fresh numbers from Germany, carried devastation into the remotest corner of Britain.

One new tribe of Saxons, under the command of his Brother Octa and of Ehissa, the son of Octa, settled in Northumberland. He himself remained in the South, and laid the foundation of the kingdom of Kent, comprehending the County of that name, Middlesex, Essex, and part of Surrey. He died about the year 488, leaving his newly acquired dominion to his posterity.

The success of Hengist excited the avidity of other Northern Germans, and at different times, and under different leaders, they flocked over in multitudes to the invasion of this island, and the Britons, unable to resist them, were eventually driven into Cornwall and Wales, and received protection from the remote situation or inaccessible mountains of those countries.

1. In the year 477, Aella, a Saxon Chief, brought over an army and took possession of *Sussex* and part of Surrey, called the kingdom of the *South Saxons*.

2. In 495 Cerdic and his son Kenric landed with an army. They established the kingdom of the *West Saxons* or Wessex, extending over the counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, *Berks*, and the Isle of Wight, and Kenric's Son added thereto Devonshire and Somersetshire. In 527 a great tribe of adventurers under several Leaders landed on the East Coast of Britain, and established three new kingdoms in the Island.
3. Uffer obtained the title of king of the East Angles in 575, comprising the counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.
4. Crida, that of king of Mercia in 585, extending over Leicester, Nottingham, and all the counties from the banks of the Severn to the frontiers of these two kingdoms.
5. And Erkenwin that of *East Saxony* or *Essex*, which was dismembered from Kent, and comprehended Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.
6. The Saxons soon after the landing of Hengist had been planted in Northumberland, and in 547, Ida, a Saxon prince of great valour, brought a re-inforcement from Germany, and subdued the country now called Northumberland, the bishoprick of Durham and part of Scotland, assuming the title of king of Bernicia, or Northumberland and Lancashire. This kingdom also included Westmoreland and Cumberland.
7. Aella, another Saxon prince, having conquered Lancashire and the greater part of Yorkshire, received the appellation of king of Deira.

Thus was established, after a violent contest of nearly 150 years, the Heptarchy, or Seven Saxon Kingdoms, in Britain; and the whole island, except Wales and Cornwall, had totally changed its Inhabitants, Language, Customs, and Political institutions.

Christianity was unknown to the Saxons till shortly previous to 597, in which year the monk Augustine landed in Kent.

In the year 827 all the Saxon kingdoms of the Heptarchy were united into one kingdom under Egbert.

The history of these successive Settlements of Saxons in various parts of England at various times has been noticed, since it leads to the conclusion, that if we find Families of the name of Knapp, inhabiting at very remote periods, as well before as after the Norman Conquest, different and far separated Counties, and bearing a name of common use, it is to be concluded that such Families did not originate from one and the same Ancestor; but were descended from distinct and separate Individuals who had been Knappes or Pages, and this we are enabled to ascertain was the case from the names of Lands and Estates which have been handed down to the present day, as also from the few accidental notices of early Individuals of this name which have been preserved.

Knap Town (Cnapetone) in Yorkshire.

There were no less than three towns with this name recorded in Domesday, as existing at and prior to the reign of William the Conqueror, two of which still remain under the names of Knapton and Knaptost.

They are thus described in Domesday:—

Yorkshire.

The Land of Ralf of Mortimer.

East Riding. Hase Hundred.

A Manor: In Cnapeton. Eddive has 6 carmates of Land, taxable. There is land to 3 Ploughs. Ralph now has it, and it is waste. In the time of King Edward it was worth 40 shillings. There are 20 acres of meadow—one mile and a half long and one broad.

Yorkshire. West Riding. In Crane.

The Land of Richard the son of Erfast. In Cnapetone (Knapton). The Church of Christ has 3 Carmates of Land taxable. There is land to 3 ploughs. Richard has there 4 Villeins with 2 ploughs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 16 shillings, the same now.

Yorkshire. The Land of Osbern of Arches.

West Riding.—Ernesti Wapentake.

A manor: In Cnapeton. Aelwin had 2 carmates of Land, taxable. There is land to 2 Ploughs. The same now has it of Osbern. One sokeman is there with 1 plough and 3 acres of meadow. Wood pasture 3 quarantains long and two broad. Value in the time of King Edward two shillings and two pence, the same now.

Northamptonshire.

The Land of Walter de Aincust.

A manor: In Chenapetorp (now Knapthorp). Tori had 4 oxgangs of Land and an half to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is one plough in the demesne, and 5 Villeins and 3 Borderers, having one plough and an half and 12 acres of meadow. Wood pasture 8 quarentains long and two broad. Value in King Edward's time and now twenty shillings.

The Land of Goisfrid Aiselm, Northamptonshire.

Soke. In Chenapetorp (now Knapthorp) one oxgang of land to be taxed. It is waste. Land to two oxen.

In Chenatorp (now Knapthorp) half an oxgang to be taxed. It lies in Nortwelle (Norwell).

Northamptonshire. Land of the Thanes.

Bassetlaw Wapentake.

A manor. In Chenapetorp (now Knapthorp) Alden holds of the King 2 oxgangs of Land to be taxed. Land to six oxen. He has there one plough and 4 Borderers, having one ox in a plough and 4 acres of meadow. Wood pasture two quarentains long and one broad. Value in King Edward's time and now ten shillings and 8 pence.

Leicestershire.

The Land of the Earl Alberic.

In Gutlaeistan Wapentake.

The Earl Alberic holds Cnapetot. Two parts of one hide are there. The Land is 6 plough Lands. In the demense is one, and there are three Servants and 10 Villeins with a Priest and 2 Sockmen and 6 Borderers have 5 Carucates. There is a meadow 3 quarants in length and 2 in breadth. It was worth 20 shillings, now it is worth 50 shillings.

Hampshire.

The undermentioned Lands, holds Hugh of Porth, of the Bishop of Bayeux.

In Egheret Hundred.

The same Hugh holds in Chenep 1 Hide and Hugh holds of him. Three Allodial Tenants held it in equal parts of the King Edward and there were three Halls. Then and now for one Hide. The Land is one carucate, and there is a Bondman and a mill of 20 shillings and a fishery of one penny and 16 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20 shillings—now 30 shillings.

Cambridgeshire.

The Land of the Church of Ramesug. In Pateworth Hundred.

A manor. The Abbey of St. Benedict holds Chenepe-wille. There are 5 Carucates. In the demense 1 hide and a half, and there are 2 ploughs. There are 8 Villeins and 4 Sockmen having 1 hide and an half, and 4 borderers each of 5 acres. There are 4 cottagers and 4 Bondsmen. Wood for hedges. Meadow two Carucates. In the whole valuation it was and is worth Six pounds. In the time of King Edward Eight pounds. This manor does and always did lie within the demesne of the Church of St. Benedict aforesaid. Four Sockmen might give and sell their Land in the time of King Edward without the licence of the Abbot, but the soke of the Abbey remained.

Hertfordshire.

The Land of Eudo the son of Hubert. In Bradewatre Hundred.

Eudo the Dapifer, and Humphrey of him, hold Chenepeworde. It is taxed for 8 hides and 1 Virgate. The Land is 12 Carucates. In the demense 2 Carucates and two others may be made. There are 20 Villeins with 2 Knights and 2 Borderers. They have 8 Carucates. There are 3 Cottagers and 4 Serfs and 2 Sockmen and 1 mill of 12 shillings, meadow half a carucate—pasture for the Cattle of the Town, Wood for 1000 hogs. In the whole valuation they are worth Ten pounds. When received 100 shillings. In the time of King Edward twelve pounds. Aschil a Thane of King Edward held this *Manor*, and there one man of his häd 1 hide and 1 Virgate and might not sell it. By custom he found one day's work of a ploughman when the king came into the Shire, or paid 5 pence.

Gloucestershire.

The Land of Roger of Lacy—In Botelan Hundred.

Roger of Laei holds Chenepelei of the King. Edrie and Leneric held it in the time of King Edward as two Manors and might go where they wished. There are 3 hides. In the demense there are 3 Carucates and 2 Villeins and 7 Borderers with 12 ploughs. There are seven Serfs. It was worth Four Pounds now 100 shillings.

It thus appears that Saxon families of the name of Knapp had prior to the Norman Conquest acquired Manors and other considerable estates, which they had named after their own names in the counties of:—

Mercia	York in three distinct places.
	Nottingham in two distinct places.
	Leicester.
West Saxons.	Hants.
East Angles.	Cambridge.
Essex.	Herts.
Mercia and	Gloucester

and which were situated in the separate Kingdoms of Wessex, East Angles, Mercia, East Saxony or Essex, and West Saxons.

But it is not to be considered that this Family had no lands excepting those which appear in Domesday to have been called after their names—for not only is it reasonable to conclude they possessed divers other estates with various ordinary names, but other places with the names of their family still exist which are not noticed in Domesday, amongst which are Kneppe Castle in Sussex, where King John resided, and Knape in Somersetshire, and these are especially to be noticed, since the two most ancient pedigrees or accounts of this Family, are of those who were dwelling in these Counties, whence there is ground to conjecture that the families of these Counties have descended from the original Saxon Settlers in those parts.

There is also a place in Norfolk, in the hundred of Erpingham, still retaining its name of Knapton, and a Hamlet in Gloucestershire in the parish of Hampton called Knap.

The following Table will show where the Families of this name dwelt, during the Heptarchy, and where they have been resident for the last four or five centuries.

The Kingdoms of the Heptarchy.

Name of the Kingdom of the Heptarchy.	When established.	Counties included.	Ancient Residences of the Saxon Knapps.	Modern Residences of Knapps.
Kent.	455 by Hengist.	Kent.		
South Saxons.	477-488 by Ella.	Sussex.	Kneppe Castle.	
		Surrey.		
West Saxons.	495-519 by Cerdic.	Cornwall.		
		Devonshire.		
		Dorsetshire.		Knapps.
		Somersetshire.	Knape.	Knapps.
		Wiltshire.		
		Hampshire.	Chenep. D.	
		Berkshire.		Knapps.
East Saxons.	527 Erchenwyn.	Essex.		
		Middlesex.		
Northumberland.	547 Ella and Ida.	Yorkshire.	Cnapetone. D.	
		Durham.	Cnapetone. D.	
		Lancashire.	Cnapetone. D.	
		Westmoreland.		
		Cumberland.		
Mercia.	522-585 Crida.	*Northumberland*		
		Huntingdon.		
		Rutland.		
		Lincoln.		
		Nottingham.	Chenapetorp. D.	
		Worcestershire.		
		Leicester.	Cnapetot. D.	
		Northampton.		
		Derby.		
		Oxford.		Knapps.

Name of the Kingdom of the Heptarchy.	When established.	Counties included.	Ancient Residences of the Saxon Knapps.	Modern Residences of Knapps.
		Chester.		
		Shropshire.		
		Gloucester.	Chenepelei. D.	
		Stafford.		
		Bucks.		
		Bedfordshire.		
		Hertfordshire.	Chenepeworde. D.	
East Angles.	575	Suffolk.		Knapps.
	by Offer.	Norfolk.	Knapton.	Knapps.
		Cambridgeshire.	Chenepewell. D.	

It would be in vain to hope that any information of this or (generally speaking) of any other Saxon family can be obtained until a period long after the Norman Conquest, as William the Conqueror seized all their lands, and retained them to his own use, or bestowed them on his Norman followers, dividing England into 700 Baronies or Great Fiefs, which were lavished on his particular friends, who again subdivided them into 60215 Knights' Fees. No Saxon had any of the first, and few were fortunate enough to obtain any of the latter, and Sir Matthew Hale states that several generations elapsed after the Conquest before one Family of Saxon Pedigree was raised to any considerable honors, or could so much as obtain the rank of a Baron of the realm, and Hume in his *History of England* mentions Thomas a'Becket as the first man of English descent who rose to any considerable Station. (These statements though sanctioned by such authority, seem subject to Exceptions, and ought perhaps to have been more qualified—vide *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1828, page 39.)

As therefore the Family were no longer large Land owners after the Conquest, their names are not found in the early records of the Kingdom, which are in reality no other than Records of the descent of Lands, although they now serve chiefly as records to shew the descent of ancient Norman Families. The descent of the Estates held by the Knapp Families in the time of the Saxons is easily to be traced, since many of the Estates retain the family name to this day, but no Individual of any one of the numerous families which must be supposed to have once existed in this country ever rose to be a Tenant in Chief of the Crown from the time of the Norman Conquest until the abolition of feudal Tenures in the reign of Charles II.:—still though not found among the Tenants in Capite their names for several Centuries past are found as owners of Estates in various Counties, and the following are short accounts of the several Families which have been met with:—

Having hitherto considered that the Families settled in the different Kingdoms of the Heptarchy were distinct and unconnected with each other, it will be desirable to continue the subject in that view, for the sake of arrangement, although it is of course sanctioned by no direct proof that at periods subsequently to the Saxon overthrow, the several Families did not migrate into each other's counties and Kingdoms.

The kingdom of the East Angles was composed of the Counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

It appears from the Norman Survey that a Family of Knapp here possessed a considerable manorial Estate called Knapp *Well* (or *Ville*, the former being frequently a corruption of the latter.)

In another portion of this kingdom there exists another large Estate of this Family still called Knapton, and situated in Norfolk.

Now it would appear probable that this Family of the Kingdom of East Angles had not been exterminated by the Norman Invasion, although despoiled, for Ralph Knape by his Charter gave to the hospital of St. John of Chippenham (in Cambrigdeshire) three roods of land lying in the parish of Kessebrae.

Without pretending that there either is or was any descent from this Ralph to the Individuals immediately following, it is next found that a Family of opulence existed in this Saxon Division of England so early as about the year 1500, in the person of Robert Knapp of Needham in Suffolk, whose sons, Edmond and John were seated in Hintlesham and Ipswich, and had descendants to whom a Grant of Arms was made in 1576 (19. Elizabeth) by the College of Arms (or 3 Helmets in sable, a Lion sable—crest a Hand and arm embound in armour holding a broken Sword and Wreath), and who were flourishing in the same neighbourhood as Gentlemen of the County so late as 1662, when their descent was registered by the King at Arms and Heralds in their visitation of the county of Suffolk made in that year. (*Cottonian MSS., Nero. C.* ix., pa. 147).

It is unknown whether this Family exists at the present day.

No account has been obtained of any other Family of Knapp in this kingdom of East Angles, and it is known they were a Family distinct from the Families of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and that they must have been so at some much earlier period, and it is a reasonable conclusion, that they were the Representatives of the Saxon Family which settled in the kingdom of East Anglia; and that they were not related to the famllies of the same name settled in other Counties, anciently members of a different kingdom of the Heptarchy.

The kingdom of Wessex, or of the West Saxons, was also the residence of Families of this name in the time of the Saxons, one of which gave the name of Knapp to a place still existing in Somersetshire, and the other gave the name of Knep (Chenep) to their manorial Estate in Hampshire, which is set out in Domesday.

It may be, that the ancient Knapps of Somersetshire were represented 300 years subsequently to their being despoiled of their Estates by Knapp, a very eminent citizen and Merchant of Bristol, Mayor no less than 5 times, in the years 1386, 1391, 1396, 1399, and 1403.

By his Will, he gave £20 towards the building of the Church of St. Nicholas, in Bristol; he founded 2 Chantries in the same Church, of £13 6s. 8d.; he gave to the common profit of the City £133 6s. 8d.; to Amys Knapp £50 in silver, to marry her; and to his Brother William Knapp, £50 in silver.

Of this Family nothing is known.

In Dorsetshire, also part of the Kingdom of Wessex, some of the Family appear to have very early settled at Great Kimeridge, since an ancient brass plate was some time since found there, without date, engraven in old letters, with these words :—.

Hic Jacet Johes Knapp Junior Cujus
anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

Hampshire was also included in the Kingdom of Wessex, and it appears by Domesday, that a settlement of one of the Families took place in this County, and named the residence Knap (Chenap).

The particulars in this Survey create a presumption, that this Family was the Parent stock of many others, and it is possible (not to say probable) that the several Families afterwards flourishing in Berkshire and Oxfordshire, descended from the ruined and scattered Saxon owners of Chenep in Hampshire. The Domesday Record mentions the name of the new Possessor in the reign of the Conqueror, but not the *name* of the Saxon owners—it however mentions, that in the time of the Saxon King Edward the Confessor, the estate belonged to *three* Allodial Tenants, who held it in *equal parts*, and had *three* halls. The estate was not large, but had the advantage of a Mill, and a Fishery, and was equivalent to a Manorial Property.

There is much information to be gathered from this short account.

Allodial Tenants were uncommon, the tenure was Saxon, and they might dispose of their lands by Gift or Sale, holding them as free, subject only to a tax of hedage to the King.

It appears that this had been *one* Estate, which was divided into *three* equal parts, on which, it is to be collected, there lived *three* families, because *three* Halls had been erected on it, and considering these circumstances, it is certainly a pleasing and a probable (though unproved) presumption, that these 3 Halls were the residences of three Members of the same Family of Knapp, whose general Ancestor originally possessed the land, and whose great priviliges of allodium, fishing and having a Mill, had descended from their first Saxon ancestor and Settler in that place.

This is certain, and to be borne in mind, that whoever the allodial Tenants were at the time of the Norman Conquest, they were deprived of and expelled from their Estates.

It is also deserving of remark, that although Berkshire and Oxfordshire have been for many centuries the native counties of Knapp families, yet there is no evidence from Domesday, or from existing names of Places, that any Saxon Family of this name ever made a settlement therein, and it almost follows, that the first Settlers of the Families now inhabiting these counties, must have taken up their abode in those districts, after the overthrow of the Saxon Kingdom and their expulsion from their own inheritance, since we do not find this Family existing where they had long flourished, and we do find them after the Conquest, in counties where they did not exist. If this were the case, we have difficulty, according to what has just been suggested, of finding Families of the name who were nearly related to each other, and had been expelled from their homes, homes only distant from Berkshire and Oxfordshire three or four days' travelling on foot, and connected by the high Road of the Kingdom.

Be this as it may, certain is it, that no traces of the subsequent Descent of the Knapps of Hampshire are on record, whilst no trace exists of the Knapps of Berks and Oxfordshire having existed in these counties until after the period of the departure of the Hampshire Knapps from their District.

With respect to the Knapps of Berkshire, they are found resident in the County at the date of the earliest local Registers and Records; and nothing more remote than the reign of Henry VIII. has been or apparently can be traced.

At that period the family were very numerous in the county, ann from the many intermarriages which took place among them, they in all probability considered themselves (even if they could not prove it) as Relations, Descendants of one common Parent, in the male line. It is not intended to embrace in this Statement, the particulars and descents of the various Branches, spreading out from this family, but it appears by the Registers of Wills that in :—

1576. Richard Knapp, of Hampstead Norris, died, leaving a large family.
1570. Thomas Knapp, of Ergarton Yeoman, died, leaving a family.
1560. William Knapp, of Ergarton, died, leaving a family.
1565. Nicholas Knapp, of Tylehurst, died, leaving 2 sons.
1558. Harry Knapp, of Westedt in Sparsould, died, leaving 5 Sons and Daughters.
1558. Thomas Knapp, of Bradfield, Yeoman, died, leaving 5 Sons.

Only three Wills of the Knapp family of earlier date than these have been discovered in any of the Registers in the kingdom which have been searched :—

1. The Will of Thomas Knappe, of Bristol, already noticed.
2. That of John Knapp, citizen and brewer of London, who founded a Chantry in St. Dunstan's Church in the West London, where he was buried, and died possessed of lands in Pliton—and the Manor of Weybridge, in Essex. He died without male issue, and in all probability was a Merchant or Trader, who settled in the Metropolis, where he realised his large possessions.
3. The will of John Knapp, of Whitchurch, Oxon, dated 1549.

The following are the names of Parishes in Berkshire, in which, as appears by the respective parochial Registers, branches of this family have been settled :—

Padworth.	Tylehurst.	Blewberry.
Chilton.	Hungerford.	Abingdon.
Childry.	Cumner.	Mareham.
Shilton.	Newberry.	Chaddlesworth.
Ergaston.	Enborne.	Westcote in Sparsould.
Bradfield.	Shillingford.	Hingston Lisle.
Athamstead.	Hampstead Norris.	Shottesbroke.
Drayton.	Oxford.	Cholsey.

The principal Branches of the Family of the County of Berks, have settled or possess Estates in Chilton—Abingdon—Blewberry—and a fourth branch transferred itself to Buckinghamshire, and purchased an Estate at Lynford, which they inherit at this day. All these Branches descend from Nicholas Knapp, of Tylehurst, who died in or about 1565, and their descent is shewn in the ensuing pages. If there be any other branches of the Family in the County they are not now known.

The Knapps of Oxfordshire.

Not many miles distant from Chilton in Berkshire, is Whitchurch in Oxfordshire, where a Family of Knapps were seated, and possessed of the Manor of Woodcote and considerable other Property anterior to 1549, at which time John Knapp died possessed thereof, leaving them to his son Henry. As there are no Registers of Wills, nor Parochial Registers of an earlier date, it has not been discovered what

relationship existed between him and the Berkshire Knapps. The presumption however, is, that they were of the same family from their neighbouring residences, and there is a presumption that it was acknowledged by both parties, since they bear the same arms (the Lion and three Helmets, and a hand and arm with sword and Wreath), of which a Grant was made in 1664: (? colors reversed). There is no account of any Saxon settlement of the Knapps in Oxfordshire, and we are at liberty to presume, that this Family did not take up their residence there until after the Norman Conquest, and it is possible, that if they did not branch off from the Berkshire Family, they might have been a portion of those expelled from the three Halls in Hampshire by William the Conqueror, and there is some slight reason in favouring this latter hypothesis rather than the former, from their valuable landed possessions at a date prior to the acquisition of any considerable properties by the Berkshire Knapps, which is contrary to the ordinary course of Events in these very early days, when there was no commerce to enable younger branches to purchase Manors and Estates, far greater than the possessions of their Sire's hereditary patrimonies.

John Knapp, Esq., was succeeded in his Estates by his various Descendants, down to Henry Knapp, Esq., of Rawlins, in the parish of South Stoke, Oxfordshire, who died possessed of the Manor of Rawlins, alias Woodcote, in South Stoke, and a moiety of the Manor of Wyfold, alias Horm End, in Chackenden, Oxfordshire. He was also possessed of Estates at Rotherford, Grays, and Wangram, Oxon. He died in 1674, and his only son, Henry, having prematurely died, aged 23, at Merton College, Oxford, in 1664, unmarried (where he was buried), these Estates devolved by virtue of his Will on his daughter and heiress, Mary, afterwards wife of Sir Richard Stowe, of Temple, and from her descend:—

The Duke of Buckingham, who, in right of her, quarters in his shield the Knapp arms.

The Earls of Nugent, Mountmorris, Stanhope, Chatham, and his Brother, the Right Honourable William Pitt.

The Viscount Elsington, and

The Lords Grenville, Lyttleton, Camelford, Braybrooke, King, and Glastonbury.

Sir Watkyn William Wynn, Baronet.

It appears by the extracts from Domesday that other Families of this name settled in other Saxon Kingdoms and Counties.

Of these Families and of their descendants, if any, either ancient or modern, no Information has been obtained, or even sought for, since sufficient evidence has been advanced to show they are, in all probability, and always have been, totally unconnected.

The Arms, as granted to the Knapps of Suffolk by the College of Arms, in the year 1576, are thus emblazoned:—

Or, in chief, 3 close helmets sable, in base a Lion passant of the last: Crest, an arm embound in armour *proper*, garnished, *or* the hand *proper*, grasping by the blade a broken sword *argent*, hilt and pommel *or*, with a branch of laurel *vert*.

The Coat of Arms granted by the College of Arms to Henry Knapp, Esq., of Woodcote, Oxfordshire, in 1669 are thus emblazoned:—

Sable, in chief 3 close helmets *or*, in base a Lion passant of the last. It will appear that the difference in these arms consists in the colours of the Shield, and of the charges on them being counter-charged in the Coats of the two Families.

The Knapps of Norfolk have the same arms as those of Suffolk.

The Knapps of Berkshire bear the same arms as those of their neighbours in Oxfordshire.

From this diversity of arms it may also be gathered that when the Grant was made to the Oxfordshire Knapps in 1669, they did not show to the Heralds a descent from the same Ancestor with the Family of Suffolk, or they would have been entitled to the same Arms. This distinction, which is one of the most material advantages of Heraldry, is a point which has always been scrupulously attended to by the Heralds, and in the present Case the Herald's variation of Arms strengthens to a certain extent the hypothesis which has been laid down, that the Suffolk and Berkshire Knapps were distinct Families even in the time of the Saxons.

Surnames began to be taken up in England (according to Camden) under King Edward the Confessor, and thus we may account for the Descendants of the first Saxon Settlers in England, who gave their names to their Manors and Estates on their Settlement, did, at the time of the introduction of Surnames, and especially of their quickly succeeding banishment from their patrimonial inheritances, take the name of their Habitations. Without this were the case the suggestion of connecting the present Family of Knapp with the ancient Saxon Knapps would fall to the ground; but that this was the case is known from the histories of the Families of several of our present Peers who are of Saxon origin.

The Arden and Compton Families are descended from Turchil, a Saxon, the son of Aylwin, a Saxon, which Turchill lived in the time King Edward the Confessor, William I., and William II., owned Compton and Eardene (now Arden) by inheritance from his Saxon Ancestors. He, in pursuance of the custom of the times, took the name of his Estate of Eardene, and wrote himself Turchil de Eardene, and some of his Descendants have ever since used that name. Turchil's son took the name of his Father's Estate at Compton, and was Ancestor of the present Compton Family.

The same origin of name is to be found in the Ashburnhams, a Saxon Family, whose hereditary Saxon Manor and residence in the time of the Saxons was at Ashburnham; they have continued using the surname of their Estate, from the time of King Edward the Confssor, although they were dispossessed of it by William the Conqueror.

It is not to be denied that a Saxon name affords no proof of a Saxon descent, and Families may have received the name of Knapp from residing in Villages, or places so called, without ever having had Ancestors who inherited the land. The reasons for not considering such an origin of name applicable to the present Family have been given; but to them, it may added, that such cases were applicable principally to the lower orders, who did not fully settle Surnames among themselves until about the time of King Edward the Second, but still varied according to the Father's name, as Richardson if his father were Richard, Hodgson if his father were Roger—or in some other respects —and from thenceforth began to be established in their posterity; but this is hardly possible to be applicable to the present family of Knapps, since we find that in 1550, or thereabouts, it is known, even at this dis-

tance of time, that there were many distinct Families flourishing in various parts of the Counties of Oxford and Berks, in which counties there is no place named Knapp. The Ancestry of these Families, therefore, must have emigrated from some other habitation, and at a period so very much earlier than 1550, or such numerous Settlements of Families never could have been made, that there does not seem time in the ordinary course of events to have occasioned it, unless by going back to a period earlier than when surnames were generally used by the Lower orders, and if thus, you arrive at the origin of the name, being by one after his own residence in the Saxon period.

First Generation.

Thomas Knappe, of Chilton Farm, Berks, Yeoman.
In the reign of Elizabeth.

The Chilton Farm estate was purchased by Nicholas Knapp in the year 1605 (3rd James I.), and in the Title Deed it appears that Thomas Knapp, of Chilton, Yeoman, was Tenant of a House (?) and one yard part of the Entail land in 1606. The estate has descended in the family to the present day; it is probable that this Thomas was the Ancestor of those who afterwards possessed the property on which he resided; but there are no documents to prove it.

See the Cal. to the Proceedings in Chancery temp. Elizabeth. Printed Cal., p. 194. Isaac Mitchell against Thomas Knapp and as relating to personal matters.

1623: Thomas Knapp, of Chilton, Yeoman, mentions his sons Thomas and Nicholas and daughter Agnes, wife of Thomas Buckle, in his will. This should be obtained.

Contemporary with Thomas Knapp was William Knapp, Citizen and Haberdasher, who took up his freedom in 1579. There are no books of this company in existence to prove the binding of this William, so that the name and residence of his parent cannot he known by that channel; it is however apparent that the connection of the family with the Haberdashers' Company has continued with little, if any, interruption for a peried of 256 years from 1572 (the earliest period at which the binding of William Knapp could have been made) to 1828.

Second Generation.

Nicolas Knappe, of Chilton Farm, Berks., Yeoman.

In the year 1601 (43rd Elizabeth) Nicolas Knapp purchased a messuage and one yard of land belonging to Lattons Place in the parish of Chilton, in the county of Berks., and his description in the deed is as above. Nothing more is known of him but the possession of the Chilton farm, and its subsequent succession, gives the presumption that he was the son of Thomas and father of John who follows.

It seems probable that this Nicholas had two brothers, Richard and Henry, from both of whom large families descended, though it is not now known whether they be extinct or not.

It appears by the wills and title deeds in the possession of Jerome William Knapp, Esq., the present owner of the Chilton estate, that Henry Knapp, of Berks, Yeoman, purchased the Manor of Simons, in the county of Berks, in the year 1605, and it appears by the *parochial* registers that he had two wives named Anne and Agnes, by whom he had issue :—

Mary Knapp, born 1601,
Agnes Knapp, born 1603,
Joan Knapp, born 1607.
Frances Knapp, born 1608,
John Knapp. 1610,
Amy Knapp, born 1612,
Henry Knapp, born 1616,
Thomas Knapp, born 1619,

and that, in 1614, he was made Executor in conjunction with John Knapp (already mentioned as his presumed Brother) to a Richard Knapp, of Tott Bauldon, in the county of Oxford, Yeoman, and in that year proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury :—

It appears by the title deeds, and by this will, now in the possession of Jerome William Knapp, Esq., that Richard Knapp purchased Latton's Place, in the county of Berks, in the year 1604, for the sum of £915, and that he had issue :—

George Knapp,
Augustine Knapp,
Henry Knapp,
Thomas Knapp,
Richard Knapp,
Mary Knapp,
William Knapp,

all minors in 1614, and that he left a widow named Joane.

Of these children George married Ellen, who was alive in 1634, by whom he had a son Richard, who died in 1691, leaving by his wife Elizabeth Knapp, the daughter of his uncle Henry Knapp, a son, George Knapp of Chilton, Berks, Yeoman, who sold his paternal estate in 1690 to his cousin George Knapp.

It also appears that Thomas Knapp had a son named Thomas.

Third Generation.

John Knapp. Died 1693.

Of Woolley Farm, Chilton, Berks.; of Chadelworth Berks ; and of Childrey, Berks., Yeoman.

It appears by the will of Richard Knapp (already mentioned) that in 1614, he made John Knapp, of Woolley Farms, Berks, Yeoman, executor (query is this the same as Chilton farm, if not the pedigree cannot be borne out as here represented). It is clear John Knapp could not have been an Executor in 1614, and making his own will in 1693. See a Letter from John Knapp, of Kenninghall, 1638. Harleian MSS., 374-68. Query the above places not all applicable to this John, one or more to his son John.

The next Successor to the estate of Nicholas, appearing by the witness, was John Knapp, who married in or prior to 1648, and as he could not have been, according to ordinary calculations, the son of Nicholas who purchased the estate in 1601, it is most probable that he was the grandson of Nicholas, and the son of the John described at the head of this paragraph as having died in 1693, who in 1614 was Executor to Richard Knapp's will, and who was described as of Woolley Farm ?

It appears by the books of the Haberdasher's Company, that Clement Knapp was made free of that Company in 1636, but there is no record to shew whose son he was.

Fourth Generation.

John Knapp,

Of Woolley Farm, Chilton, Berks.; of Chadelworth, Berks;. and of Childrey, Berks.; Yeoman.

From the descent of the Chilton or Woolley estate to this John, he is collected to have been the grandson of Nicholas Knapp, and for the reasons just stated to have been the son of John Knapp.

He married in 1648, or there abouts, Alice the daughter and co-heiress of Adam Coxe, of Chilton. He had issue:—

1. John, who on his seal appended to the Title Deeds bore the family arms, *or* 3 helmets, in base a Lion passant *sable.* He married in 1677, Elizabeth daughter of John Smith and granddaughter of William Smith, both of West Illesley, Yeoman, by whom he had one son George alive in 1706, of whom nothing is known. This John inherited the Chilton Estate, which he sold to his Brother George.

2. Adam bound in 1679 apprentice to a Citizen and Haberdasher, and described in the books of that Company as son of John Knapp, and of whom nothing is known.

3. George Knapp who follows.

Fifth Generation.

George Knapp.

Citizen and Haberdasher. Born 1652. Died 1706.

"George Knapp, sonne of John Knapp, of Childrey in the county of Berks, Yeoman (was) bound to John Chaplin, Citizen and Haberdasher of London for 7 years from the date. Dated 21 April, 1670."

(Entry in the book of bindings of the Haberdasher's Company under the year 1670:) He was made free of the same Company in April 1677, and in June 1679 he took as apprentice for 7 years Adam Knapp (his Brother it is presumed) son of John Knapp of Woolley Berks., who does not appear to have taken up his freedom.

In 1691 he purchased land at Chilton, of (his cousin) George Knapp, of Chilton, Yeoman, the son of Richard, the son of George, the son of Richard Knapp, of Tott, Bauldon, Yeoman, the purchaser of Latton's place. And in 1697 or 1699, he purchased of his elder brother, John Knapp of Chilton, two fourths of a moiety of the manor of Symeons of Court Close, two acres and one sheep house, and six gards lands containing six score acres called the Court Lands, and the annual rent of eight shillings, situated at Chilton in the county of Berks., which descended to John Knapp as Heir of his mother Alice, daughter, and one of the Co-heiresses of Adam Coxe of Chilton aforesaid. He died in 1706, aged about 52 years, as seen by his will, which was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 3d September in that year. In 1700, George Knapp, then described as Citizen and Haberdasher, was Lessee under Samuel Ashurst, Citizen and Merchant Tailor for 21 years, of a House called The Saracen's Head in Watling Street, in the occupation of Adam Banckes, which house was in December 1708, assized by Mary Knapp, widow of the said GeorgeKnapp, to her son Jerome. From the lease and assignment with Hambly Knapp.

In the Visitation of Berks. 1664, John Knapp, of Swinford Berks., and George Knapp of Chilton, disclaimed.

He married in 1682 at the age of 29, Mary, aged 19, the daughter of Jerome Clutterbuck, of the parish of St. Austin's, London, Citizen and Haberdasher, who survived him, and dying in 1710,

administration of her estate was granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The marriage license was to enable the parties to be married either at St. Stephen, Coleman Street, or at St. Botolph, Aldersgate. As the marriage is not found in the books of St. Stephen, it must be presumed to have taken place at St. Botolph. They had issue:—

1. Jerome Knapp, who follows:—

2. Mary Knapp, born 17 July 1683, and baptized on the 14th August following, at St. Austin's, who married Henry Ericks, Merchant, by whom she had two children:—

(1) George Ericks, who married Elizabeth Beaumont, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth Ericks, who in 1771, married John James Rogers, by whom she has issue:—

i. George Clement Rogers, born 1773.
ii. James John Rogers, born 1775.
iii. Edward Rogers, born 1777.
iv. Juliana Rogers, born 1779.
v. Elizabeth Rogers, born 1781.
vi. Jerome Rogers, born 1789.
vii. Barbara Rogers, born 1791.

(2) Henry Ericks.

3. Cordelia Knapp, born May 20, 1690, baptized June 8, following, at St. Austin's, Watling Street.

4. George Knapp, a Merchant of London and East India, Captain; who dying in 1719, his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He left no issue.

5. John Knapp, born 25 August, 1685, and baptized on the same day at the parish Church of St. Austin.

6. Margaret Knapp, born 1 August, 1692, and baptized the same day at St. Austins.

Sixth Generation.

Jerome Knapp.

Citizen and Haberdasher, Born circiter 1688. Died 1740.

Jerome Knapp, the eldest son of George Knapp, was made free of the Haberdasher's Company by patrimony, May 20, 1709 (in the books of the Corporation called *Jeremy*) where he was described as residing in Watling Street, in the City of London. The place and date of his birth are unknown; but as it is probable he took up his freedom at the age of 21 years, it has been concluded, that he was born about the year 1688.

In the year 1708 (at the presumed early age of 21 years) he married Sarah (aged 19 years) the daughter of Thomas Preston, Esq., Citizen and Vintner, by Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Collett, Esq., Citizen and Vintner, whose wife was Sarah the daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Howland, Citizen and Draper. It is probable this marriage took place at the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, the Prestons (?) having residences and property therein.

He succeeded (?) on the death of his Father to the family estate at Chilton, which he enjoyed till his death.

In 1724, he was with many others of the eminent merchants and tradesmen of the City of London in the Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, appointing the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and so continued.

In 1726, he was elected Deputy and Common Council Man for

the Ward of Bread Street, Cheapside. (Chamberlaynes *State of Great Britain*).

On the 6th February, 1728, he was elected clerk of the Haberdasher's Company, an appointment which has continued in the family of the Knapp's ever since, a period of one hundred years, though in consequence of the minority of his son, it was held by two relations not of the name of Knapp, from 1739 to 1754 (15 years).

On the 24th November, 1739, in consequence of ill health he resigned the situation of Clerk of the Company, and as his son was only 17 years of age, the place was filled by his Brother-in-law Thomas Rutherford, Esq., who however dying in 1741, two years afterwards, the appointment was again filled by a friend of the Family, Mr. Baker, as his son was still only 19 years of age, and Mr. Baker held it till his death in 1754, when he was succeeded by Jerome Knapp the son, then 32 years of age. It is probable this appointment was first obtained by the influence of one of the Family, whose place in the pedigree has not been ascertained, viz. :—Thomas Knapp of Bensbuon Lane, Merchant. He was made free of the Company by redemption on the 22d. November, 1728, and the appointment of Jerome Knapp, Esq., as Clerk, was on the 6th February, 1729, about four months afterwards.

He had issue by his wife ;—(from entries made in a family Prayer Book now in the possession of T. G. Knapp, Esqre.) :—

1. Sarah Maria Knapp, born 28th February, 1709, died 25th August, 1711.

2. Preston Knapp, born 10th February, 1710, died aged nine weeks.

3. Sarah Knapp, born 6th March, 1717.

Married first to Mr. Rutherford, by whom she had one son Thomas Rutherford, who died without issue : secondly to Thomas Hulbert, LL.D. (? M.D.) which Sarah Hulbert dying without issue, 18th October, 1758, was buried by her desire by her *Grandfather* (must be Father S.G.) Jerome Knapp, at Chieveley.

4. Cordelia Mary Knapp, born 3rd March, 1719.

This name of Cordelia appears to have been derived from Cordelia, daughter of Samuel Clutterbuck, of Inguterlem, Esq., who married in 1694 John Liddell, (afterwards knight.) second son of Sir Henry Liddell, Baronet, of Radworth, in the county of York, Esq.

5. Jerome Knapp (who follows) born 23rd April, 1722.

"Jerome Knapp senior died 25th December, 1740, and saw buried at Chievely Church, in the county of Berks." (Entry in family Prayer Book.)

His wife "Sarah Knapp senior, died at Bath, Wednesday, 9th September 1761, aged 74, and was by her own request buried in the family vault at St. Magnus, on Thursday, 17th September following." (Entry in family Prayer Book.)

On Saturday, July the 7th. 1722, whilst carrying on business as a wholesale haberdasher in Watling Street, London, he was robbed by his journeyman, Thomas Stone, out of his dwelling house of money, bills and notes to the value of £600 and upwards, and he pursued the thief to Ireland and had him taken up ; but the man escaped, having been supposed to have fled to Scotland. Mr. Knapp presented a petition to the king, setting forth these circumstances, and praying that the proper officers in North Briton might assist his agent in seizing the said Stone. This information is obtained from the Petition in the

Scotch Docket Books in his Majesty's State Paper Office discovered by me (S. G.) this November 21. 1832: and it appears by a paragraph in *Mist's Weekly Journal* of July 14th, that Mr. Knapp was at his country house at Walthamstow whilst the robbery was effected. As Mr. Knapp calls Watling Street in his petition his dwelling house, I presume he also resided there.

Seventh Generation.

Jerome Knapp, Esquire.

Citizen and Haberdasher. Born 1722. Died 1792.

The fifth and youngest child, and only surviving son of Jerome Knapp and Sarah Preston his wife "was born (probably in Watling Street, or elsewhere, in Bread Street Ward, of which his father was four years afterwards Deputy and Common Council man) ye 23rd of April, being St. George's day 1722, at ten in the morning" (entry in family Prayer Book).

He succeeded to the Chilton estates on the death of his father in 1740.

He was a member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and called to the bar.

He took up his freedom of the City of London, as a member of the Haberdasher's Company on the 18. November, 1746 (by patrimony), when he was described as of "Haberdasher's Hall, Gentleman," so that it is probable his father and family still resided at that place, though his father had been obliged to resign the clerkship on account of ill health; and, if such were the case, the Hall of the Haberdasher's Company will have been the uninterrupted residence of the family for a century.

On the 28th May, 1754, he was elected clerk of the Haberdasher's Company on the death of Mr. Sotheron Baker, which appointment he resigned in 1790 in favour of his son Thomas George Knapp (*Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1754).

About or in the year 1754 (see Chamberlayne's *State of England* for 1755) he purchased for £2,000 pounds the situation of Clerk of the Assize for the Home Circuit (the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1792, mentioning his death, says he purchased it for £5,000), which place he enjoyed till his death in 1792, when it was given to William Goned, Esq., who still holds it, though the duties have been successively performed until the year 1825 by his sons Jerome Knapp, Esq., and Thomas George Knapp, Esq., as deputies.

He was elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple.

He was married twice—firstly, sometime after the month of May, in the year 1753, to Miss Isabella Ducros (thus spelled by her), daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ducros, of St. George's, Hanover Square, Clerk, by whom he, doubtless, obtained considerable property, as part of this property enjoyed by the family at this day (the advowson of Swaton cum Spanby in Lincolnshire, and a house in Bond Street) came through her. By this marriage he had no issue.

There is a lease of the Bond Street house, dated 23 May, 1753, granted by Miss Isabella Ducros, of Arundel Street, spinster.

He married secondly in 1758, at the parish Church of St. Mary, Reading, in Berkshire, Sarah, the daughter of George Noyes, Esq., of Southcot, near Reading, she being 23 and he 36 years of age, and by her he had issue as follows:—

1. Jerome William Knapp, born 28th June, 1762, who follows.
2. Sarah Ann Knapp (from the family prayer book) born 27th December, 1763, at Haberdashers' Hall, christened 26th January, 1764, at St. Michael's, Wood Street. Sponsors were Mr. Glegg, Mrs. Browne, and Miss Noyes. She died unmarried on Friday 30th October, 1818, at her house the corner of George Street, Croydon, where she had resided for many years. She was buried in Croydon Churchyard on the 6th November following, with an inscription on her tombstone. Her will was dated, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.
3. Thomas Knapp, born 18 January, 1765, at Haberdashers' Hall, christened at St. Michael's, Wood Street, sponsors, Mr. Peacock, Mrs. Till and Mr. Hambly. He died at Bensham Cottage, near Croydon, Surrey, 21 April, 1765, aged three months, and was buried in Croydon Church.
4. Thomas George Knapp, born 4th February, 1766, who follows.
5. Mary Ann Knapp, born Friday, 25 March, 1768, at Haberdasher's Hall. Christened Thursday, 21. April, 1768, at St. Michael's, Wood Street, London, sponsors, Dr. King, Mrs. Hayley and Mrs. Peacock. Died Thursday, March 5. 1840 (72 years at her death.) at her seat, Leesons, Chiselhurst, Kent. Married at St. Michael's, Wood Street, on the 6th May, 1794, to William Draper Best, Esq., of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, who was made Serjeant-at-Law, King's Serjeant, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, received the Honour of Knighthood, and was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. By this marriage there was issue:
   (1) William Chappell Best, born 1795, died aged two weeks.
   (2) Grace Ann Best, born 31st May, 1796, christened at St. George's, Queen Square, married, at St. Giles, Bloomsbury, to Philip Lake Godsall, Esq., by whom there is issue:—
      i. Grace Godsall, born in Oxford Street.
      ii. Mary Ann Godsall.
      iii. Philip Godsall.
      iv. Gertrude Godsall.
   (3) William Samuel Best, born 19 February, 1798, christened at St. Pancras, Middlesex, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, married, at St. Giles, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, to, first, Jane, daughter of Mr. Thayts, of Halhampstead, near Reading, Berks., by whom he has issue:—
      Jane Newman, and two other children.
   (4) Thomas Best, born 12 August, 1799, christened at Croydon, a Captain in the Royal Navy, unmarried, 1828.
   (5) Mary Ann Best } Died infants, buried at
   (6) Sarah Elizabeth Best } St. Pancras.
   (7) Samuel, born 2 December, 1802, christened in St. George's, Queen Square, Middlesex, M.A., of Cambridge, now in holy orders, at St. Giles, Bloomsbury, married, 1826 at St. Giles, Bloomsbury, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Honourable Sir James Burrough, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster.
   (8) Jerome Best, born March 18, 1804, christened at St. George's, Queen Square, died at Eton School, 1818.

(9) Anne Best, born 11 February, 1808, christened in St. George's, Queen Square, married, 1826, at St. Giles, Bloomsbury, to T. Fanshaw Martin, Esq., a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, son of Sir Byam Martin, K.B., by whom he has issue two children. She died at Hastings, 1 April, 1836, of a consumption.

(10) John Best, born 9 December, 1809, christened in Lincoln's Inn Fields, appointed 1827 an Ensign (?) in one of His Majesty's regiments of foot.

6. Harriet Knapp, born 3rd July, 1770, at Haberdashers Hall, christened 29 July, 1770, at St. Michaels, Wood Street. Sponsors, Mr. Browne, Mrs. Thayter, and Mrs. Benton. Buried in a vault in St. Mary Staining Church yard.

7. George Knapp, born 5 February, 1772, at Haberdashers' Hall, christened 6 February, 1772, at St. Michaels Church, Wood Street. Sponsors, The Reverend Mr. Willis, Mr. Hambly, and Mrs. Rust. Died at Warlingham in Surrey, 28 February, 1809, and buried in the Churchyard there.

8. Emma Knapp, born at Bensham, near Croydon, Surrey, September 12, 1773, christened at Croydon 9 October, 1773. Sponsors, Mr. Benton, Mrs. Glegg, and Mrs. Mathews. Died at Haberdashers' Hall, of the small pox, the 28 December, 1778, aged 5 years and 3 months, and was buried in the vault at St. Mary Staining.

9. Letitia Knapp, born at Haberdashers' Hall, 30 January, 1776, christened 25 February following, at St. Michael's, Wood Street. Sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Noyes. Died at the Hall 31 January, 1778, aged 2 years, and buried in the vault in St. Mary Staining Churchyard.

10. Rebecca Knapp, born at Haberdashers Hall, 3 April, 1777, christened at St. Michael's, Wood St., May 1, 1777. Sponsors, Mr. Noyes, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Staverton. Resided for many years previously to her death, with her Sister Sarah Anne at Croydon, and dying there (unmarried) on 1st July, 1819, was buried in Croydon Church Yard.

11. Frances Cordelia Knapp, born at Haberdashers' Hall, 25 June, 1778, christened 24 July following, at St. Michael's, Wood Street. Sponsors, Mrs. Hambly, Mrs. Wilden, and Mr. Benton. Died 14 May, 1779, at Ringswood Lodge, Landerstead, aged 11 months, and buried in Warlingham Church Yard.

A full length portrait of Jerome Knapp, Esqre., in his gown as Clerk of the Company, was painted by Gainsborough at the expense of the Corporation, and is now in their Hall.

There are also portraits of him and his second wife, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the possession of his Son Thomas George Knapp at Norwood, Surrey.

In 1790? he removed to Bath, where he resided at his death, on the 20 June, 1792. He was buried under Walcot Church in that City.

His second wife, Sarah Noyes, survived him, and dying in 1796 at the house of her son Jerome Knapp, Esq., in Bedford Row, was buried in the vault of St. Mary Staining. As the children of this second marriage became entitled to the benefit arising from a kindred to Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College, Oxford, the pedigree through which it is claimed will be particularly set out.

He bore for arms on his plate, *or* three helmets, and a lion passant *sable.*—Knapp; impaling three cross crosslets in bend—Noyes.

Eighth Generation.

Jerome William Knapp, Esq.

Barrister-at-law. Born, 1762. Died, 1815.

Jerome William Knapp, eldest child of Jerome Knapp, and Sarah Noyes his wife, was born on Monday the 28 June, 1762, at Haberdasher's Hall: and christened at St. Michael's Church, Wood Street, Saturday, 24 July, 1762. Sponsors, Mr. Gore, Mr. Thayts, and Mrs. Noyes. (Entered in family Prayer Book). He was entered at Merchant Taylors School, London, and was elected as Fellow to St. John's College, Oxford, and had a founder's kin fellowship in right of his mother. He took his degree of M.A. and was entered as a student of the Temple, and called to the King's Bench Bar.

From 1790 to the year of his decease, he was Deputy Clerk of Assize for the Home Circuit.

In 1791 he married Eleanor, only surviving daughter of Edmund Robinson, Esquire, of Plymouth, by Eleanor the daughter of William Hambly, Esq., by whom he had :—

1. Eleanor Sarah, born 26 March, 1792, married to Abel Ram, Esquire, of Ramsford Goree, Wexford, by whom she had issue :—
   (1.) Abel Ram, Esq., died at Southampton, 14 January, 1833.
   (2.) Stephen Ram.
   (3.) Charlotte Ram, died at Cheltenham, 29 April, 1836.
   (4.) Ellen Ram.
2. Jerome William Knapp, born 23 January, 1803, who follows.
3. Edmund Knapp, born 4 February, 1805, who follows.

Jerome William Knapp, Esq., was seized, whilst in Court at the Old Bailey Sessions, on the 23 day of October, 1815, with an apoplectic fit, and being conveyed to his house in Bedford Row, departed this life there on the 24 day of October, 1815, in the 53 year of his age, leaving his widow and children surviving.

(Will. Arms of J. W. K. and Mrs. K.)

Thomas George Knapp, Esquire.

Eighth Generation. Born, 1766. Died, 1828.

Thomas George, the third son and fourth child of Jerome Knapp, Esq., by Sarah Noyes his wife, was born on Tuesday, the 4th February, 1766, at Haberdasher's Hall, and christened the 7th March, 1766, at St. Michael's, Wood Street.

He was educated at Merchant Taylors School, and admitted as an Attorney in the Courts of Law at Westminster.

In 1788 (June 5th) he was made free of the Haberdasher's Company by patrimony.

In 1790 he was appointed Associate of the Home Circuit, and in 1815, Deputy Clerk of Assize, from which appointment he retired in 1826.

In 1790 (November 27) he was elected Clerk of the Haberdasher's Company, on the resignation of his father Jerome Knapp, Esq., and having filled that office 35 years he resigned it to his son Hambly Knapp, on the 26 November, 1825.

In 182—, he was appointed Associate of the Court of Common Pleas by his Brother-in-law, the Lord Chief Justice Best, which he held till the resignation of the Chief Justice in June, 1829.

On the 11 August, 1795, he married, at the Parish Church of St. Mary Staining and St. Michael, Wood Street, London, Sarah Elizabeth, only surviving child of William Hambly, Esquire, of Ivinghor, Bucks, by whom he had issues :—

1. Hambly Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, 21 December, 1796. See page 323.
2. Thomas Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, 24 July, 1798, christened at St. Michael's, Wood Street, on Saturday the 18 August, 1798. Sponsors, his uncle Jerome William Knapp, Esquire, Edmund Robinson, Esquire, and his aunt Sarah Ann Knapp. He died February, 1799, and was buried in St. Mary Staining parish.
3. Thomas George Knapp, born at Croydon in Surrey, the 10 day of October, 1799. See page 323.
4. Sarah Ann Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, 4 February, 1802, was christened at St. Michael's, Wood Street, London, the 5 day of March, 1802. Sponsors, her aunts Mrs. Best and Rebecca Knapp, and Edmund Robinson, Esq. Married at St. Luke's, Norwood, Surrey, by the Revd. Edmund Harding, to the Revd. Charles Turner, Minister of St. Luke's, Norwood, on 14 February, 1837. Her eldest child born July, 1830, baptized by the name of Charles Knapp, and died May, 1839. Her second child born at Norwood, 12 February, 1840, named Emma Celia. Her third born 26 December, 1842, named Charles Stephen. Her fourth born 10 June, 1848, named George Knapp.
5. Mary Ann Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, on Saturday, 22 January, 1803, at a quarter after 9 o'clock in the evening. Baptized at Haberdasher's Hall on Sunday, 2nd February, 1803, by the Revd. Mr. Cooper. Sponsors, Robert Pooley, Esq., Barrister-at-law, her great aunt Miss Mary Hambly, and her aunt Mrs. Jerome Knapp. Married on Friday, 18th November, 1825, at the parish church of the united parishes of Saint Michael's, Wood Street, and St. Mary's Staining, to Stacey Grimaldi, of Copthall Court in the City of London, Solicitor, by whom she has issue :—
   (1.) Stacey Beaufort Grimaldi, born at his Father's house, 31 York Street, in the new parish of St. Mary, Windham Place, Portman Square, London, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1826, baptized at St. Michael's, Wood Street, and St. Mary Staining, on Saturday the 28 November following. Sponsors, his grandfather Thomas George Knapp, Esquire. His grandfather William Grimaldi, Esquire, by George Pocock, Esquire, his proxy, his grandmother Sarah Elizabeth the wife of Thomas George Knapp, Esquire.
6. William Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, on the 12 July, 1804, and christened there the 8th August, 1804, oy the Revd. Mr. Cooper. Sponsors, Major Humfrey his great uncle, and William Hambly, Esquire, his grandfather, and his aunt Sarah Ann Knapp. Died at Haberdasher's Hall, 1805. Buried at St. Mary Staining.
7. Emma Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, the 21 March, 1806. Baptized at St. Michael's, Wood Street, by the Reverend Mr.

Cooper. Sponsors, her aunts Mrs. Best and Rebecca Knapp. Died at Brighton, September, 1806, and buried there.

8. Eleanor Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, on the 28 June, 1807. Died January, 1808, and buried in the parish of St. Mary Staining.
9. Caroline Knapp, born at Norwood, Surrey, June, 1808. Died at Norwood, October, 1808, and buried at Croydon.
10. William Jerome Knapp, born at Norwood, 10 September, 1809. Christened at Croydon, 10 October, 1809. Sponsors, his grandfather William Hambly, his uncle Jerome William Knapp, and his aunt Mary Ann Best. Died 23 October, 1821, at his father's house, Norwood, after an illness of 8 months occasioned by some injury received whilst at his school, the Charter House, which terminated in a consumption. Buried at Croydon, Surrey, in the same grave as his aunt Rebecca.
11. Henry Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, 2nd January, 1811. See page 323.
12. Emma Knapp, born at her father's house at Norwood, Surrey, June 27th, 1812. Christened at Croydon Church, 29 July, 1812. Sponsors, her aunts Mrs. Best, Rebecca Knapp, and her uncle Jerome William Knapp, Esquire. This most excellent and very beautiful girl died of a consumption, at her father's house at Nowood (where she was born) on Monday, May 26, 1840, at half-past 3 in the morning, perfectly resigned to, if not rejoicing at the will of her God, which took her thus early from her affectionate relations.
13. Charles Knapp, born at Haberdasher's Hall, 14 March, 1814. See page 324.
14. Edward Knapp, born at his father's house, Norwood, 5 August, 1815. Christened at Croydon. Sponsors, his aunt Mrs. Best, his uncle Mr. Serjeant Best, and his grandfather William Hambly, Esq. Died, January, 1817.

Ninth Generation.

Jerome William Knapp, Esquire.

Born, 1803. Died, 1836.

Jerome William Knapp, eldest son and second child of Jerome William Knapp, Esq., and of Eleanor his wife, was born at Harpur Street in the county of Middlesex, at his father's residence, on the 23rd January, 1803.

On July 1, 1816, he was elected a founder's kin Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. Assumed his S.C.L. gown, November 27, 1820 (Student in Civil Law.) January 22, 1823, he took his degree of B.C.L. On 22 October, 1828, he took his degree of D.C.L. In 1826 he was called to the Bar, having previously been admitted a member of the Middle Temple.

On Saturday, May 14, 1836, he rode down to Lord Wynford's at Chiselhurst, on Sunday he complained of cold, on Monday the Apothecary said he had the scarlet fever, and on Tuesday that he could not recover. He died at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a.m., of this 18 May, 1836, at Lord Wynford's at Chiselhurst. (S. Grimaldi.)

Ninth Generation. Edmund Knapp.

Edmund Knapp, second son and third and youngest child of Jerome William Knapp, Esqr., and Eleanor his wife, was born at Har-

pur Street on 29 February, 1803. He was entered a member of St. John's College of Oxford, and in 182— took his degree of M.A.

Hambly Knapp.

Ninth Generation. Born, 1796. Alive, 1828.

Hambly Knapp, the eldest child of Thomas George Knapp, Esq., and Sarah Elizabeth his wife, was born at his father's residence, Haberdasher's Hall, London, on Wednesday the 21 December, 1796, and christened at St. Michael's, Wood Street, the 25 January, 1797.

Sponsors: his grandfather William Hambly, Esq., his great uncle Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, Esq., and his great aunt Mrs. Ann Benton. He married, 182—, at the parish church of St. George, Hanover Square, Emma, daughter and eldest child of Jeffrey Wyatt, Esq., of Lower Brook Street, by whom he has issue:—

1. Hambly Knapp, born at his father's house, No. 35 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, February, 1825, and christened at the parish church of St. George, Queen Square, London.
2. Emma Sophia Knapp, born at her father's residence Haberdasher's Hall, on Wednesday, the 31 day of October 1827, and christened at the parish church of St. Michael's, Wood Street, on Thursday the 29 day of November following. Sponsors, her aunts Sarah Ann Knapp and Mary Ann the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, and Jeffrey Wyatville, Esq.

Thomas George Knapp, the younger.

Ninth Generation. Born, 1799. Died, 1834.

Thomas George Knapp, the second son of Thomas George Knapp, Esquire, and Sarah Elizabeth his wife, was born at his father's summer residence at Croydon in Surrey, the 10th of October, 1799, and christened at the parish church of St. Michael's, Wood Street, London on the 1st of December, 1799. Sponsors: his uncles Jerome William Knapp, Esq., and William Draper Best, Esq., and his aunt Sarah Ann Knapp. He was admitted a Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He died of a consumption at Hastings after many years declining, in October, 1834. He was buried at Hastings.

Henry Knapp.

Ninth Generation. Born, 1811. Alive, 1828.

Henry Knapp, third surviving son of Thomas George Knapp, Esq., and Sarah Elizabeth his wife, was born at his father's residence Haberdasher's Hall, on Wednesday the 2nd of January, 1811, and christened at the parish chureh of St. Michael's, Wood Street, on Friday the 1st of February, 1811. Sponsors: his grandfather William Hambly, Esq., Thomas Richardson, Esq., and his great Aunt the wife of John Chatfield, Esq.

Henry Knapp of St. John's College, Oxford, took his degree of M.A. in 1836, was Curate of Norwood and of Chedworth in Gloucestershire, in 1834 and 1836, and in January, 1836, was appointed Curate to the Rev. George A. Marsh, Rector of Bangor in Flintshire, having the parish of Overton as his Cure.

On Monday, 3rd October, 1836, he was married to Anna, third daughter of the late George Kenyon, Esq., of Cefn near Wrexham, Denbighshire; Miss Kenyon then residing with her grandmother Mrs. Price at Overton.

Henry Knapp was presented to the Vicarage of Swaton cum Spanby, by his aunt Mrs. Eleanor Knapp, in the year 1840.

Their eldest child was born at Shrewsbury on the 18th day of June, 1840, and was christened by the name of Henry.

Their second child was born at the Vicarage House of Swaton near Folkingham in the county of Lincoln, on Thursday the 30th day of December, 1841.

Charles Knapp.

Ninth Generation. Born, 1814. Alive, 1828.

Charles Knapp, youngest surviving child of Thomas George Knapp, Esq., and of Sarah Elizabeth his wife, was born at his father's residence Haberdasher's Hall, on the 14 March, 1814, and christened on the 13th April, 1814, at the parish church of St. Michael's, Wood Street. Sponsors, his gandfather William Hambly, Esq., his uncle Jerome William Knapp, Esq., and his father's cousin Miss Ann Noyes. Entered at the Middle Temple, 1836.

Tenth Generation.

Hambly Knapp the Younger.

Born 1825, Alive 1828.

Hambly Knapp, eldest child of Hambly Knapp, Esquire, by Emma his wife, was born at his father's house No. 35, Southampton Row, in the parish of Saint George, Bloomsbury, London, February, 1825, and christened at the parish church of St. George, Queen Square, London.

Sponsors: his Grandfathers Thomas George Knapp and Jeffry Wyatt, Esquires, and his Grandmother Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Thomas George Knapp, Esq.

First Generation.

Thomas Knapp of Tylehurst. Yeoman.

Flourished, 1539. 31. Henry VIII.

It appears by the rental of the Monastery of Reading preserved at the Augmentation Office, London, with the Public Records, that in 1539 the above Individual was a Tenant of the then lately dissolved Monastery, and rented 13 acres of Meadow land in Sulhampstead, Berkshire, at the rent of 20 shillings per annum, and that he also rented the Tythes of Motehall with the barn and appurts. in Tylehurst at the annual sum of £7. It also appears by the Charity Reports presented to the House of Commons, that at some period, the date of which is unknown, the sum of £10 was given to the poor of Tilehurst by Mr. Knapp. This is or may have been the above named Party.

No other particulars of the above named Thomas have been met with. As Parochial Registers of Baptism were not established at the period of this Ancestor's birth, and as no will of his has been found in any Registry, the Evidence of his Family rests upon the circumstance of a Residence in the same place, the same station in life, the same Christian names, and a concurrence in the dates of their respective periods of existence.

It appears therefore from Public Records, that the Family were resident in Berkshire, upwards of three centuries since, and residing within a few miles of the Village where they have been owners of land for two centuries and an half. In those days, migration from one part of England to another was very rare, and it is not to be doubted that the Family were still more antient inhabitants of Tylehurst and its neighbourhood in the county of Berks.

Thomas Knapp flourished during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and in all probability in succeeding reigns. There flourished at the same time two other families of this name, one at Woodcote in Oxfordshire, the other at Needham in Suffolk, and as the Ancestor of the above named Thomas is not known, it follows, that no relationship can be traced between the Berkshire and the other Families of Woodcote and Needham.

The Family of Knapp which was settled at Needham, Stokes, Ipswich, Teedinham, and Washbrook, in Suffolk and Norfolk, trace their descent from one Robert Knapp, of Needham in Suffolk, Gentleman, born about 1500, whose grandson John had a Grant of Arms by the Heralds in the year 1576. Their coat of arms is the same as the coat of the Berkshire Family—*Or*, a lion rampant in chief, 3 helmets *sable*—and as the Suffolk pedigree is very clear and complete, and does not allow of the Berkshire Family having descended from them, it follows that these two Families could not have been united subsequently to the year 1500.

The Family of Knapp of Woodcote in Oxfordshire, had a Grant of Arms by the Heralds in the year 1669, nearly one century after the Grant to the Snffolk Family, transposing the colours of the Shield and Helmets of that Family, but in other respects retaining the same bearing.

This family had great possessions in Woodcote and Wiston, Oxfordshire, but it became extinct about 1670, when the heiress was married to Sir Richard Temple of Stowe, whose Descendant the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos inherits her Estates and quarters her Coat of Arms in his Shield.

There is no possibility of shewing any connexion between this latter Family and either of the foregoing, but there is strong ground to consider the Oxfordshire and Berkshire families as being originally the same, since the two Villages in which they resided Tilehurst and Woodcote, although separated by the River Thames and consequently in different Counties, appear by the map to be only half a dozen miles apart.

Second Generation.

Nycholas Knapp of Tylehurst, Yeoman. Died 1565.

The Will of this Ancestor is registered in the Archdeaconry Court of Berkshire, and he thereby gave to his son John, two Kyne which were in the keeping of his the Testator's Brother John Knapp; and he gave to his son Thomas a Cow and Sheep. He gave to Elizabeth his Daughter, a Cow and Sheep; and to Margaret his Daughter, a Heifer and Sheep.

Administration was granted upon this Will in the year 1565, and no other particulars are known of this Individual.

It is to be presumed that the above 2 Daughters became the wives of Willyam Smyth and John Smyth, since they are called Brothers in law by Thomas Knapp, the son of the above Nycholas, in his will, which will be presently noticed, as also by the widow of the said Thomas Knapp in her will.

Third Generation.

Thomas Knapp of Chilton, Berks, Yeoman. Died 1593.

The village of Chilton is situate about 14 or 15 miles (in direct

line) from the village of Tylehurst, the parishes in their nearest parts are considerably nearer, so that the removal of the residence of the Family, which took place at this period, from Tylehurst to Chilton is scarcely to be considered as a new settlement of the Family.

It appears by the Will of this Ancestor, proved at Oxford in 1593 and preserved in the Registry of the Archdeacon of Berks, that he was possessed of very considerable property, that his wife was named Amye and survived him, and that he had 10 children who were named:—

1 Thomas	4 Ann	7 Richard	10 Henry.
2 William	5 Richard	8 Walter	
3 John	6 Nicholas	9 Alice, wife of Richard Poppe.	

In his Will he bequeathes a Legacy to his Brother John. who is also named as a Legatee with the above Thomas in their Common Parent Nicholas's Will. He desired by his will to be buried in the Parish Church of Chilton, and he gave six shillings and 8 pence to the same Church and six pence to the Mother Church of Sarum. He also gave to the poor of Chilton and of Harwell, 6 bushells of Malt each, and to the poor of South Morton 4 bushells. These two places are in the immediate neighbourhood of Chilton.

He gave to his Son Thomas, one crop of corn and grain upon his holding of 3 yard lands.

To his Son William, 100 Sheep and 2 Beasts.

To his Son John, 100 Sheep and 2 Beasts.

To his Daughter Annes, 100 Sheep and 2 Beasts.

To his Son Henry, 50 Sheep and 2 Beasts and 20 quarters of Barley.

To his Children { William, John, Annes } 40 quarters of Barley yearly for 3 years between them.

To his Daughter Annes, one joined Bedstead—Feather Bed—Furniture—and £20 sterling lying in his Son Richard's hands to be paid to her at the age of 18 or marriage.

To his Children { Nicholas, Richard, Walter, and Alice Poppe } £5 apiece.

To each of his Children's Children, 20 shillings apicce.

But unto his God-children £4 apiece.

To his wife Amy he gave his lease of the home in Hurgrove and Boxeye, and after her decease to his Sons Thomas and Harry.

To his Brother John Knapp he gave 1 quarter of wheat and 1 quarter of malt.

To his Brothers William Smyth and John Smyth he gave one quarter of malt each.

To his Cousins and Servants William Smythe and Richard Smith 2 quarters of Barley each.

He appointed Edward Popp (probably his daughter Alice's Husband), and Richard Knapp overseers of his Will, and his wife Amy Executrix and residuary Legatee thereof.

His Wife Amy survived him 22 years, and by her Will dated in November, 1603, and proved at Oxford in January, 1605, wherein she describes herself of Chilton, Widow, she desires to be buried in the parish Church of Chilton to which she gave ten pence, and to the

Mother Church of Sarum 4 pence, and to the Poor of Chilton 10 shillings. To her Brother in Law, William Smythe, 2 shillings and four pence; To each of her Children, Richard, Thomas, Iden, Alice, and Agnes, Four pounds sterling and one Silver Spoon. To each of her Children's Children she gave 2 shillings and six pence, and the residue of her Goods and Chattels she gave unto her son Henry Knapp the Executor of her Will.

Nicholas Knapp, one of the sons of Thomas and Amy, purchased a small Estate at Chilton in the year 1606, consisting of a messuage or Tenement and one Yard Land, which is described as having been then lately in the tenure holding or occupation of Thomas Knapp, Father of the said Nicholas Knapp, his assignee or assigns.

His son Henry was described in 1605, as of Chilton, Yeoman, in which year he purchased, in conjunction with Adam Cox, also of Chilton, Yeoman, of William Latton and Elizabeth his wife, The Manor of Symeons, otherwise Symons, with the Lands and appurts in Chilton.

It does not appear by the Title Deeds whether there was any issue from this Henry, but in 1608 he released his Estate in Chilton to Adam Cox, with a proviso that the same Release should not extend to any of the Tythes of the said Henry Knapp.

Fourth Generation.

Richard Knapp, of Tott Baldon, Oxon, Yeoman. Died 1614.

Richard Knapp is first mentioned in the Will of his Father, Thomas Knapp, 1591, of which he was made overseer, with a Legacy of £5.

In 1603 he was named in the Will of his mother Amy, and had a Legacy of £4, to which Will he was a witness.

In the same year, 1603, he purchased for the large sum of £915, of the ancient county family of Latton, the Capital Messuage and Mansion House called Latton's Place, then late in the occupation of William Latton, Esq., and seven yard Lands containing nine score acres, and the Broad Close, containing 4 acres of pasture, and Ashdowne, containing 40 acres of arable Land, the last mentioned piece of land (Ashdowne) being let at the yearly rent of £5, all of which premises are described as being in Chilton, and West Ildesley in the county of Berks.

It appears to me, probable, that his wife Jane was a daughter of Mr. Latton of Latton's Place, for in the will of Anne Latton in 1585, Richard Knapp is a Legatee, and this Anne was probably Mother of Jane Knapp, and the purchase of Latton Place (an old Family seat of a County Family) might have been brought about by this marriage.

The Pedigree of the Lattons is in the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum, and the arms have many quarterings.

By his wife Jane, who survived him many years, he had several children, who were living at his death, namely :—

1. George, of whom hereafter.
2. Augustine, whose will is dated and proved in 1625, and then described as of Preston in the county of Wilts, Gentleman.
3. Henry, who was dead in 1643, and had a Daughter named Elizabeth, baptized in Chilton 22 April, 1622, married to her 1st Cousin Richard Knapp in 1643.

4. Thomas, Devisee of Land in Sandford under his Father's will in 1614, had a son named Augustine living in 1625, and then named as a Legatee in his Uncle Augustine's will.
5. Richard, Devisee of Land in Sandford under his Father's will in 1614, had a Daughter named Mary, named in her Uncle Augustine's will as Legatee in 1625.
6. Mary, under the age of 21 years in 1614, married to Edward Starling, and living in 1625.
7. William, living in 1625, and then overseer to his Brother Augustine's will.

He made his will on the 20 September, 1614, and died soon after wards, as the same was proved on the 3rd March following in the Court of Probate.

He describes himself as of Tott Baldon in the county of Oxon, Yeoman, in health of body and mind and memory. He grants to his sons:—

George, half of his lands at Chilton, West Ildesley, the said George was then under age, with all the Household Stuff, Implements and Utensils of Household, the same to remain at Chilton.

Augustine and Henry, the other half, subject, nevertheless, to be purchased by their Brother George, on his paying to each of them £200, on attaining their ages of 24 years and 21 years.

The Testator also gave to his wife

Joan, the enjoyment of all the Lands at Chiltern, until the said George should attain 24 years of age: also all his Stock of Cattle, Corn, and Grain, on her living at Chilton, for which she was to pay:

Her Husband's Executors, 3 score pounds.

To the Church of Chilton, Six shillings and Eight pence.

To the Church of St. Laurence, Baldon, Four shillings and 8 pence.

To the poorest Inhabitants of Chilton, Tott Baldon, Marsh Baldon, and Sandford, 5 shillings and 8 pence each.

And of Chilton, Tott Baldon, one bushel of Wheat to be made into Bread for seven years after his decease.

To John Wise, his Godson, one heifer of 3 years old.

To each of his Servants, 2 shillings and five pence a year.

To William Bond, 4 bushels of Rye.

For Jane Webb, food and raiment for life.

To his sons Thomas Knapp and Richard Knapp, His pasture grounds and meadow at Sandford and stock of Cattle and other things thereon, in compensation whereof they were to pay to his the Testator's Daughter:—

Mary, £200; and to the Testator's son—

Richard, £10 per annum for life.

To William Knapp his son, the residue of his Estate. And the Testator appointed John Knapp and John Wise overseers of his will.

Fifth Generation.

George Knapp of Chilton, Berks, Yeoman. Flourished 1623.

It has been shewn that in the year 1614, the above George Knapp succeeded, under his Father's will, to one half his Father's Estates at Chilton and West Ildesley; he was then under the age of 24 years.

In 1626 he was Executor of the Will of his Brother Augustine. About the year 1620. he may be presumed to have married from the date of the baptisms of his children at Chilton as under.

His wife's name was Ellen, she is named as living, in an Indenture dated 1639.

In the year 1643 he was a party to his son Richard's marriage Settlement, dated November, 1643, wherein he is described as of Chilton in the County of Berks, Yeoman. The date of his death is unknown nor has any Will of his been met with.

1. Richard Knapp, baptized 27 November, 1620.
2. John Knapp, baptized in 1623, of whom hereafter.
3. Mary Knapp, baptized 1 February, 1626.
4. Joan Knapp, baptized 15 December, 1629.
5. Helen Knapp, baptized 11 June, 1631.
6. Elizabeth Knapp, baptized 27 April, 1634.

There were descendants of both these Sons, Richard and John. The present Family of Chilton and London are the issue of John the second son, who will be particularly noticed hereafter. The descendants of Richard, as far as appears in the pedigree entered in the College of Arms, are as follows:—

(1.) Richard Knapp eldest Son and Heir apparent of George Knapp, was baptized at Chilton in 1620. A settlement made in contemplation of his marriage dated 20 November, 1643, is with the Family Deeds, by which it appears that his intended marriage was with his first cousin Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of his Uncle Henry Knapp, then late of Chilton, deceased. The said Richard Knapp being described in the settlements as eldest Son and Heir apparent of George Knapp. They had 6 children:—

(i.) George Knapp, baptized at Chilton 24 September, 1644.
(ii.) John Knapp, baptized at Chilton 3 June, 1646.
(iii.) Richard Knapp, baptized at Chilton 21 October, 1647.
(iv.) Henry Knapp, baptized at Chilton 17 April, 1651.
(v.) Amy Knapp, born at Chilton 8 May, 1654.
(vi.) Frances Knapp, born at Chilton 31 October, 1656.

The eldest of these children, George Knapp, was the Heir of the Family, and sold the Chilton Estate in 1691, to his cousin George, who went to London, engaged in trade, and may be considered as laying the foundation of the present family of London and Chilton. This George (the Heir) resided at Blewberry in Berkshire, and died a Bachelor in 1712, leaving a will which was proved by Ann Knapp, the Widow of his Brother John, as Executrix, during the minority of her son George, who was the nephew and Heir at Law of the above George the Testator.

(2.) From John the Second Son of Richard, and thereof on the death of George, the eldest Branch of the Family, descended a large Family still flourishing and possessing hereditary Estates in the county of Bucks, and although the entire descendants of this Individual cannot be set out fully, yet the following may be noticed, as tracing this, the eldest branch down to the person of Arthur John Knapp, Esq., of Clifton, the Head of the Family in this present year 1840.

John Knapp, baptized at Chilton on the 3rd June, 1646, resided in Basinghall Street, London, in 1669, and was admitted to

the Freedom of London in 1670. He was a Citizen and Wool Chandler, and died in 1710, making a will which was then proved. He was buried at Lynford.

He married first Miss Lee by whom he had 11 Daughters, the eldest married David Petty, Esq., of Wanstead, whose Daughter Elizabeth, married in 1722, George Lord Carpenter, from which marriage descend many great Families, as the Marquess of Waterford, the Earls of Egremont, Carnarvon, Romney, and Tyrconnel; Lord Ducie; the Prices of Foxley, Herefordshire; Sir Frederick Vincent, Baronet; and Sir John Reddell, Baronet.

Jane the second Daughter of Mr. John Knapp, married George Pochin, Esq., and had issue.

Mary the 3rd, married Jeremiah Gough, Esq., and had issue.

Elizabeth the 4th, married Mr. John Cookes of Worcestershire, and another Daughter married Mr. Edwards of Wyngate.

John Knapp, married secondly in 1680, Catherine, eldest daughter of Matthew Skynner, M.D., of Wilton, Northampton, eldest son of Robert Skynner, successively Bishop of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, by whom he had 8 children, namely—

(1.) John Knapp of St. Michael, Bassishaw, married at Lincoln's Inn, 1713, to Elizabeth daughter of Jonah Nicholson of Clapham. Buried at Lynford, 1747, aged 66.

(2.) Robert Knapp, M.D., of Stoney Stratford, buried at Lynford, 1763, he married Miss Knapp, of Abingdon, and had a Daughter, the wife of Mr. Peers, of Chese Champton, Oxfordshire.

(3.) George Knapp, of St. Michael, Bassishaw, married at Lincoln's Inn, 1717, to Diana Lanzy of Hammersmith, Spinster, by whom he had several Daughters and a Son John, whose Daughter Diana Knapp married the Reverend Herbert Randulph, Rector of Wimbledon.

(4.) Elizabeth Knapp, married at Lincoln's Inn, 1712, to Samuel Whitfield of St. Michael Bassishaw, a Turkey Merchant.

(5.) Catharine Knapp, who died unmarried.

(6.) Anne Knapp, who died unmarried: and

(7.) Sarah Knapp, who married Dr. Matthew Lee, Physician to George II. and his Son Frederick Prince of Wales; a great benefactor to Christ Church, Oxford, and Founder of a Readership in Anatomy at £140 per annum. His bust is in the Library at Christ Church. He was buried at Lynford in 1755, aged 61, and his wife having survived him 4 years, was buried also at Lynford in 1759. The Doctor had no issue, and left £20,000 to Christ Church.

(8.) Matthew Knapp, Rector of Henley, Bucks, died at Henley in December, 1752, aged 68, having married Catharine, daughter of Humphrey Primatt of Hampton, Middlesex, who died in 1763, aged 63, and was buried at Henley. They had 11 Children, namely:—

(i.) John Knapp, who died unmarried at Westminster School.

(ii.) Catherine Knapp, who died at Wroughton in Bucks, 1780, aged 59, without issue, having married Mr. David Jones of Ampthill, who died in 1789.

(iii.) Elizabeth Knapp, who married Lacey Primatt her first cousin.

(iv.) Mary Knapp, who died unmarried: and
(v.) Sarah Knapp, who died unmarried.
(vi.) Ann Knapp, who died in 1782, having married the Reverend Jonathan Stubbs, Rector of Long Orton, Huntingdon, and had issue 3 daughters.
(vii.) Matthew Knapp, buried at Lynford in 1782, aged 54, having had by his wife Catherine Sithwatt, who died at Lynford in 1794, two Daughters named Sophie and Harriet who died unmarried.
(viii.) Robert Knapp, who died an Infant.
(ix.) Humphrey Knapp, who died unmarried at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1756, aged 23.
(x.) Charlotte Knapp, who married William Primatt, and died without issue: and
(xi.) Primatt Knapp, who died and was buried at Powick, in December, 1793, aged 63. He married Keturah French of Antigua, who died in 1789. He had issue 6 children:—
(i.) Nathaniel Mathew Knapp, admitted a member of the Middle Temple in 1788, appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Bucks in 1785.
(ii.) The Reverend Primatt Knapp, who married Miss Gooding, and had issue.
(iii.) Catherine Knapp.
(iv.) Leonora Knapp.
(v.) Mary Knapp, who married Mr. Pearce: and
(vi.) John Leonard Knapp, who married Miss Lydia Frances Freeman, by whom he has issue one of whom is Arthur John Knapp, Esq., now (1840) of Clifton near Bristol.

3. Richard Knapp, third son of Richard, and Grandson of the above George, was baptized at Chilton in 1647, as already stated. He died before the year 1712, when his wife Ann proved the will of George Knapp, her Husband's Brother, on behalf of her Son George, who in the year 1705, was under the age of 21 years, as were also his Sisters Mary, Ann, Elizabeth, and Amy. It is unknown whether there were any Descendants of this Branch.

4. Henry Knapp, fourth son of Richard and Grandson of the above named George Knapp (of 1623), was baptized at Chilton on the 17 day of April, 1651. He settled at Wantage in Berkshire, and is described as a Mercer. He was a Legatee in the will of his Cousin George Knapp in 1706. He had issue 3 children, George, Henry, and Lucy, all named in the will of their Uncle George, dated 1705, and then under the age of 21 years. It is in like manner unknown whether there were any Descendants of this Branch.

Sixth Generation.

John Knapp. Baptized, 1623. Died, 1693.
Of Woolley Farm, Chadelsworth, Berks, Gentleman.

John Knapp was the second son of George Knapp of Chilton, Yeoman, from which latter descend, as already noticed, the Knapps

residing in Buckinghamshire and at Clifton in Somersetshire, who are at this day the eldest Branch of this Family.

John Knapp was Lessee of two parts of a moiety of the manor of Symeons. He married Alice, one of the 4 daughters and co-heiresses of Adam Cox of Chilton, Yeoman, who inherited a portion of the manor of Symeons from her Father. This marriage was not prior to 1641, as in a Deed dated in that year, she is described as of Leekhampstead, Spinster. Agnes, another of the Daughters and Coheiresses was married prior to 1641, to Francis Hyde of Colshall, Berkshire, Yeoman, in which year the latter persons in conson. of £80 sold their fourth of a moiety of the manor of Symeons, otherwise Symons, and the 4th part of one Close called The Court Close, containing 2 acres, and of one Sheep House and Barn and three yard Lands, containing 60 acres called the Court Lands, all lying in Chilton, and described as the inheritance of the said Agnes from her Father, to their Sister Alice, so that she became thereby possessed of one moiety of her then late Father's Estates.

From his marriage he had issue six children all baptized at Chilton, namely:—

1. John Knapp, born November 3, 1648.
2. Mary Knapp, baptized 5 May, 1658.
3. Agnes Knapp, baptized 15 May, 1657.
4. Alice Knapp, baptized 22 April, 1655.
5. George Knapp, born 2 January, 1652, of whom hereafter.
6. Adam Knapp, died 1689.

In January, 1693, a few weeks before his death, being weak in body, he made his Will, wherein he described himself as John Knapp the Elder, of Woolley (Farm), in the parish of Chadelsworth, in the county of Berks, Yeoman, and desired to be buried in the Church Yard of the parish Church of Chadelsworth.

He gave to his son George Knapp, £160.

And to his (the Testator's) Grandchildren, the children of his son George, namely:—

Mary Knapp, Jeremiah Knapp, and Cordelia Knapp, £80 each.

He also gave his (the Testator's) daughter Harris, 40 shillings per annum for life.

To his Grandson John Harris, £40.

To his Grand Daughter Mary Harris, £40.

To his Grand Daughter Anne Harris, £30.

To his Grand Children Hannah Harris,
William Harris,
Alice Harris,
and Elizabeth Harris. } £25 each.

To his Grandson and Godson John Knapp, £60.

To his Grandson George Knapp, £40.

To his Grand Daughter Elizabeth Knapp, £40.

To his other Grand Children Mary Knapp
Richard Knapp,
and Adam Knapp. } £25 a piece.

To his Grand daughter Mary Smith, daughter of William Smith, £60.

To his Son in Law William Smith, £10.

To his Daughter Harris, the Bed, Bedstead and furniture whereon he did lie.

To his Grand daughter Mary Smyth his next best Bed, Bedstead, and furniture.
To his Servant Elizabeth Brooker, £5.
To the Poor of Chilton, £5.
To the Poor of Chadlesworth, 50 shillings;
And he gave his residuary Estate to his son John whom he made Executor, who proved the same at Oxford on the 16 of February, 1693.

1. John, his eldest Child, was born at Chilton, November 3, 1648. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Smith and Grand Daughter of William Smith, both of West Illesley in the County of Berks, Yeomen.

On the 2nd January, 1677, by an indenture made between his Father "John Knapp the Elder, of Woolley Farm in the parish of Chadelworth, in the County of Berks, Yeoman," of the one part, and himself, therein called "John Knapp the Younger, of Woolley Farm, aforesaid, Son and Heir to the said John Knapp the Elder of the after part."

His Father in proof of his affection, granted him his two parts of the moiety of the manor of Symeons otherwise Simons, and two parts of one Close, called The Court Close, containing 2 acres, and of three yard Lands containing 60 acres, called the Court Lands, and one Barn lying in Chilton.

His marriage settlement is dated on the day following this Grant, viz., the 3 of January, 1677, and is made between himself of the one part and the said William Smith the Elder, and John Smith of the other party, and by such settlement he settles all the last mentioned premises to the use of his intended wife Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the said John Smith and Grand daughter to the said William Smith, for her maintenance for her life in case she should survive him. It is to be presumed that his Wife died before the year 1699, for in July of that year, by Indentures dated on the 27 and 28th days of that month, and made between himself by the description of John Knapp of Woolley Farm, in the parish of Chadelsworth, in the county of Berks, Gentleman, eldest Son and Heir of Alice, late wife of John Knapp, deceased, Father of the said John Knapp, which Alice was one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Adam Cox, of Chilton in the county of Berks, deceased, of the one part, and George Knapp, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, one other of the Sons of the said Alice, of the other part, the said John Knapp, in conson. of £220 sold and conveyed all his 2 parts of the manor of Symeons otherwise Simons, and Lands thereto belonging unto his Brother George Knapp, and to his Heir and assignee absolutely. And in him and his Posterity, the same have continued to this present year, 1842. This John was a Legatee named in his Brother George's Will in 1706, and had 6 children, viz.:—

(1.) John Knapp.
(2.) George Knapp, named in his Uncle George's Will in 1706.
(3.) Elizabeth Knapp.
(4.) Mary Knapp.

(5.) Richard Knapp.
(6.) Adam Knapp.

Of whom and of whose descendants, if any, no particulars are known.

The seal of John Knapp to the Indenture of 1677 has crumbled away, but that of the Indenture of 1699 bears the Knapp arms.

2. Mary Knapp, second Child of John, was baptized at Chilton, July 5, 1650.
3. George Knapp, 3rd Child, of whom hereafter.
4. Ann Knapp, 4th Child, baptized at Chilton 22 April, 1655.
5. Agnes Knapp, 5th Child, baptized at Chilton 15th May, 1657.
6. Adam Knapp, 6th and youngest Child, was bound apprentice in 1679 in Haberdasher's Hall, London, to his Brother George Knapp, Citizen and Haberdasher. He died a Bachelor in 1689, when Letters of Administration were granted to his Brother George, his Father John Knapp renouncing the said Advowson.

Seventh Generation.

George Knapp, Citizen and Haberdasher of London.
Born 1652. Died 1706.

George Knapp, second son and 3rd child of John Knapp and Alice Coxe his wife, was born at Chilton in the county of Berks, and baptized there on the 2nd of January 1652.

In 1670, at the age of 18, he laid the foundations of the fortunes of himself and his Family for many generations, by being bound apprentice to John Chaplin, Citizen and Haberdasher, and on the 27 March, 1677, he was made free of the Haberdashers' Company, with which Company his Descendants have been ever since most intimately connected, a period of upwards of 170 years.

It is not known in what department of trade or commerce he engaged, but its advantages over an agricultural pursuit were soon apparent by his becoming, in 1690, the Purchaser at the price of £1500, of his Paternal Ancestor's Estate at Chilton, from his Cousin George Knapp of Chilton, and by his purchasing in 1691, of his elder Brother John his maternal Ancestor's Estate at Chilton, being two parts of a moiety of the manor of Symeons and Lands appurtenant at the price of £220.

The Paternal Estate thus acquired of his cousin consisted of a capital Mansion House at Chilton called the Place House, then in the occupation of the said George Knapp the Seller, and heretofore of William Latton, Esquire, (the Lattons were an ancient and honourable Family formerly possessing much property at Chilton and seven yard Lands containing by estimation nine score acres and the Lays Close.

In the Indenture of purchase of 1690, he is stiled George Knapp, Citizene Haberdasher of London, and in that of 1699, George Knapp, Citizine Haberdasher of London, one other of the sons of Alice, late wife of John Knapp deceased.

He married on the 3d of October, 1682, at the parish Church of St. Botolph's, without Aldersgate, Mary, daughter of Jerome Clutterbuck, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, by which marriage the name of Jerome was introduced into the Family and used for four

Generations, and that of Cordelia was introduced and used for 3 Generations.

By this marriage he had issue as follows:—

1. Mary Knapp, born 1682.
2. Jerome Knapp, born 1687, of whom hereafter.
3. Cordelia Knapp, born 1690.
4. George Knapp.

1. Mary, his eldest child, was born on the 27 July and baptized at St. Augustine's, Watling Street, 14 August, 1682. She is mentioned in her Grandfather John Knapp's Will in 1693. Prior to 1706 she married Henry Earick, a merchant in London, as she is so named in her Father's Will of that date: of this marriage there are known to have been two sons named George and Henry. The former married Miss Elizabeth Beaumont, and had one Daughter named Elizabeth, who in 1771 married John James Rogers, Esq., a Barrister at Law. He died in September, 1827, having had by this marriage—
   (1.) George Clement Rogers, born in 1773.
   (2.) James John Rogers, born in 1775.
   (3.) Edward Rogers, born in 1777.
   (4.) Juliana Rogers, born in 1779.
   (5.) Elizabeth Rogers, born in 1781.
   (6.) Jerome Rogers, born in 1789.
   (7.) Barbara Rogers, born in 1791.

   The connection between the Knapp Family and their Descendants has continued to the present time, for Mr. John James Rogers was until the time of his death in 1827, the Trustee under the marriage Settlement of Thomas George Knapp, with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hambly his wife.

3. Cordelia, the third child of George and Mary Knapp, was born on the 20 May and baptized at St. Augustine's, Watling St., on the 8 of June, 1690. She is named in her Grandfather's Will in 1693, and in her Father's in the year 1706, after which period there is no mention of her.

4. George, youngest child of George and Mary Knapp, first appears named in his Father's Will in the year 1706. He is said to have been a Captain, trading to the East Indies. He died in 1718 or 1719, having made his will in March, 1717—1718, which was proved at Doctors' Commons in July, 1719. In this Document he calls himself simply George Knapp, but in the Probate, he is described as "late in the Merchant Ship the Thistleworth." He commences his will by stating that he was weak of body, he desires his Body to be committed to the Earth or Sea, as it shall please God, to be decently interred at the discretion of Captain Charles Small, whom he appointed his Trustee, and to whom he gave one Chest of Wine and one pair of Silver spurs. He also gave the following Legacies:—

To Mr. John Gerraud, one pair of Stone Buttons set in Gold.

To Mr. Thomas Whit, one tortoiseshell Snuff Box with a Silver rim.

To Mr. John Fullarton, for his extraordinary care and attendance on him in his sickness, one of the small Bars of Gold in his scrutoire.

To William Nichols, his Bole Wig and half of his old Wearing apparel.

To John Windsor, the other half of his Wearing apparel.
To Mr. Nicholas Funell,
Mr. William Taylor,
William Wriglesworth,
John Sheredon, and
Thomas Jay, } One gold headed cane each.

and all the rest of his Effects on board he gave to his Executors.—
Mr. Jerome Knapp, Haberdasher of London, and
Mr. Henry Ericks, of the same place, Merchant.

George Knapp, the Father of the several before named Children, died in August, 1706. He made his Will on the 20th of that month, and it was proved at Doctors' Commons on the 3rd day of September, 1706. He was then 54 years of age, and describes himself only as "Citizen and Haberdasher of London." He was then sick in body.

Eighth Generation.

Jerome Knapp,
Of Haberdashers' Hall, London, Esquire,
Of Walthamstow, Essex,
And of Cinmery, Berkshire.
Born 1687. Died 1739.

Eldest Son of George Knapp by Mary Clutterbuck his wife, was born on the 24 of September, and baptized at St. Augustine's, Watling Street, on the 13 day of October, 1687.

Monastery of Reading.
Account of Thomas Knapp there.
Term of Lands and Meadows, 31 Henry VIII., 1539.

And for 20 shillings, farm of 13 acres of meadow in Sulhampstead, in tenure of Thomas Knap at will.
And for £7. the farm of the Tythes of Motehall, with barn and its abbuts. in Tylehurst, in the tenure of Thomas Knapp at will.
Thomas Knapp for rent this year, 20 shillings. N.B.—All the others were in arrears.

It is probable this was an ancestor, and Father of Nicholas, with whom the pedigree begins.

What children had Sir Richard Harcourt, who died, 1487?

He was son of Thomas Harcourt who died 1460, who was son of Sir Thomas Harcourt, M.P. for Oxon in 1376, and died 1417.

Broken Ministers' Account 10 Elizabeth.

Under the head of Sales of Wood: The Woodwards charges himself with 100 shillings the price of 100 Bush Trees, sold to William Stansby, out of Whitchurch in Oxon, appraised as above by Henry Knapp, Thomas Appleby, and other Tenants of the Queen.

The Marquess of Waterford.
Earls { Egremont. Carnarvon. Romney. Tyrconnel.
Lord Ducie.
Sir Francis Vincent.
Sir John Riddell.

The Prices of Foley, Herefordshire.

1. Knapp.
Coxe of Chilton:—unknown.
Preston unknown.

2. Collett.
3. Howland.
4. Noyes.
5. May.
6. Buckeridge.
   Wythers, query.
7. Kibblewhite.
8. Hambly.
   Jenkinson. unknown.
   Cox. see his will.
   (arms known) uncertain.

The arms on the Noyes hatchment:

or a fess 3 chess rooks between 3 Leopards' faces.

William Knapp took up his freedom (as Haberdasher) in 1579.

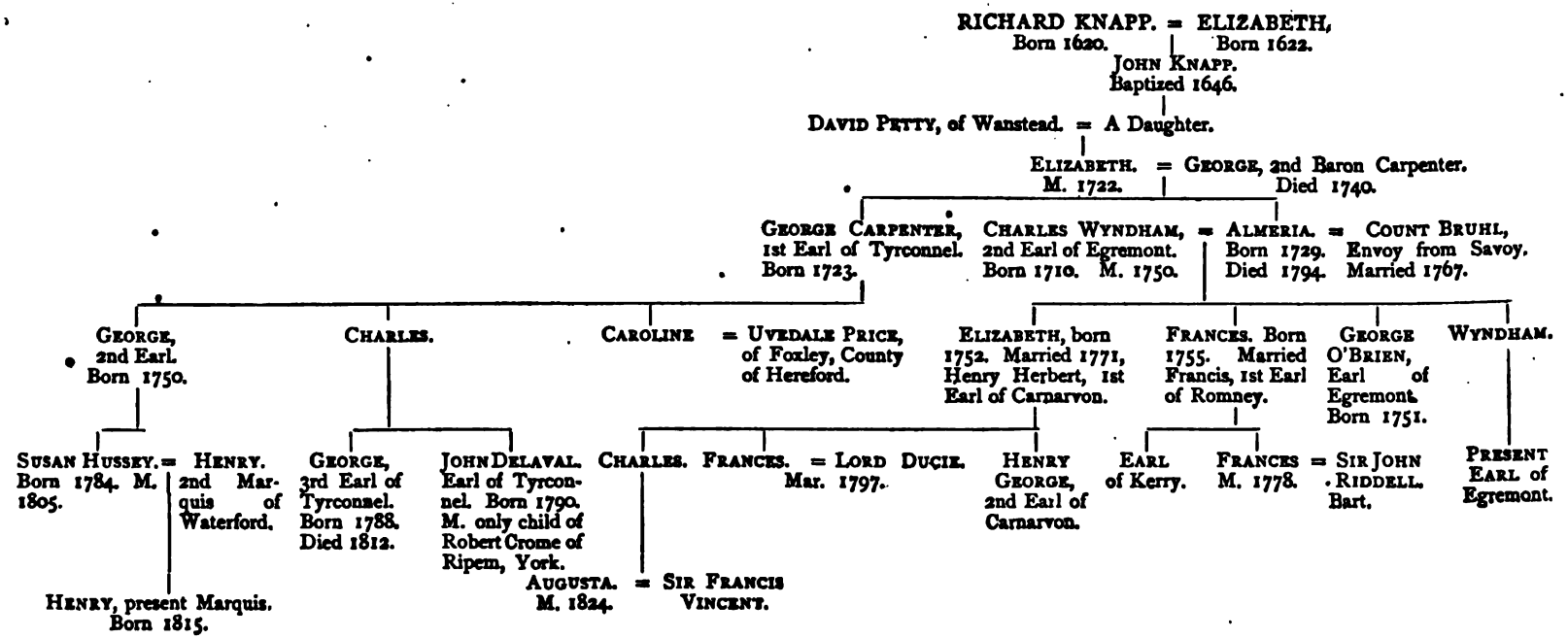
Henry Knapp of Chilton, Yeoman, owner of ½ manor of Simeon's 2 James I., 1604.

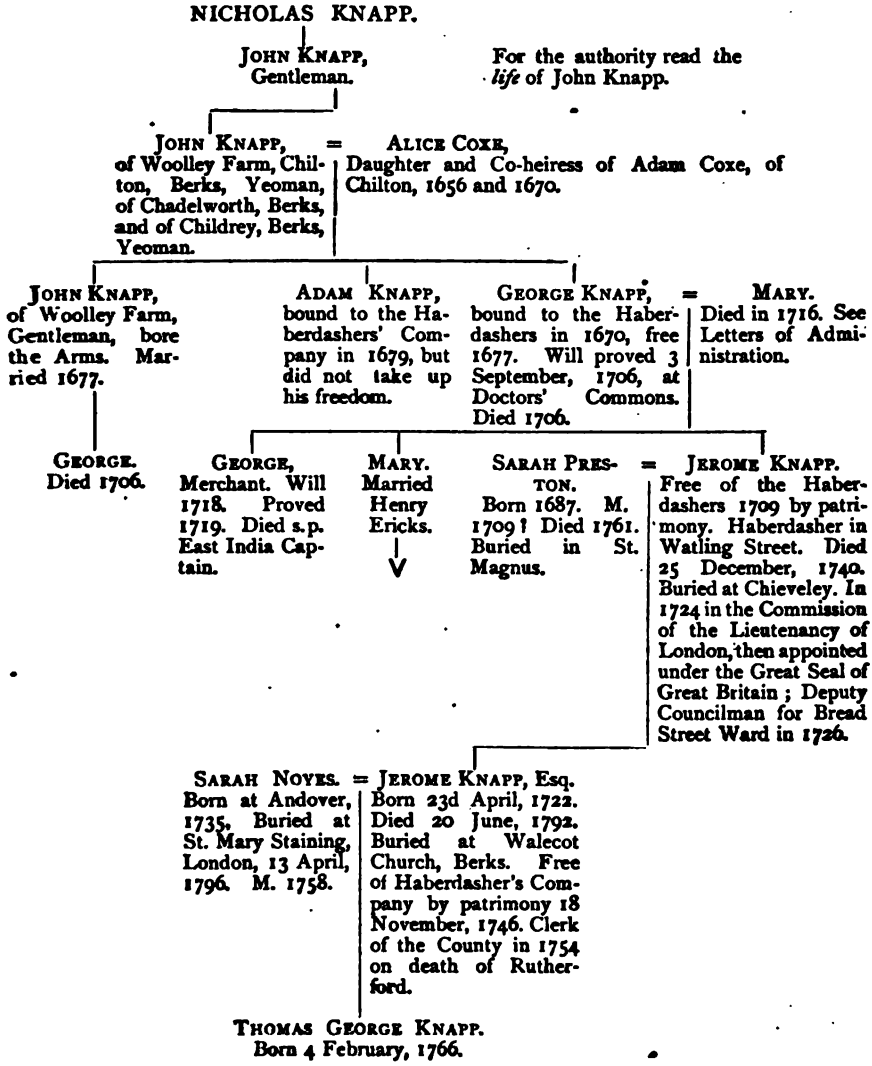
Thomas Knapp, tenant of Chilton, temp. Elizabeth, alive 1606.

His son Nicholas purchased land at Chilton, 43 Elizabeth, alive 1606.

Wills.

1. Jerome Knapp. 1792.
2. Jerome Knapp. 1739.
3. George Knapp. 1706.
4. John Knapp. 1693.
5. George Knapp.
6. Richard Knapp. 1614.
7. Thomas Knapp. 1593.


RICHARD KNAPP. = ELIZABETH,
Born 1620. Born 1622.
JOHN KNAPP.
Baptized 1646.
DAVID PETTY, of Wanstead. = A Daughter.
ELIZABETH. = GEORGE, 2nd Baron Carpenter.
M. 1722. Died 1740.
GEORGE CARPENTER, 1st Earl of Tyrconnel. Born 1723.
CHARLES WYNDHAM, 2nd Earl of Egremont. Born 1710. M. 1750.
ALMERIA. = COUNT BRUHL,
Born 1729. Envoy from Savoy.
Died 1794. Married 1767.
GEORGE, 2nd Earl. Born 1750.
CHARLES.
CAROLINE = UVEDALE PRICE, of Foxley, County of Hereford.
ELIZABETH, born 1752. Married 1771, Henry Herbert, 1st Earl of Carnarvon.
FRANCES. Born 1755. Married Francis, 1st Earl of Romney.
GEORGE O'BRIEN, Earl of Egremont. Born 1751.
WYNDHAM.
SUSAN HUSSEY. = HENRY. Born 1784. M. 1805. 2nd Marquis of Waterford.
GEORGE, 3rd Earl of Tyrconnel. Born 1788. Died 1812.
JOHN DELAVAL. Earl of Tyrconnel. Born 1790. M. only child of Robert Crome of Ripem, York.
CHARLES. FRANCES. = LORD DUCIE. Mar. 1797.
HENRY GEORGE, 2nd Earl of Carnarvon.
EARL of Kerry.
FRANCES M. 1778. = SIR JOHN RIDDELL. Bart.
PRESENT EARL of Egremont.
HENRY, present Marquis. Born 1815.
AUGUSTA. M. 1824. = SIR FRANCIS VINCENT.


NICHOLAS KNAPP.
JOHN KNAPP, Gentleman.
For the authority read the *life* of John Knapp.
JOHN KNAPP, of Woolley Farm, Chilton, Berks, Yeoman, of Chadelworth, Berks, and of Childrey, Berks, Yeoman.
= ALICE COXE, Daughter and Co-heiress of Adam Coxe, of Chilton, 1656 and 1670.
JOHN KNAPP, of Woolley Farm, Gentleman, bore the Arms. Married 1677.
ADAM KNAPP, bound to the Haberdashers' Company in 1679, but did not take up his freedom.
GEORGE KNAPP, bound to the Haberdashers in 1670, free 1677. Will proved 3 September, 1706, at Doctors' Commons. Died 1706.
= MARY. Died in 1716. See Letters of Administration.
GEORGE. Died 1706.
GEORGE, Merchant. Will 1718. Proved 1719. Died s.p. East India Captain.
MARY. Married Henry Ericks.
SARAH PRESTON. Born 1687. M. 1709? Died 1761. Buried in St. Magnus.
= JEROME KNAPP. Free of the Haberdashers 1709 by patrimony. Haberdasher in Watling Street. Died 25 December, 1740. Buried at Chieveley. In 1724 in the Commission of the Lieutenancy of London, then appointed under the Great Seal of Great Britain; Deputy Councilman for Bread Street Ward in 1726.
SARAH NOYES. Born at Andover, 1735. Buried at St. Mary Staining, London, 13 April, 1796. M. 1758.
= JEROME KNAPP, Esq. Born 23d April, 1722. Died 20 June, 1792. Buried at Walecot Church, Berks. Free of Haberdasher's Company by patrimony 18 November, 1746. Clerk of the County in 1754 on death of Rutherford.
THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP. Born 4 February, 1766.

JOHN KEBLEWHITE,
of South Fawley, Berks, 12 Henry VII., 1497.

JOHN KEBLEWHITE, of Basseldon, Berks, and Mayden.

THOMAS KEBLEWHITE.

ELIZABETH KEBLEWHITE. Married William Buckeridge, of Baseldon.

WILLIAM WHYTE, of Reading. = MARY KEBLEWHITE.

SIR THOMAS WHYTE, Knight. Born 1494. Founder of St. John's College, Oxford, 1557. Died 1566.

THOMAS BUCKERIDGE, of Baseldon.

JOHN BUCKERIDGE. Born at Drayat, Wilts, 1611, Bishop of Rochester and Ely, 1627. Buried at Bromley, 1631, unmarried. Educated at Merchant Taylors'. Scholar of St. John's in 1578, Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, Rector of North Fambridge, Essex, Chaplain to the Earl of Essex. Rector of North Kelworth, Leicester, Vicar of St. Giles Without Cripplegate, Canon of Windsor and Hereford. Master of St. John's, 1605 to 1610.

ARTHUR BUCKERIDGE, of Grandchester, Cambridgeshire, Great Grandfather of Amhurst Buckeridge, Student of Wadham College, Oxon., 1710. Aged 19, Chosen Fellow of St. John's College, as Founder's Kin.

THOMAS BUCKERIDGE, of Baseldon. Died 1653. Married Elizabeth Clarke, 1638.

RICHARD BUCKERIDGE. Born 1624. Married Martha Wythers.

SARAH BUCKERIDGE. Born 1668. Married George Noyes.

GEORGE NOYES. Married Ann May.

SARAH NOYES. Married Jerome Knapp.

JEROME WILLIAM KNAPP. Married Eleanor Belmyn.

MARY ANN KNAPP. Married William Draper Best, Esq., afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

THOMAS GEORGE KNAPP, Married Sarah Ann Hambly.

John Keblewhite.

Of South Fawley, Berks. 12. Henry VII.

John Keblewhite was the Father of Mary Keblewhite, who was the Mother of Sir Thomas Whyte, the Founder. The same John was also the Father of John Keblewhite of Mayden, who was the Father of Thomas Keblewhite of Baseldon, who was the Father of Elizabeth Keblewhite, who married William Buckeridge of Baseldon, Berks, who were the Father and Mother of John Buckeridge, Bishop of Ely: who died in 1631 (He had a Grant of Arms, viz: in a field *or* 2 pallets between 5 cris crosslets, patchy in saltine *sable.* Registered Book in College of Arms), and of Thomas Buckeridge of Baseldon, and which Thomas was the Father of Thomas Buckeridge of Baseldon, who married Elizabeth Clarke.

The proof of the whole of the foregoing pedigree will be found recorded in the books of the College of Arms, and has been used in the case of Henry Wilder, Esq. (born in 1744) a Claimant to a Founder's Kin Fellowship at St. John's, which he obtained on such pedigree. The pedigree is also entered in the Books of St. John's, as having been allowed by them.

In the pedigree in the possession of J. W. Knapp, Esq., against the word Baseldon are placed the names of two other parishes, "Buckleton or Illsby," but the meaning of the reference is now unknown.

Thomas Buckeridge

And Elizabeth (Clarke) his wife, 1638. They had 5 Sons and 3 Daughters:—

1. Thomas Buckeridge, of Baseldon, who had issue:—
   - (1.) Thomas Buckeridge, who died in 1713, without issue, having made a will.
   - (2.) Margaret Buckeridge, who married Mr. Saunders, and had issue:—
     - i. A Daughter, married first Mr. Blandy; secondly Mr. Wilder.
     - ii. A Daughter, married first Mr. Tull, and had issue; secondly Mr. Allibone.
2. Elizabeth Buckeridge.
3. Dorothy Buckeridge.
4. Margaret Buckeridge.
5. Richard Buckeridge, who married Martha Wythers.
6. Isaac Buckeridge.
7. John Buckeridge, who had issue:—
   - (i.) Thomas Buckeridge.
   - (ii.) John Buckeridge.
   - (iii.) William Buckeridge.
8. William Buckeridge, who had issue:—
   - (i.) William Buckeridge.

These Ancestors, Thomas Buckeridge and Elizabeth (Clarke) his wife, 1638, were married at Basseldon, (these registers have not been searched on the occasion of printing these memoranda) in Berkshire, 19 November, 1638: (query as to this date, the copy states it to have been in 1628, which is certainly erroneous, as his son was born in 1624), and resided there. His will bears date 25 December, 1651 or 1652, and was proved at the Prerogative Office of Canterbury, in 1653.

He had 5 Sons and 3 daughters, the second son of whom was Richard Buckeridge, as appears by his will :—

(1.) Thomas Buckeridge, who died, without issue, in 1713, having made a will.

(2.) John Buckeridge, who had issue :—
  i. John Buckeridge.

(3.) Margaret (Buckeridge) Saunders, who had issue :—
  i. A Daughter, who married Mr. Blandy.
  ii. A Daughter, who married Mr. Wilder.

(4.) Dorothy (Buckeridge) Tull, who had issue :—
  i. A Daughter, who married Mr. Tull.
  ii. A Daugher, who married Mr. Allibone.

Richard Buckeridge

And Martha (Wythens) his wife. He was the second son, and was born at Basseldon, and baptized there the 14th March. His will and parentage are also set out in the Depositions of Humphreys and Alibones, filed in the Court of Chancery in a cause, entitled Buckeridge *v.* Blandy, which was determined in favour of Thomas Buckeridge, the Son of Richard, as Heir Male, and by a Deed in the possession of Mrs. Noyes, dated 27 April, 1736.

The marriage probably took place at or near Wantage, in Berkshire, the residence of the Wythens (Arms, Wythen of Wantage) family ; (on a rough paper of Enquiries written by Jerome Knapp, Esquire, he has put 'Baseldon or Kingsclene') but it does not appear to have been thought necessary to have been searched for, as it is proved by the wills of both Richard Buckeridge and Martha, his widow, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The will of Richard Buckeridge bears date the 9th October, 1677. He was of Kingsclene, Clerk—and had issue :—

1. Thomas Buckeridge, baptized at Kingsclene 9 March, 1660, who died at Basildon, therefore without issue, of Church Oakley, Hants.
2. William Buckeridge, who died without issue.
3. Elizabeth Buckeridge, married Peter Turner.
4. Martha Buckeridge, who married Samuel Godden.
5. Sarah Buckeridge, who married George Noyes ; and
6. Dorothy Buckeridge, who married Joseph Percy.

9 October, 1677, Richard Buckeridge, Clerk, by his will of this date, bequeathed as is therein mentioned to his four Daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Sarah, and Dorothy, and to his Sons, Thomas and William, and he gave the residue to his dear and loving wife, Martha Buckeridge, whom he appointed Executrix.

23 December, 1693. By Articles of agreement between George Noyes of Andover, in the county of Southampton, Clothworker, of the one part, and Martha Buckeridge of Kingsclene, in the County aforesaid, Widow, for and in the behalf of Sarah Buckeridge, daughter of the said Martha aforesaid, of the other part, Reciting a marriage intended to be had between the said George Noyes and Sarah Buckeridge, the said George Noyes covenanted to settle to friends in trust for a Tontine, Lands in Andover as therein mentioned.

Executed by Martha Buckeridge.
Attested by Thomas Buckeridge (his son)
and Martha Buckeridge (his daughter.)

Sarah Buckeridge,

Afterwards wife of George Noyes, "Sarah Buckeridge, the daughter of Richard Buckeridge, Clerk, and Martha his wife," is so described in her baptismal Register, in the parish of Kingsclene, in the county of Southampton (where her Father resided), was baptized the 2nd day of March, 1668. Her parentage also appears in the will of her Father and Mother already referred to, and though the register of her marriage was not discovered at Kingsclene (where it was supposed to have been registered) (the Kingsclene Registers are missing from 1686 to 1703, in which interval the marriage took place), in the year when the claim of her Great Grandson, Jerome William Knapp, as Kin to Sir Thomas Whyte, was made and allowed, as her marriage was proved by the articles of Settlement made on her marriage with George Noyes, Esq., bearing date the 23rd of December, 1693, yet it was then stated to have been presumed to have taken place at Kingsclene; it also appears by the baptismal register of her Son George, in the parish-books of Kingsclene, under the date of the 27 February, 1694, where he is described as son of George Noyes and Sarah. The children of this marriage were :—

1. George Noyes, who married Ann May.
2. Gertrude Noyes, who died without issue.
3. Thomas Noyes, who died without issue.

She died 31 October, 1724. He was alive in 1721, 24 November being the date of a letter written by Him and his wife to their brother "Mr. Buckeridge at Church Oakley," asking for their marriage Settlement.

George Noyes

And Ann May. George Noyes appears by the register of baptism of the parish of Andover to have been baptized the 27 February, 1694, and to have been the son of George Noyes by Sarah his wife. He was married at Basingstoke in Hampshire, the 4th June, 1730, to Miss Ann May, who was baptized at St. Mary, Reading, on the 21st September, 1705. They had issue :—

1. Thomas Buckeridge Noyes, who married Sarah Hucks, and had issue :—
   (1.) Ann Noyes, and
   (2.) Sarah Noyes, both now living.
2. George Noyes. } who both died without issue.
3. Jane Noyes. }
4. Ann Noyes, married to Edward Benton, and died s. p.
5. Sarah Noyes, afterwards wife of Jerome Knapp, Esq., baptized at Andover or Basingstoke, 24 April, 1735 (the mother's name called by mistake Mary instead of Ann.)
6. Mary Noyes, and } who both died s. p.
7. Elizabeth Noyes. }

The marriage and issue of Jerome Knapp and Sarah Noyes have already been been set out fully on a former page.

25 November, 1759. By Indenture between Thomas Buckeridge of Church Oakley, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, of the one part, and George Noyes the younger, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, Nephew of the said Thomas Buckeridge, and eldest son of George Noyes of Andover aforesaid, and Sarah his wife, deceased, one of the Sisters of the said Thomas Buckeridge, of

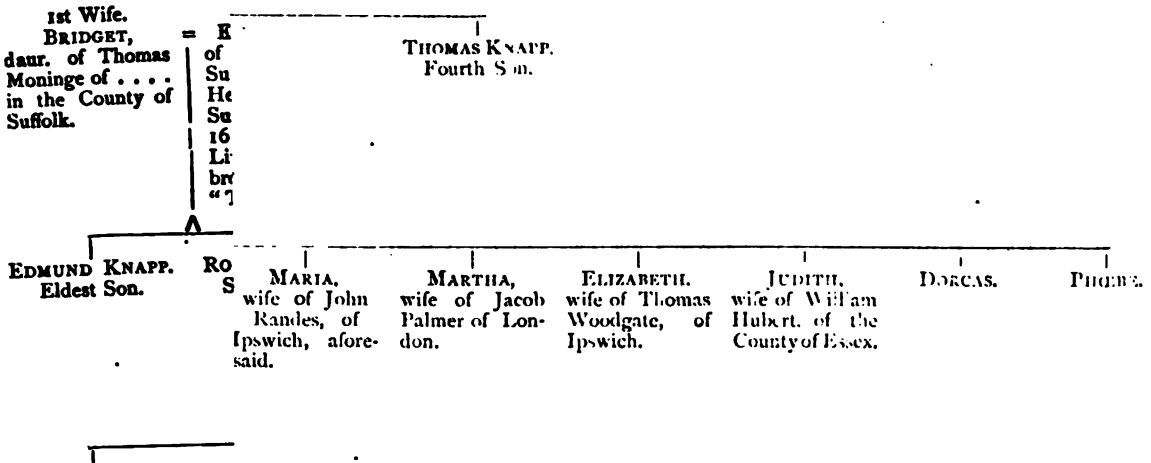
the other part, in consideration of the natural love and affection which he bore to George Noyes the younger, his nephew, and for his further advancement he settled premises at Combe, &c. (Basildon?) and by Indenture, dated 27 April, 1736, he had the uses of a recovery intended to be suffered inter alia of lands at Basseldon; said Thomas mentioned his nephew George Noyes, and Thomas Buckeridge by his will ratified the aforesaid settlements by him made, of his lands at Basseldon, on his dutiful and faithful Nephew George Noyes, of Andover, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman.

Marriage Settlement.

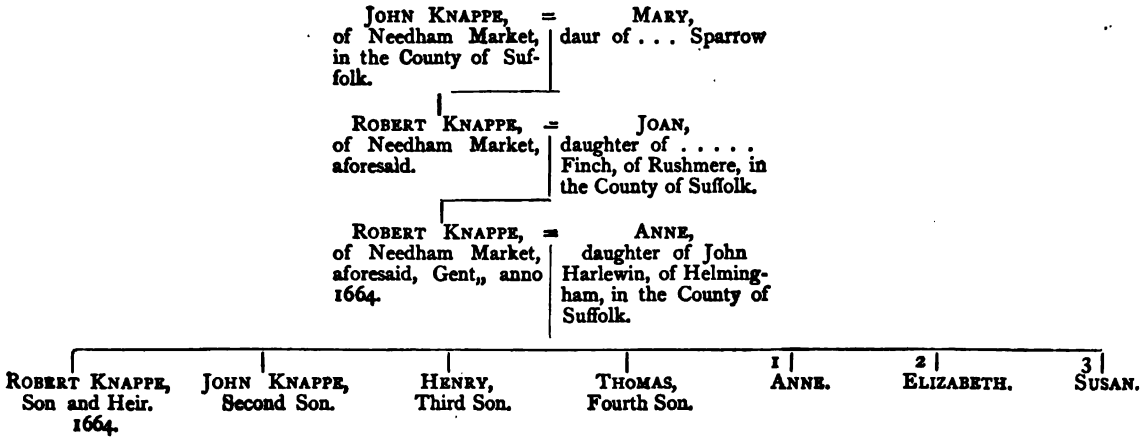
1826. Mary Ann Knapp.
1795. Thomas George Knapp with Hambly.
1758. Jerome Knapp with Noyes.
1709. Jerome Knapp with Preston (missing.)

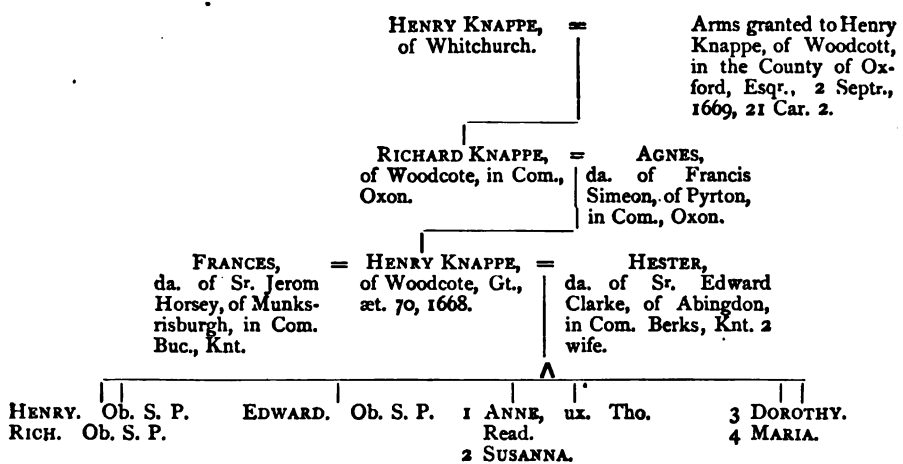
In Middlesex Reports: 662.

Knapp *v* Noyes: 1768. A suit by Jerome Knapp, Esq., to recover his wife's Sister's fortune of £1,500, she dying unmarried. Her name was Mary. Jerome Knapp lost the suit.



EDMUND KNAPP.
Anno 1612.


JOHN KNAPPE, of Needham Market, in the County of Suffolk.
=
MARY, daur of . . . Sparrow
ROBERT KNAPPE, of Needham Market, aforesaid.
=
JOAN, daughter of . . . . . Finch, of Rushmere, in the County of Suffolk.
ROBERT KNAPPE, of Needham Market, aforesaid, Gent,, anno 1664.
=
ANNE, daughter of John Harlewin, of Helmingham, in the County of Suffolk.
ROBERT KNAPPE, Son and Heir. 1664.
JOHN KNAPPE, Second Son.
HENRY, Third Son.
THOMAS, Fourth Son.
1 ANNE.
2 ELIZABETH.
3 SUSAN.


HENRY KNAPPE, of Whitchurch.
Arms granted to Henry Knappe, of Woodcott, in the County of Oxford, Esqr., 2 Septr., 1669, 21 Car. 2.
RICHARD KNAPPE, of Woodcote, in Com., Oxon.
AGNES, da. of Francis Simeon, of Pyrton, in Com., Oxon.
FRANCES, da. of Sr. Jerom Horsey, of Munksrisburgh, in Com. Buc., Knt.
HENRY KNAPPE, of Woodcote, Gt., æt. 70, 1668.
HESTER, da. of Sr. Edward Clarke, of Abingdon, in Com. Berks, Knt. 2 wife.
HENRY. Ob. S. P.
RICH. Ob. S. P.
EDWARD. Ob. S. P.
1 ANNE, ux. Tho. Read.
2 SUSANNA.
3 DOROTHY.
4 MARIA.

[Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London.] HEN. KNAPPE.

The Antiquity of Arms.

THE Interest which the Society of Antiquaries has lately shewn in ancient Seals and Matrices, induces me to offer some evidence, arising from an early seal, that armorial bearings were *hereditary in England* from the time of William the Conqueror, notwithstanding the general opinion of writers to the contrary.

To what extent they were hereditary, I presume not to say; my object is to adduce one instance, and to join in opinion with Mr. Henniker upon this subject, in opposition to Camden and Dallaway, who considered that "The hereditary use of arms was not established till the reign of Henry the Third." In the Peerage of England by Collins (edition 1756, and in subsequent editions, title Fitzwilliam), it is stated that in the year 1117 Sir William Fitzwilliam made an agreement with the monks of Biland, to which is appended a round seal, whereon is represented a Man on horseback, completely armed, and circumscribed S. WILLMI FILII WILLMI DNI DE EMMALAIA: and on the reverse the arms of Fitzwilliam, viz., lozengy.

The sealing of deeds with wax by subjects, was not in use in England until after the Conquest in 1066. (Dugdale, *Aneient Baronage on bearing of Arms.*)

Another round seal is mentioned of the date of 1193, with the arms of Fitzwilliam, and the same Coat of arms has been used in continuance to the present day.

The origin of this family is stated by Heralds and Genealogists to be Godric or Fitzwilliam, Marshall of the Conqueror's army on his Invasion of England, a cousin of Edward the Confessor and of King William.

William as a reward for his great bravery, gave the scarf from his own arm,—preserved by the Family to a late period.

It is stated by Thoroton that he held many manors in the time of the Conqueror, and he is called by Genealogists and Heralds by the various names of Godric—Fitz Godric—Fitzwilliam, and is stated to have been a cousin of Edward the Confessor, and a cousin of William the Conqueror, and he was a natural son of the Conqueror, in ascent from the owner of the seal which has been described.

It will tend to a clearer understanding of the evidence to be submitted if the heads of such evidence be first shortly stated.

First.—That there was no such person as Godric Marshal of the Conqueror's Army.

Secondly.—That there was no such person as Godric one of the Conqueror's Commanders.

Thirdly.—That no such name as Godric appears in any Genealogies which have been consulted, of the Conqueror's or of Edward the Confessor's family.

Fourth.—That the name of the Conqueror's Marshal was Goisfrid.

Fifth.—That he was of a Family who were Marshals and Constables of the Conqueror by inheritance.

Sixth.—That he was a cousin of the Conqueror and Edward the Confessor.

Seventh.—That he appears in Domesday as a Tenant in Capite with large Grants.

Eighth.—That he was of the family of Grimaldi of Italy, of that branch which had settled in Normandy on the Bec Barony.

Ninth.—That the name of William was the prevalent Family christian name of the Bec family—as well as of the Fitzwilliam.

Tenth.—That the Grimaldi arms, were Lozengy, as used by Goisfrid.

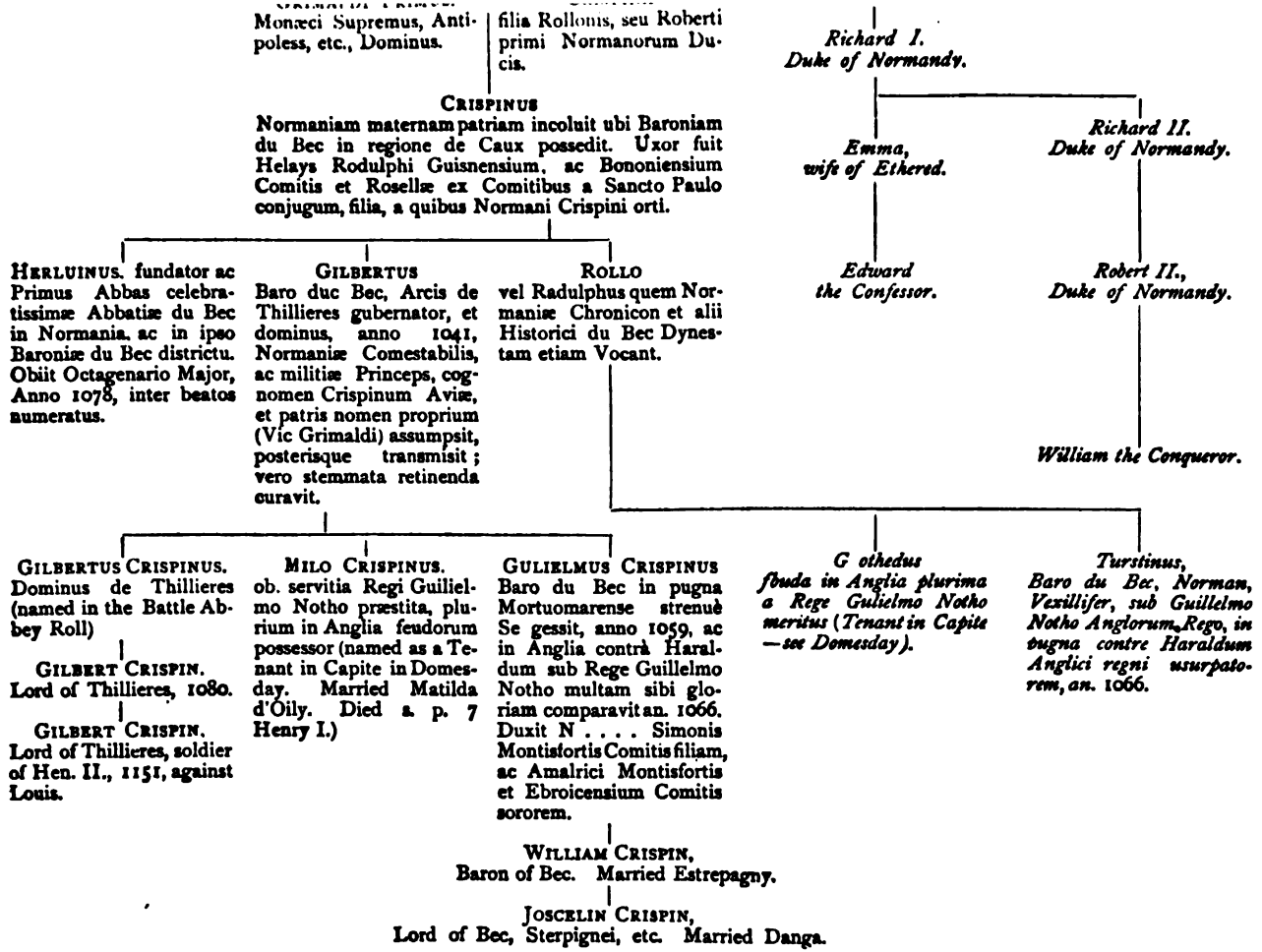
On examining the Record of Domesday Book, it is found that the Conqueror had no Tenant in Capite of any one of the names of Godric—Fitz Godric—or Fitzwilliam, and it is therefore evident that the Conqueror's Chief Captain or Marshal, who survived the battle, and must have been rewarded with lands, had some other name. The difficulty was doubtless apparent to the Compilers of the history of this Family, since no allusion is made to any recompence from the Conqueror for such great services, as those which obtained the honour of the Conqueror's Scarf, nor is any mention made of Lands possessed by this Warrior.

But on further examination of the Domesday Record, it is found: That the Conqueror's *Marshal* was rewarded, as one of the Tenants in Capite by a Grant of Lands in Hampshire under the title of *Marescallus*, and that his surname was Goisfridus.

The value of the Lands thus ascertained to be granted to the Marshal was no more than 65 shillings per annum, a sum not commensurate with the reward due for signal benefits, but a further examination has ascertained that there has been a further Grant, as will be presently stated.

The next Inquiry is to ascertain who Goisfrid the Marshal was.

In the "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldæ Gentis Arbor," by the Sieur de Venasque, Secretary to the Prince Hercules Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, printed at Paris in 1647, at pages 66, 67, 86 and 87, will be found as follows:—


Monæci Supremus, Antipoless, etc., Dominus.
filia Rollonis, seu Roberti primi Normanorum Ducis.
Richard I.
Duke of Normandy.
CRISPINUS
Normaniam maternam patriam incoluit ubi Baroniam du Bec in regione de Caux possedit. Uxor fuit Helays Rodulphi Guisnensium, ac Bononiensium Comitis et Rosellæ ex Comitibus a Sancto Paulo conjugum, filia, a quibus Normani Crispini orti.
Emma,
wife of Ethered.
Richard II.
Duke of Normandy.
HERLUINUS. fundator ac Primus Abbas celebratissimæ Abbatiæ du Bec in Normania, ac in ipso Baroniæ du Bec districtu. Obiit Octagenario Major, Anno 1078, inter beatos numeratus.
GILBERTUS
Baro duc Bec, Arcis de Thillieres gubernator, et dominus, anno 1041, Normaniæ Comestabilis, ac militiæ Princeps, cognomen Crispinum Aviæ, et patris nomen proprium (Vic Grimaldi) assumpsit, posterisque transmisit; vero stemmata retinenda curavit.
ROLLO
vel Radulphus quem Normaniæ Chronicon et alii Historici du Bec Dynestam etiam Vocant.
Edward
the Confessor.
Robert II.,
Duke of Normandy.
William the Conqueror.
GILBERTUS CRISPINUS.
Dominus de Thillieres (named in the Battle Abbey Roll)
GILBERT CRISPIN.
Lord of Thillieres, 1080.
GILBERT CRISPIN.
Lord of Thillieres, soldier of Hen. II., 1151, against Louis.
MILO CRISPINUS.
ob. servitia Regi Guilielmo Notho præstita, plurium in Anglia feudorum possessor (named as a Tenant in Capite in Domesday. Married Matilda d'Oily. Died a. p. 7 Henry I.)
GULIELMUS CRISPINUS
Baro du Bec in pugna Mortuomarense strenuè Se gessit, anno 1059, ac in Anglia contrà Haraldum sub Rege Guillelmo Notho multam sibi gloriam comparavit an. 1066. Duxit N . . . . Simonis Montisfortis Comitis filiam, ac Amalrici Montisfortis et Ebroicensium Comitis sororem.
G othedus
fbuda in Anglia plurima a Rege Gulielmo Notho meritus (Tenant in Capite —see Domesday).
Turstinus,
Baro du Bec, Norman, Vexillifer, sub Guillelmo Notho Anglorum Rego, in bugna contre Haraldum Anglici regni usurpatorem, an. 1066.
WILLIAM CRISPIN,
Baron of Bec. Married Estrepagny.
JOSCELIN CRISPIN,
Lord of Bec, Sterpignei, etc. Married Danga.

From this pedigree we learn that there was one Goisfrid otherwise Gothofredus, one of the Conqueror's principal Chieftains and Tenants in Capite, and a Cousin of Edward the Confessor, and also of the Conqueror, to whom large Grants of Lands were made by the Conqueror, and the Brother and first Cousin of no less than four of the Conqueror's Chieftains at the battle of Hastings, who were made Tenants in Capite to the Conqueror, (all the names appear as Tenants in Capite in Domesday) and to whom large Possessions were granted, and which family had the Dignities of Constable of Normandy and Marshal of the Army; which honours it is to be remembered were hereditary (see Dugdale's *Baronage*, recording a Liberation for the Marshal; the Dignity of Earl Marshal, Champion of England, and Lord Chamberlain are hereditary at this day.)

It seems therefore that the name of Godric is a mistake for Goisfrid, and it does not require much error to stray from Gothofredus (the way Goisfrid is written in the Latin charters) to Godfredus—Godfric—Godric. Having thus ascertained that the Goisfrid, the Marshal of Domesday was of the branch of the Grimaldi family who had assumed the name of Bec, we are enabled to discover by reference to Domesday, not only that he had further rewards than the 65 shillings of annnal rent appropriated to him, as already stated, apparently so inadequately, but that he was amply rewarded by Grants of Manors, under the name of Goisfrid de Bec. Goisfrid, if the Family History be correct, must have had a son named William, whose son also named William, gave rise to the surname of Fitzwilliam. It appears by reference to the Bec pedigree, that William was the favourite name, and that Goisfrid's brother and nephew bore that same name, and that whilst it was used by the Fitzwilliams in England until it became their surname, it was continued in Normandy as a christian name, by the Chief branch of Bec for eight consecutive generations, with only two interruptions, one being for the name of Goisfrid. It may be offered as a confirmation of Godfrey the Marshal being a member of the Bec family that the hundred of Netcham in Hampshire was divided between him and Turstin Fitz-Rous the Brother of Godfrid de Bec, otherwise Goisfrid the Marshall, as is shewn by the Pedigree.

It will be observed in the Pedigree already stated, that Gilbert de Bec Lord of Tillieres in 1041, was described as Constable of Normandy and Marshal of the Army of William, Duke of Normandy, so that these offices were in the family of Bec prior to the Conquest, and that their descent was in some manner hereditary, is apparent by Sir William Dugdale's History of the Marshal family in an account in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for January, 1832 (presumed to have been descended from this same Goisfrid), which Dugdale commences with Gilbert (one of the chief family surnames of the Bec branch) Mareschal, so named from his office, who flourished in the reign of Henry I., which office he must have inherited since he was impleaded for it by two other nobles, but without success, so that it remained to him and his descendants for many generations. It is also to be remarked that the Union of the two offices was long continued in England, for the Court of Chivalry was the Court of the Constable and Marshal. When therefore we find by the Norman Pedigree, that Goisfrid, a Tenant in Capite of the Conqueror, was Nephew of Gilbert de Bec the Constable and Marshal of the Conqueror, and that the said Gilbert was not at

the battle of Hastings, it is a fair presumption that when we find in Domesday, among the possessions of the Tenants in Capite, Grants of Manors to Gosfried the Marshal and to Gosfried the Constable and Gosfried de Bec, they were Grants to one and the same person, and there is evidence in the Grants themselves to confirm this view.

The particulars which form the Survey of England, known by the name of Domesday Book, were collected by Jurors, taken from the several neighbourhoods where the Lands described were situated, and it happens frequently that the same Individual is designated by different descriptions in different places.

It remains therefore to show that the family of Grimaldi, of which Goisfrid was a Member, bore the same Arms which he used in England.

Mr. Clifford in his small volume called Cliffordiana, states that the Grimaldi arms (Lozengy) are amongst the most antient in Europe, the earliest example of them which I have read of, is their sculpture on the Walls of the Fortress and Town of Grimaldo, near Salamanca, by Theobald Grimaldi, prior to the Norman Conquest; and the Family which has been settled from a very remote period, with branches extending into Spain, France, and Naples, have from the earliest period on their seals, monuments, and shields, invariably used the Armorial Coat, Lozengy, *Argent and Gules.*

It is more than probable that the Shield No. 13, Lozengy 3, 2, 1, to which he could not assign an owner, in Mr. Henniker's letter in 1788 to the Earl of Leicester, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, in which he endeavours to substantiate the use of arms from the Conquest, was that of one of the Grimaldi Bec family. It is in conclusion considered to have been evidenced that the Ancestor of William Fitzwilliam who bore for arms a Lozengy shield in the year 10—, was Gosfried de Bec of the Family of Grimaldi, which family then and ever after bore those same arms, and that therefore such arms were hereditary in England in the Fitzwilliam Family from the time of the Conquest. It is remarkable that the compilers of the Fitzwilliam Genealogy have been silent upon that great proof of the veracity of a Pedigree, the descent of their Lands. It is not even mentioned by their Historians, that the Conqueror gave his Marshal any of those Manors which were so bountifully bestowed on 654 of his followers as his Tenants in Capite, but simply that he bestowed on his Valiant Companion the Scarf from his arm.

The Fitzwilliam Pedigree was drawn up in the year 1565 by Hugh Fitzwilliam of Sprotbury in the Co. of York, Esq., with great cost, care and industry, who, as he himself states in a MS. still preserved, "gathered together all such pieces of evidence and matter of record as by diligent scrutiny I could find in the Tower, the Exchequer, in the Rolls and in the office of the Heralds, thereby to maintain the right of the said Lordships to the blood and name; And further to declare from what noble *progenyes* the blood and name are descended, as well within this realm as in foreign Countries—the which accordeth with the Old and New Testament to maintain antiquity, nobility, and birth right."

This formal history of the Family was subscribed by twelve Heads of Houses of the Family, and certified to be correct by Garter Clarencieux and Norray, Kings at Arms; and the earliest mention of any of the possessions of the Family, is of those obtained by the

marriage of one of the Ancestors (living 1117) with Eleanor daughter and heiress of Sir John Elmley of Elmley and Sprotborough, in Yorkshire, which were enjoyed by the Family for very many generations.

From Collectanea Cliffordiana, (in three parts), by Arthur Clifford, Esq. Paris, 1817. Page 206.

"The Chequer has generally been considered as the most ancient of all heraldic bearings, and Brydson in his* "View of Heraldry," supposes, on the authority of Ducange and other learned antiquaries, that this Coat of Arms was derived from the ordinary dress of some of the Celtic nations, particularly the ancient Gauls, by whom it was termed Sagum.

Cluverius (says he) describes at large the different forms and ornaments of the Sagum worn by the Germans, representing that it was a sort of Cloak clasped before, adorned with streaks and Chequers of various colours; sometimes even of silver or gold. He also in some degree adverts to those simple decorations, as forming the first armorial ensigns.

The invention however of the Chequers, considered as a species of ornament, is by Pliny expressly ascribed to the Gauls. When this Cloak or Sagum became a Coat of Arms, the same stripes and chequers were retained and with other required embellishments were converted into the permanent insignia of families and Sovereign States.

A habit adorned with Chequers similar to those mentioned by Pliny is at this day worn as the national dress in that part of North Britain where the Celtic Language prevails.

Armorial bearings abound with different chequers, corresponding to the ornaments of the Sagum. Among these the Chequers in the Arms of Croatia and of the ancient Kings of Soissons, with those of the Counts of Vermandon and Dreux, are in the common form, but in the arms of Monaco each has an angle pointing upwards, and in those of Bavaria each has an angle pointing diagonally."

Dugdale, Vol I., page 831.

Hampole Abbey in Yorkshire.

Charter of William Fitzwilliam, dated 1331, Lord of Sprotbury, confirming to the Monks of Hampole the lands in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, which Albrida de Lizours and her son John, Constable of Chester, and her son William Fitzwilliam, and of Thomas Fitzwilliam her (suæ aviæ), and of William his father, and of William son of Thomas my father gave to them.

Blyth Register. Harleian MS. 3759.

Page 98 in ink numbers, page 95 in new paging in pencil.

Cartā Willī filii Godrici.

To all, &c. Wills filius Willī fil Goderici Saltm. Know that we have granted to God and the blessed Mary of Blike and the monks there for the health of my soul and of all my Ancestors in

---

* Such Chequers compose an incredible number of armories throughout the several Kingdoms of Europe.

free and perpetual alms one mark of silver to be annually received out of 3 marks which the Lord Archbishop of York is bound to render me for Plumptrefeld to wit ½ a mark at Easter and another half at Easter. And I the before named William and my heirs, this alms Gift will for ever warrant *and defend against all men.*

Then follows the Charter of "Thome filii Willi." Being a grant in like terms of the annual rent of 40*s.* sterling that is to say my half of the mill of Mirwil with all its sequences and appurts. to me appurtaining by reason of the said mill for 30 shillings and one half mark annually, which the Lord Archbishop of York is bound to me for a Tenement which he held, of me in Plumtrefeld and one mark of silver which William the son of H. of Adari is bound to me for a tenement which he holds of me in Adari.

From the Table of Contents.

Carta Willi. de Newark.
Carta Willi. de Monasterio.
Carta Willi. Fesing.
Carta Willi. le Fayeur.
Carta Isabel w Willi. Carpent.
Carta fil. Ameteide Hermiston.
Carta Willi. fil. Hugh.
Quieta Clamacō Willi. de Balue.
Carta Willi. fil. Radolf.
Carta Willi. Mead.
Carta Willi. Parole.
Carta Willi. Malherb.
Carta Willi. de Kilsole.
Carta Willi. fil. Theom.
Carta Willi. de Cressy.
Carta Willi. de Kelsalch.
Carta Willi. fil. Hugh.
Carta Willi. fil. Robt.
Carta Willi. fil. Eudoni.
Carta Willi. fil. Rob. de Borneby.
Carta Willi. de Inralo.
Carta Willi. fil. Willi. fil. Goderic.
Carta Willi. fili. Willi de Kelsond.

Vol I., page 134.

A fuller extract than in the following page.

Certain it is that in the year 1331, William Fitz William Lord of Sprotborough in Yorkshire, confirmed the gift of his Father William son of Thomas Lord of Sprotborough, of 30*s.* rent out of Athewyk in that County to the Nuns of Danepole, and the gift or donation of the said Thomas his Granfather, which confirmed the Grant of William son of William (or Fitzwilliam) Father of the said Thomas and son and Heir of Albreda de Lezurs, which confirmed the gift of the said Albreda, her Mother and Grandmother of the said Thomas of the Church of Athewick and 20*s.* rent out of her revenue at Plumtre near Scroby which rent the said William her son granted to find a Lamp continually burning at the tomb of Matilda his wife. *He also gave a mark of rent to Blyth out of the same Plumtre as in that place is noted and there he is called William son of William son of Godric.* (Register, Blea., page 98.)

18 Edward I. (or Edward II.) Fine taken William Fitz William, Robert and Edmund Parson of the Church of Plumtre, Defendant of the manor and church of Plumtre to Henry V. Sir John Fitz William seized of the manor of Plumtre and rents in Chudduden—Woodhall—and Braydeston in Darbyshire esteemed parcel of it and likewise of the manor of Emley and Sprotborough in Yorkshire. William Fitz Wlliam died, s. p., and so Plumtre with the appurts. of Normanton, Clipston, Ruddington, and Chaworth, fell to his aunt Dorothy, wife of Sir William Copley, whose son Philip Copley, Esquire, was found heir by an Inquisition. 3 and 4 Phillip and Mary.

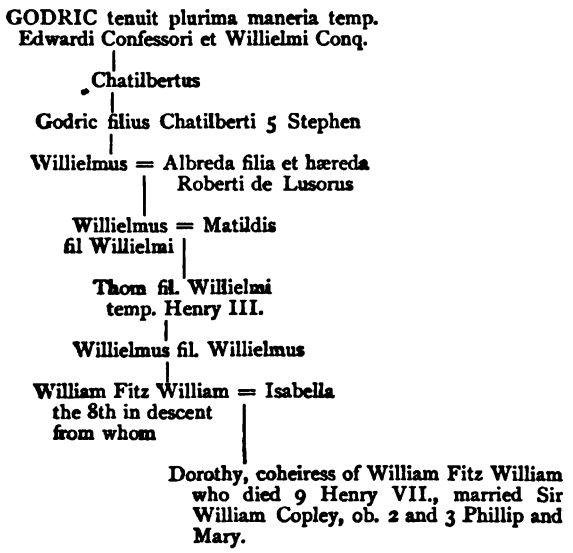
Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, Volume I., p. 133, *2nd edition*, *1st edition* 1677.

Rushcliff Hundred, Plumtre, and Normanton. Before the Norman Invasion Wesa and Godric had 2 manors in Plumtre. It afterwards was the fee of Roger de Busli. Plumtre hath been esteemed a kind of Wapullik or Hundred, and belonging to Donnington Castle as the Earl of Chester's, but the manor or soc of Plumtre seems to have been continued to the posterity of this Godric with Sprotborough in Yorkshire still united in the possession of Sir Godfrey Copley of that place who inherited them from Chitilbert who I suppose was son of this Godric because his son's name was Godric, which Godric son of Chitilbert was Lord of Spotbury, 5 Stephen, and Father of William who married Albreda de Lisures (Pipe Roll, 5 Stephen, Pipe, 15 Henry II. Ebor) whose son and heir was called Fitz William (Testa de Nevill) which became the Surname of this noble family, and his son Thomas Fitz William held this manor of Plumptre of the honor of Tickhill in the time of Henry III.

Volume I., page 134.

24 Henry II. Ralph de Nevill gives account of 20*s.* (Pipe Roll Ebor) for hastening the duel against William son of Godric. Now whether this Willlam was called De Clarfagio, or it was another William so named who was also Husband to Albreda de Lisures, but before that had another wife called Avisia the daughter and heir of William de Tandi, by whom he had a Daughter named Sybill married to Ralph Tille, who had two sons by her, Ralph and Roger, both benefactors to the Monastery of Hampoole in Yorkshire, I have not found yet [Mon. Ang., vol i., p. 831] evidence certainly to determine, but certain it is that in 1331, William Fitzwilliam, Lord of Sprotburgh, confirmed the gift to the Nuns of Danepole of 20*s.* rent out of her revenue at Plumtre near Scroby. She also gave a Mark of rent to Blyth (Thy. de Blia, p. 98.) out of the same Plumtre, as in that place is noted, and there he is called William, Son of William, Son of Godric.

Thiers' "Norman Conquest." Edmonson's "Heraldry." Ellis's "Tenants in Capite." Junius' "Duty for Godfrey."


GODRIC tenuit plurima maneria temp. Edwardi Confessori et Willielmi Conq.
Chatilbertus
Godric filius Chatilberti 5 Stephen
Willielmus = Albreda filia et hæreda Roberti de Lusorus
Willielmus = Matildis fil Willielmi
Thom fil. Willielmi temp. Henry III.
Willielmus fil. Willielmus
William Fitz William the 8th in descent from whom = Isabella
Dorothy, coheiress of William Fitz William who died 9 Henry VII., married Sir William Copley, ob. 2 and 3 Phillip and Mary.

Nomenclature,

OR,

A DISCOURSE UPON NAMES.

CONTAINING REMARKS ON SOME,

IN THE

Hebrew, Grecian, Roman, & British Tongues;

TOGETHER WITH A DICTIONARY,

COMPRISING MORE THAN 3000 NAMES,

WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND MEANING.

BY

Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A.

1828—1860.

'What's in a name?"

SHAKSPEARE.

Nomenclature.

NOTE.

The Dictionary intended to accompany this Preface, contains 3191 names, with their Derivation and meaning. Prefixed to this are two lists. One containing The Battle Abbey Roll or names of Gentry who accompanied William I. into England: the other, 89 terminations of names, by which about 3 fifths of all the names in England may be traced to their origin.

As to Hebrew names I did not attempt to investigate them, when I see that of Iscariot has already 3 explanations perfectly different, and I might add a fourth: putting the Hebrew Characters would only increase the expense, and be but little service.

Dean Trench states, that of a hundred words in the English Language, 60 come from the Scandinavian, 30 from the Latin, 5 from the Greek, and 5 from Miscellaneous.

S. G., 1860.

CHAPTER I.

Of Hebrew Names.

In all countries, and at all Periods, Names have been used to designate Circumstances, as well as distinguish Persons. In the earliest times of the world, they were an object of peculiar Regard, and the origin of names, which bear signification is coeval with Adam.

A writer of the last century who paid some slight attention to the Interpretation of names, conceives they originally imported Dominion, and though the assertion will not apply universally, yet as his examples are not numerous they are transcribed.

Eve named Cain to shew the command of the Mother over the Eldest and consequently over all her Children, Adam named Eve, she shall be called Woman to signify the Husband's Sovereignty over his wife. God named Adam:

'*Let us make Adam or Man*':

to denote the Power or authority over Man, and God named Himself,—Exodus iii., 14,

'*I am hath sent me unto you*':

importing His absolute and independent being in and from himself.

Later Jewish Historians however, have defined the Interpretation of Adam to be Red Earth, as allusive to his Creation. Eve, as recorded in the Old Testament, was a name given by Adam:

Because she was the Mother of all living.

The Veneration paid to names in the XIXth Century of the World must have been very great, since there was an express covenant from the Lord to Abraham, saying:

Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram (*i.e.* High Father);
But thy name shall be called Abraham (*i.e.* Father of a Great Multitude.)
For a Father of many nations have I made thee.

Genesis, C. xvii, 5; and at the same period:

God said unto Abraham,
As for Sarai thy wife thou shalt not call her name Sarai (*i.e.* Lady),
But Sarah (*i.e.* Mother of a great multitude) *shall her name be.*

So sacred a Proof of the Regard paid to names among the Hebrews can no longer suffer any reasonable doubt to be entertained of their Original Signification, and if it should not, the circumstance of the Custom being still retained among all Barbarous nations, even among the Turks, who call themselves Glorified (Mahomet), God's servant (Abdalla),Peaceable (Soliman),Good (Agmad),Ready(Haniza), Pleasant (Neama), &c., and the most uncivilized of men, Hottentots, as is mentioned in a subsequent page, ought to be quite conclusive.

From the time of Abraham, it became customary with the Jews to name their Children at the circumcision (8 days after the Birth), a Practise which has since obtained among most nations where either Judaism or Christianity is observed: the Inhabitants of Poland forming the principal exception, who did not give names to their Children till the 7th year, at which time they first had their hair cut.

It appears that the earliest imposition of names was in some measure to mark the future good wishes and hopes of the Parent towards the Child; or if not thus, it seems evident they were commemorative or prognostic of some Event, and not simple sounds for the sake of Distinction only, although it must be acknowledged that many of the names recorded in Scripture, seem to have been Epithets bestowed upon the Parties after the Circumstances of their Lives had entitled them to the appellation. The Old Testament abounds with Examples, and it may be sufficient to notice the prominent two, of Job and Mephibosheth. The former of which is interpreted 'Sorrowing' or by others 'Patience,' and the latter, 'Shame of Mouth.' Unless, therefore, these names were bestowed after the respective misfortunes of those who bore them, it must be acknowledged that their God Parents were endowed with a peculiar degree of Inhumanity, and that the subsequent Verification of their names is worthy of being recorded as a minor miracle.

St. Jerome, however, states that Eph*ron* (which signifies perfect) had his name changed to Eph*ran* (*i.e.* imperfect) for selling instead of giving a burying place to Abraham.—Genesis xxiii, 16.

Sirenames where but little known to the Jews, and one name was thought and for a length of time found to be quite sufficient, not only in that, but in all other early Empires, as Adam, Moses, and Aaron; among the Egyptians, Anubis, Amasis, and Basiris; among the Chaldeans, Ninus, Ninia, and Semiramis; among the Medians, Astyages, Bardanes, and Arbaces. The writers in general attribute the first usage of them to the Hebrew nation, and perhaps justly—since there are various instances where the Hebrews (especially those of a later Era) use the Epithet Ben "Son" at the termination of a name, either by way of Description of themselves, or in the genealogies as

a Commemoration of their tribe; but in my own opinion they do not appear to have been regularly made use of till the time of the Romans. One of the earliest mentioned in the Scriptures is where Moses says, (Numbers xxvii, 18)

Take thee Joshua the son of Nun:

Another instance selected also from Numbers (xiii, 6, xiv, 30, 38., xxvi, 65) where occurs the expression:

Caleb the Son of Jephunneh:

and the appellations Melchi Ben Addi, Addi Ben Cosam, Cosam Ben Elmadam are to be met with in many Hebrew writings.

Though these instances most probably assisted to lay the foundation of the Introduction of Sirenames, yet it does not seem to me very clear that they were used as such by the Parties themselves, but rather by Historians only, when speaking of them, in order for the more ready Distinction, especially as in subsequent chapters the sirename of the same Persons is totally omitted; and it may be allowed some weight perhaps, when we discover that 1500 years after the period in which Joshua lived, the Custom was almost as little in use as it had been at any previous time since the Creation.

Isaiah (vii, 14) the prophet makes our Saviour's name one of the particular circumstances in his prophecy (742 years B.C.)

And shall call His name Immanuel:

and Saint Matthew (i, 23) says:

Which being interpreted is God with us:

and the angel of the Lord speaking unto Joseph (Matthew i, 21) says:

And thou shalt call His uame Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins:

The Animals named by Adam, Genesis II, 19.

After the Lord had made the Beasts, *He brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them, and whatsoever Adam called every living creature that was the name thereof:* to which the Annotators say, *or the man.*

The naming of Seth, Genesis IV, 25.

And Adam knew his wife again, and she bare a son, and called his name Seth, 'For God," said she, 'hath appointed me another seed instead of Abel whom Cain slew.'

Ishmael, Hagar's Son named, Genesis XVI, 11.

And the Angel of Jehovah said unto her, 'Behold, thou art with child, and shalt bear a son, and shalt call his name Ishmael, because Jehovah hath heard thy affliction.'

Abram's name changed, Genesis XVII, 5.

'Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram,
But thy name shall be called Abraham,
For a Father of many nations have I made thee.'

Sarai's name changed, Genesis XVII, 15.

And God said unto Abraham,
'As for Sarai thy wife,
Thou shalt not call her name Sarai,
Bnt Sarah shall her name be.'

The naming of Isaac, Genesis XVII, 19.

And God said,
'Sarah thy wife shall bear thee a son indeed;
And thou shalt call his name Isaac.'

Moab and Benammi the son of Anmi, Genesis XIX, 38.

And the younger, she also shall bear a son, and call his name Benammi: The same is the father of the children of Ammon unto this day.

Isaac, Genesis XXI, 3, 4.

And Abraham called the name of the son that was born unto him, whom Sarah bare to him, Isaac. And Abraham circumcised his son Isaac, being eight days old.

This proves they were named immediately after Birth, because in Isaac's History we find mention of his being named, and then, that when 8 days old he was circumcised.

Reuben and Simeon named, Genesis XXIX, 32, 33.

And Leah conceived and bare a son,
And she called his name Reuben: for she said,
'Surely Jehovah hath looked upon my affliction:
Now, therefore, my husband will love me.'
And she conceived again, and bare a son, and said,
'Because Jehovah hath heard that I was hated,
He hath therefore given me this son also':
And she called his name Simeon.

Jacob's sons named, Genesis XXX, 6, 8, 11, 13, 18, 20, 21, 24.

And Rachael said,
'God hath judged me, and hath also heard my voice, and hath given me a son';
Therefore called she his name Dan.
And Rachel said,
'With great wrestlings have I wrestled with my sister, and I have prevailed':
And she called his name Napthali.
And Leah said,
'A troop cometh,'
And she called his name Gad.
And Leah said,
'Happy am I, for the daughters will call me blessed':
And she called his name Asher.
And Leah said:
'God hath given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband':
And she called his name Issachar.
And Leah said,
'God hath endued me with a good dowry, now will my husband dwell with me, because I have borne him six sons.'
And she called his name Zebulun.
And afterwards she bare a daughter,
And she called her name Dinah.
And she called his name Joseph, and said,
'The Lord shall add to me another son.'

Jacob named Israel, Genesis XXXII, 28.

And He said,
'Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel; for as a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast prevailed.'

Benjamin's name changed, Genesis XXXV, 18.

And it came to pass, as her soul was in departing (for she died),

that she called his name Benoni: but his father called him Benjamin.
This is a curious instance of a change in name.

Children of Judah named, Genesis xxxviii, 29, 30.
His name was called Pharez.
His brother's name was called Zarah.

Pharoah changes Joseph's name, Genesis xli, 45.
And Pharoah called Joseph's name Zaphnath-paaneah.

Joseph names his children, Genesis xli, 51, 52.
And Joseph called the name of the firstborn Manasseh; 'For God,' saith he, 'hath made me forget all my toil, and all my father's house.'
And the name of the second called he Ephraim; 'For God hath caused me to be fruitful in the land of my affliction.'
Thus have we searched through all Genesis.

Naomi changes her name, Ruth I., 20.
And she said unto them, 'Call me not Naomi (pleasant), call me Mara (bitter), for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me.'

Hannah names Samuel, I. Samuel, I., 20.
Hannah bare a son, and called his name Samuel, saying, 'Because I have asked him of Jehovah.'

Naming of Children, I. Samuel, IV, 21.
And she named the child Ichabod, saying, 'The glory is departed from Israel,' because the ark of God was taken, and because of her father-in-law and her husband.

The names of the Patriarchs when in consort together, exhibit a wonderful scheme and prophecy in that Language of the restitution of depraved mankind by a promised Messiah, as appears by the explanation of names in the following Table:

1.	Adam	means	Man
2.	Seth	„	set or placed
3.	Enosh	„	in misery
4.	Kainan	„	lamentable
5.	Mahaleel	„	blessed God
6.	Jared	„	shall come down
7.	Henoch	„	teaching
8.	Methuselah	„	that his Death will send
9.	Lamech	„	to humbled or smitten man
10.	Noah	„	consolation

See Genesis V, 29, which amounts to this; That when these names are written at length the Hebrew purport of them is: That man set or placed in misery is very lamentable: That God blessed for evermore, will in his own time come down teaching the world: That his Death will to miserable man bring consolation.

From the Hebrews, however, it may be stated, that Sirenames take their origin, and have been propogated over the whole face of the Earth (with the exception of the Inhabitants of Mount Atlas in Barbary, whom Pliny reported to be nameless), though they were not in common use till the latest periods of that Empire, and that from them the imposition of names of prospective good is derived, as well as the Practice of rejoicing at such Ceremony as Circumcision, two customs which have been handed down to us, in our own *Names* and in our *ceremony* of Baptism, though in the former it must

be observed that whilst we Christen our Children with the names of William, Henry, John, Louisa, Frances, &c., without ever knowing that they are typical of a Defender, Honor, the Grace of God, and Freedom, we have retained the shadow and lost the substance.

Saxon names were sometimes taken from the bearing of Arms; see Horsa.

"It is a custom among the Turks to bestow Epithets upon people, derived either from some Defect or Virtue inherent in them. This method they practise, because they have but 4 families distinguished by particular names, and these are descended from the House of Ottoman, so that the rest, as I have observed, adopt some appellation either from the Blemishes of the Body or Virtue of the Mind."—*Don Quixote*, Cap. xiii., Book 4.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Grecian Names.

The origin of Sirenames as has been already observed, may be traced to the ancient Jews, though they never appear to have been very common with that nation. In countries however whose rise has been subsequent to the Era of Jewish greatness, it will be universally found that Sirenames were used very soon after the foundation of their Empire, a circumstance corroborative in some measure of the knowledge of that custom among the People whence they may be supposed to have received all their Ideas of Civilization.

The Grecians are an example of this, and in the first line of the Iliad we find the expression:

Achilles the son of Peleus.

The distinction of "Son" is the earliest Sirename known to exist, and is used as well in Asiatic countries as in European.

A Surname was formerly distinguished Sirename, though the reverse was not so. The difference appears to have been that Surnames were used in addition to the proper, or Christian name, for the purpose of denoting Families sprung from the Assumer of such name, they were hereditary, and derived their appellation from being super-added to the Christian names: whilst Sirenames denoted simply the name of the Sire or progenitor of the Son who took such additional, and were of course not Hereditary names. Of the latter sort an instance has already been mentioned in the first line of the Iliad, and of the former (which were the less frequent) there is an example in Artaxerxes *Sur*named Longimanus from the length of his Hand. It should not be understood, however, that Sirenames were *only* derived from Father. Patronymics or names derived from Parents, as they were called by the Grecians, were of 4 sorts, and constituted the principal marks of Distinction among that people.

The 1st of these were names derived from the Father, as Achilles the son of Peleus.

2nd. From the Mother, as Philyrides, or Chyron the son of Philyra.

3rd. From the paternal Grandfather, as Æacidæ or Achilles the Grandson of Eacus, or

4th. From the maternal Grandmother, as Atlantiades or Mercury the grandson of Atlas.

The final syllable of the Sirename thus assumed was generally converted into ides: thus Agamennon and Menelaus were called Atrides from Atreus their Godfather; Achilles, Pelides from Peleus his Father, and Diomed Tydides from his Father Tydeus. The Terminations of Greek and Latin Patronymics are chiefly 4, viz.: 1. *des* as Pelides; 2. *as*, as in Thaumantias the Daughter of Thaumas; 3. *is*, as Atlantis the Daughter of Atlantis; and *ne*, as Nerine, the Daughter of Nereus. Of these Terminations *des* is masculine, the others feminine, *des* and *ne* are of the first Declension, *as* and *is* of the third.

It is not to be imagined that the signification of names was neglected among the Greeks: on the contrary, it will be found that the study of them was most particularly attended to, and the Abbé Barthelmi remarks that the greater part of names found in Homer are marks of distinction. In the early periods of the Empire the Greeks used but one name as Diomedes, Hector, Ulysses, but in all times they were generally given in Honour of the qualities most esteemed in Heroic Ages: but very often, according to Plutarch, from the nature of the Man, his Actions, or some mark or Deformity of Body.

From the word *polemos*—war, have been formed Tlepolemos and Archeptolemos, the names of two heroes mentioned in the Iliad, signifying 'able to support,' and 'able to direct,' the labours of war. By adding to the word *mache*—battle, certain prepositions and parts of speech, which vary the sense in a manner always honourable, are formed the names Amphimachus, Promachus, Telemachus, &c. From *honorea*—Strength or Intrepidity, are formed Agapenor 'he who esteems Valour.' Agenor 'he who directs it. From *thoes*—Swift, are derived Alcathoes, Panthoes, Penthoes, &c. From *nous*—Mind or Intelligence, come Astynoes, Arsinoes, Antenoes, &c. From *medes*—Counsel, Agamedes, Eumedes, Andromedes, Lycomedes, Thrasymedes, &c.: and from *clios*—Glory, Amphocles, Agacles, Iphicles, Patroclos, Cleobulos, &c. To which may be added as names derived from the mind, Agathias, Andragathius, Sophocles, Eumenius, Thraseas, Mnemon (mindful). From marks or deformities of person, Macros, Megasthenes, Calisthenes. From miscellaneous, Callinachus, (fair victor). From their complexion or the colour of their garments, as—Pyrrhus, Chlorus, Leucagus, Chryses, Melanthius. So the noble Family of Gephyri (*i.e.* Bridge) of Greece. The mother had been blessed with 9 children at a Birth, but from an improper motive foolishly sent 7 of them to be drowned at a neighbouring bridge. Fortune threw the Father in the way who saved their lives, and named them Gephyri.

And Porphry remarks that it was esteemed a Duty to be *sui nominis nomines:* as, Severus, Probus, Aurelius, were *sui nominis imperatores.*

Exceptions, however, to this rule, may be found in the name of Hippolitus son of Theseus, who was torn in pieces by his coach horses, according to his name, and Ausonius says:—

Qui primus Meroe nomen tibi condidit, ille
Thesidæ nomen condidit Hippolito
Nam divinare est-nomen componere, quod sit
Fortunæ, morum, vel necis indicium.

Agamemnon signified that he should long linger before Troy, Primas

that he should be redeemed out of bondage in his childhood, Tantalus that he should be most wretched, because their names were significant of those misfortunes.

The Greeks had local names answering to those in use with us at the present day: as Anatolias—East; Zephyrins—West, &c.

They had names derived from Offices, as Basilius, Archias, Archilaus, &c.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Roman Names.

The Nomenclature of the Romans may be divided into three sorts:—

1. Names of the Ingenui or free-born.
2. Names of the Freed men and Slaves, called Liberti and Libertini; and
3. Names of adopted persons.

1. The Ingenui had 3 names, the Prenomen, Nomen, and Cognomen, hence Juvenal:

Si quid tentaucris unquam
Hiscere tanquam habeas tria nomina.

Tria nomina nobiliorum.

The Prenomen answers to our Christian name and, was used to distinguish the different Individuals of the same Family, as in the name of Publius Cornelius Scipio, Publius was the prenomen, and answered to our William, Robert, Thomas, &c.

It was seldom assumed till about the 15th year of age, the period when the youth took the Manly Gown. The children of Cicero were always called Cicerones pueri till that age, when they were called Marcus Tullius, Quintus, Fabius, etc. Most prenomens take their Origin from some particular circumstance, and it will be evident in reading the Classics that many took them from Places, Birds, Beasts, and any circumstance that might have appeared remarkable in their life, and indeed the noblest Families of Rome took their names from the Coarsest Employment or Corporal Blemishes. The Pisones were Millers. The Cicerones and Lentuli were so called from the Vetches they dealt in. The Fabii were so denominated from a dung-hill. A ploughman gave rise to the great family of the Serrarii. The Suilli, Babulii, and Porci, were descended from a Swine Herd, a Cow Herd, and a Pork-Butcher.

Planti—Splay Feet.	Vatiæ—Club Feet.
Panci—Bandy Legs.	Scauri—Hammer Head.
Volgi—Shamble Shins.	Tuditani—Chubby Cheeks.
Vali—Baker Knees.	Malici—Bald Head.
Leccæ—Letches.	

The most common prenomens, with the Letters by which they were represented, are as follows:

A.—Aulus.	C.—Caius.	D.—Decius.	
K.—Kaeso, Caso.	L.—Lucius.	M.—Marius, Manius.	
N.—Numerius.	P.—Publius.	Q.—Quintus.	T.—Titus.

Sometimes two Letters were used, or with three Letters, as:—
AP.—Appius. CN.—Cnæius. SP.—Spurius. TI.—Tiberius.
MAM.—Mamerius. SER.—Servius. SEX.—Sextius.

The following names of the Heathen gods or Titan princes, which are of the earliest language, have been translated by their approximity to British: Achmon, *i.e.* Achan or Bon-ach; so called by his posterity as being head of their Lineage.

Varanus. i.e. Vremin, *wr. en.*, i.e. *vir supremus.*
Saturnus, i.e. *Saf. teyrn.*, imperator stabilis.
Jupiter, Jovis, i.e. Juvenis princeps.
Hercules, i.e. *Erchyll*, qd. Horrendus.
Vulcanus, i.e. *Mœl. gyn*, or *mœl. gynta* (M pro V ut sœpe in vocib. Brit.) the Inventor of Steel Armour.
Mars, Marrors, i.e. *Mavor. revyse*, powerful, warlike, now Maurice or Moris.
Mercurius, i.e. *March. ur.*, Horseman, or a speedy messenger. Hence the Britons call him Teutales, *Duw. taith.*, the Traveller's Deity.
Minerva, i.e. *Min. arfaw.*, qd. as if among the Arts, Inventress of tempering and sharpening of mechanical tools and weapons.
Neptunus, i.e. *Nof. tdyfu.*, i.e. super aquas nataus.
Diana, i.e. *Di. anaf.*, spotless, chaste.
Apollo, i.e. *ap. Haul.*, Apollonius of Heulyn, filius solis.
Rhea, i.e. *Rhies*, a Lady or Princess.
Juno, i.e. *Gain* or *Cain*, fair, now *Gainor.*
Venus, i.e. *Given*, white.

The Romans when any one (a citizen) had behaved dishonourably would not allow his name to be used.

Of the Nomen and Prenomen.

This was the most ancient of the Roman names, for at first they had but one name, as—Romulus, Remus, Faustulus, Brutus, &c. Afterwards they had two, as—Numa Pompilius, Tullius Hostilius, &c. but this was not till the first treaty of Peace had been concluded with the Sabines, for the Confirmation whereof the Romans agreed to prefix a Sabine name to their own, and that the Sabines should do the same towards the Romans on their part. At which time Romulus took the Sabine name of Quirinus, because he used a Spear called by the Romans Quires. And when they were divided into Tribes, Clans, or Families (gentes et familias) they began commonly to have 3 names as Lucius Junius Brutus, Publius Cornelius Scipio, &c. The Nomen immediately followed the Prenomen, and corresponded with the Grecian Patronymics. It usually ended in *ius*, as Cornelius, Fabius, Tullius, &c., and was intended to mark the family. In the same manner the Prenomen distinguished the Person, and was usually bestowed on the eldest son, the rest being named from their Uncles or other near Relations.

The Ceremony of naming the Children among the Romans was derived from the Jews, and performed to females on the 8th day after their Birth, and to males on the 9th, or *dies lustricus*,—the day of Purification, at which time they held a Feast called Nominalia, and performed many religious Ceremonies, whence arose the *dea nundina*, so called from *nundina* a market, held every ninth day, when the

Country came in and there was a general concourse, and hence also originated the sentence of Tertullian:

Fata scribenda advocabantur.

Under the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Philosophus, it was enacted that the Infants' names should be entered on Record before officers appointed thereunto, a custom which exists at the present day in most European countries, especially England, where the names of all children are entered on the parish Records as soon as given.

The Nomen was derived from a Parent or Ancestor, as in the Julian Family, who were so called from Julius. It answered to our Family name, and to the word Clan in Scotland, being given to all those who were sprung from the same stock. Mr. Scott informs us that the Highlanders had a Patronymic which was usually expressive of their Descent from the Founder of the Family. Thus the Duke of Argyle was called McCallanmore, *i.e.* the Son of Colin the Great, in allusion to his Descent from Colin. This Epithet, however, does not appear to have always originated from the name of the Ancestors of those by whom it was assumed, since Lord Seaforth as Chief of the McKenzies, or Clan Kenzi or Kennet, bears the Epithet of Caber-faes or Buck's Head, as Representative of Colin Fitzgerald, Founder of the Family, who saved the Scottish King when endangered by a Stag. But besides this title which belonged to his Office and Dignity, the Cheiftain had usually another, peculiar to himself, which distinguished him from the other Chieftains of the same race. This was sometimes derived from Complexion, Size, or any remarkable exploit, appearance, &c.

But to return to the Romans, Cornelius is the Nomen in Publius Cornelius Scipio, and signified that he was of the family of the Cornelli, as formerlyin Scotland Campbell was the name of all the Dukes of Argyle's Clients, and Douglas and Scot of the Retainers of the ancient Dukes of Hamilton and Buccleugh. These tribes or Clans *(gentes)* were subdivided into Families, and in the *gens* Cornelia one of the first in Rome, were the families of Scipios—Lentuli—Cethegi—Dolabella—Cinnæ—Syllæ, and many others. Those of the same *Gens* or Clan were called *Gentiles*, and of the same family *Agnati.*

At one time, Patricians only were said to have had a *Gens*, and some were *majorum*, whilst others were *minorum Gentium*, and during the height of Roman greatness the names of the *gentes* and surnames of the *Familiæ* always remained fixed and certain. They were common to all the Children of a Family, and descended to their Posterity. But after the admission of Plebians to the state of Patricians by being allowed to intermarry with them, these distinctions were not attended to, and one Clan often contained both Plebians and Patricians.

The Sirnames of the Romans, like all their other names were derived from various circumstances, a quality of the Mind, a Habit of the body, or a particular Occupation; as may be observed in those of Cato, Cicero, Cincinnatus, &c. Those deified by the heathen consecration, had also new names given them, derived from such ceremonies; as Romulus was called Quirinus; Melicertes Portunus or Portumnus, &c.

The Cognomen.

This name was the mark of a particular Branch of a Family, and was not assumed so much by way of distinguishing a Family or par-

ticular branch of it, as of commemorating some celebrated and honorable achievement. But this must be understood to refer principally to the first assumption of that name, for it afterwards became hereditary, though frequently changed for a new one. Thus Scipio in Publius Cornelius Scipio, was added for the sake of making it known that Publius who was of the tribe of Cornelii was of the Family of the Scipios, one of the tribes or Branches into which that Family was divided.

The practice however of inheriting Cognomina which should be purely personal, was a great breach of consistency. What propriety in giving the name of Zenophon, *i.e.* one that speaks a foreign language, to the celebrated Greek who was particularly distinguished for the eloquence with which he wrote his Mother Tongue; or Pythagoras *i.e.* stinking Breath, to the celebrated Philosopher of that name; or what more misapplied than the name of the philosopher Heraclitus, *i.e.* Military Glory.

The only similitude in modern History to the Roman Cognomen is in some of the Royal Houses of Europe, especially that of France, where the King's House was divided into the Branches of Valois, Bourbon, Montpensier, &c. Sallust speaking of Scipio's receiving the Cognomen of Africanus, says:—

"*Masinissa in Amicitiam receptus a P. Scipione Cui postea Africano Cognomen fuit ex virtute:*"

and Cicero speaking of Pompey surnamed Atticus from his studies at Athens, says:—

"*Teque non Cognomen Athenis solum deportasse sed humanitatem et prudentiam intellige.*"

A fourth name called Agnomen has been sometimes added which generally originated from some illustrious Action or Event performed by the Individual party assuming such additional name. By some it has been looked upon rather as an honourable Title than a name, as Scipio was named Africanus from his Conquest of Carthage and Africa; Lucius Cornelius Scipio his brother, was called Asiaticus for his successes in Asia; Cato was dignified by the epithet of Wise, and Crassus was adorned under the name of Rich; and Quintus Fabius Maximus obtained the name of Cunctatus from his checking Hannibal's impetuosity.

There was even a 5th name assumed by some of the Romans, but which does not appear to have had any other particular denomination but that of Agnomen or Cognomen, thus the latter Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus is called Æmilianus, because he was the Son of L. Æmilianus Paulus, and adopted by the Son of the great Scipio who had no children of his own. By way of distinction however, he is commonly now styled Africanus Minor. These additional names are frequently called Cognomens by Tully, there does not therefore seem to be any necessity for the new distinction of Agnomen.

Of the Freed Men and Slaves.

Slaves had no names, but borrowed an appellation from the prenomen of their master to which they added the word *Puer*—Boy or Servant: as Luciper the Servant of Lucius; Marciper, *i.e.* Marii *puer*, the slave of Marius, etc. In the Revolution of Time, however, this Custom Changed, and slaves assumed names to themselves, generally taken from the Country of their Birth; as Davus, Syrus, Geta, etc.,

and did not assume their Masters' name till their manumission or Freedom, when they took the prenomen and nomen of their masters and added their own former appellation as a Cognomen. Thus the freed man of Marcus Tullius Cicero was called Marcus Tullius Tiro, &c.; and Artemidorus relates an Instance of a Slave being made free and receiving 9 names from having dreamed he had their *virilia.* In the same manner it was usual for all foreigners who had been made free of Rome, to bear the prenomen and nomen of the person through whose Favour the priviledge had been obtained, as Lucumo after being enfranchised was called Lucius Tarquinius Priscus; and Dametrius Mega, Publius Cornelius; the former of which Customs may be remarked to have obtained in France at the time when it became fashionable to name Lacquies from the place of their Birth, as Champagne, Picard, &c.

Of Adopted Persons.

From whatever circumstance Adoption arose, it will be universally found that a new name was the consequence. In adoptions by Testament we find Lucius Emilius who was adopted by Scipio, taking the name of Scipio Africanus; and C. Octavius Thurinus taking the name of Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, because he was adopted by the will of Julius Cæsar. Under this head may be placed those who *changed their names or assumed new ones.* It has been already observed (see the last Article, where it has been mentioned) that Foreigners who were made Denizens of the Republic, took the name and surname of their Patron, and accordingly Lucumo when he was made free of Rome, took the names Lucius Tarquinius Priscus. Those called to the Equestrian Order were always new named if their former ones were base;

Nomine ingenuorum veterumque Romanorum:

In the same manner that new bearings were formerly granted to the Knights of the Garter, if it should have so happened that their Coat of Arms did not possess many quarterings at the time of their receiving the Honor of Knighthood.

It was usual for Adopted Persons to assume all three names of him by whom they were adopted, and as a mark of their Descent they added their former Nomen or Cognomen at the End, thus Q. Servilius Cepio Agalo. If the Cognomen were added it was sometimes slightly changed, as *C. Octavius* when adopted by Julius Cæsar was called Caius Julius Cæsar Octavi*anus.* By the Roman Constitution, Adoption was made a matter of Public Concern. When it was intended to adopt any one, the Adopter was obliged to draw up his reasons and offer them to the College of the Pontifices for their approbation. If this were obtained on the motion of the Pontifices, the Consul or some Chief Magistrate brought a Bill to the Comitia Curiata to make the adoption valid. The private Ceremony consisted in buying the Person to be adopted of his parents, as Augustus purchased his Grandsons Caius and Lucius of their father Agrippa.

Of the Names of Women.

The Roman Ladies had at one time of the Republic a prenomen as well as the Men, such as Caia, Cæcilia, Lucia Volumnia, &c., but Custom at length made it unnecessary and unusual for them to use any other but the proper name of their Family, either simply or some-

times by contracting or lengthening it for the sake of softness: Tullia —Tulliola, the daughter of Cicero; Lucia—Lucilia, &c., when there were 2 sisters in a house the distinguishing term was *major* or *minor*; if a greater number they were called *Prima, Secunda, Tertia*, &c., or more softly *Secundilla, Quartilla, Quintilla*, &c. After marriage the female still retained her name though in conjunction with that of her Husband, as Catonis Maria; Julia Pompeii; Livia Agusti; Terentia Ciceronis, etc. In writing the names of Females, one expressed them by the Initial Letter only, which was inverted, as Ↄ, Ⅎ, Ⱥ, Caia, Lucia, Volumnia.

Tremillius was called Scropha or Sow, from hiding one that he had stolen behind his Wife. One Cornelius was surnamed Asina, because when he was to enter into Bonds for the payment of the money, he brought it laden on his mule's back, and counted it down immediately. Augustus named his Dwarf Sarmentum, *i.e.* a Sprig; and Tiberius called one Tricongius for drinking 3 gallons of Wine at a sitting. Servilius was called Ala for carrying his Dagger under his Arm when he slew Sparius. The Emperor Pertinax derived his name from resolutely refusing his father's wish to be Educated, preferring rather to follow his Ancestor's pursuit of Cutting Wood. Funarius, Camp Master in Britain and Father to the Emperor Valens, was so called from holding (when a Boy) a rope so fast in his Hands that ten men could not force it from him. Paul also, a Spaniard, was about the same time surnamed Catena from his causing many Britons to be thrown in Chains through false surmises.

From the account which has been given of the Roman names, it is evident they were peculiarly esteemed by that nation, and we shall find the same leading feature in the Hebrew and Greek Nomenclature continued among the Descendants of Romulus; viz., the gift of names which might be supposed favourable to the Infant's future welfare in life: whereupon St. Hierom saith:—

Votiva et quasi obvirtutis auspiciur imponuntur vocabula homini,
Et appellativæ vertutur in propria Sicut apud Latinos Victor, &c.

Victor, Fortunatus, Castor, Faustus, Statorius, Probus, *et cetera:* and Cicero and Tacitus both inform us that such names as were looked upon to be *Bona Nomina* or *fausta Nomina*, were first inrolled and ranged in the Romen Musters, first called out to serve at the Sacrifices in the foundation of Roman Colonies; as Statorius, Faustus, Valerius, which implied the person to be stout, happy, and valorous, etc.

Latin names derived from qualities of the Mind: as,

Prudentius.	Lepidus.	Cato.
Pius.	Valens.	Constans.
Asper.	Tacitus.	Dulcitius.

From Dignities and Occupations though possibly as nick names.

Regulus. Flaminius. Cæsarius. Augustus.

Many Surnames were made from the Prenomina among the Romans, as:— Spuribus from Spurius.
Statilius from Statius.
Titius from Titus.

and as Quintilian saith—

Agnomina et Cognomina vim nominum obtinuerunt et prenomina nominum.

Latin names were borrowed, Plutarch says, from the nature, actions, and person of a man.

From Body, as—

Torquatus, chained.	Macrinus, long.
Sylla, white and red.	Gryphus, hawk's nose.
Nero, strong.	Paulus, little.
Terentius, tender.	Gracchus, thin.
Bassus, fat.	Sallust, healthy.
Coccles, one eye.	Flaccus, woolley hair.
Naso, long nose.	Corculum, from *cor* the heart.
Capito, the head.	Pedo, the foot.
Labeo, lips.	Longus, long.

Romulus. Longinus. Minutius.
Calisthus. Cincinnatus. Calvus. Crispus.

Age has given Names:—

Senecio.	Priscus.	Juvenalis.
Seneca.	Junius.	Virginius.

Corruptions and alterations either designedly or through Ignorance were not uncommon among the Romans.

Constans, Constantius, Constantinus.
Justus, Justulus, Justinus, Justinianus.
Aurelius, Aureolus, Aurelianus.
Augustus, Augustinus, Augustinianus, Augustulus.

From Time of Birth, as—

Januarius.	Martius.	Manius.
Lucius.	Festas.	Vergilius.

From Fish they loved, as—

Murena. Phocas. Orata.

From Birds, as—

Corvinus.	Aquilius.	Milrius.	
Gallus.	Pius.	Faleo.	Livia.

From Beasts, as—

Leo.	Ursicinus.	Catulus.
Lupus.	Leporius.	Aper.
Apronius.	Caninius.	Castor.

From Flowers and Fruits they loved, as—

Lentulus. Fabrius. Piso.

From Garments they wore, as—

Caligula. Caracalla. Finebria. Hugo. Capetius.

From their Complexion or the Color of the Garments they wore, as—

Albinus.	Flavius.	Coeceius.	Rufus.
Fulvius.	Fuschus.	Burrhus.	Niger.
Rutilius.	Nigrinus.	Candidus.	

Some took their names from their Mothers, as:

The Emperor Vespasian, from Vespasia Polla, his mother.
The Empress Popœa Sabina, from her grandmother.

Hence also Plato recommends Men to be careful in giving fair and happy names to their Descendants, and the Pythagoreans taught expressly, that the Minds, Actions, and Successes of Men were regulated according to their *Names*, Genius, and Fate.

Thus Panormitan:

Ex bono nonime oritur bona presumptio:

and the common proverb:

Bonum nomen, bonum Omen:

and the Sentence:

Nomina quasi Notamina.

Hence also may be dated the Reviving, if not the Origin of the Science of Onomomantia, Livy also calls:

Atrius Umber, abominandi audi Ominis Nomen:

from its allusion to Darkness, Shadows, and Ghosts, and Plautus speaking of Lyco, *i.e.* greedy wolf, says:

Vosmet nunc faute Conjecturam Cæterum
Quid id sit nominis, cui Lyco nomen fiet.

A common termination among the Roman names is that of *ius*, derived from the Greek ΥΙΟΣ, son. It was originally, though not latterly, used as designative of such. Thus:

Marcius should signify the son of Marcus,
Titius, the son of Titus, &c.,

but in later years the meaning was not attended to.

Three names were considered as a mark of Dignity, though not always used. In Conversation the prenomen was most common, as being peculiar to Citizens, at the same time that it displayed their rank, as slaves had no prenomen, hence Horace:

Gaudent prænomine molles auriculæ:

a custom which may be traced into Russia, where the People in their usual mode of address, never prefix any Title or appellation of Respect; but persons of all Ranks, even those of the first Distinction call each other by their Christian names, to which they sometimes add a Patronymic.

The Romans derived many of their names from places, as:

Tarquinius—Valinius—Carrinas
Gabinus—Voiscius—Barbanus—Macenas;

but there seems no general rule for discovering local Roman names.

From being born near the Tibris, Aufidius, Anien, and other Rivers, many were called by that of:

Tiberii—Anieni—Aufidii, &c.

Many also from occupations which may be generally known by their termination in *arius*, as:

Lintearius—Vestiarius—Calcearius
Funarius—Linteo—Pellio—Phrygio.

Many had no peculiar sirnames by which they might be discerned, and of this sort are:

Figulus—Pictor—Fabritius—Scribonius
Salinator—Rusticus—Agricola—Carbo,

all of which were esteemed highly honourable.

In the time of Galienus, one Regilianus, a Commander in Illyricum, obtained the Empire there entirely from his name. For when it was demanded at a Supper whence Regilianus was derived, one answered *a regno*, another began to decline, *Rex, Regis, Regi*, Regilianus, whereat the souldiers began to exclaim:

'*Ergo potest Rex esse*'
'*Ergo potest regere*'
'*Deus tibi regis nomen imposuit*,'

and so invested him with the Imperial Robes. At Silcester also, in

Hampshire, Constantinus a military man of some reputation in hope of his lucky name, and that he would prove another Constantinus Magnus to the good of the people, was by the British proclaimed Emperor against Honorius. And the name of Antoninus, in remembrance of Antoninus Pius, was so revered among the Romans that all were supposed unfit for the Empire who bore not that name, until the vices of Antoninus Elogabulus recovered them from that folly; and indeed so highly were names esteemed from the virtue of those by whom they had been borne, that it was thought a Capital Crime in Pomposianus for calling his base bond slaves by the names of Grand Captains. In Dioclesian's reign, a law was passed, giving those who were not of base Parentage leave to change their names, so that it meant:

Sine aliqua fraude jure licito.

Here we may introduce the account of Paul changing his name, Acts xiii, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:

And when they had gone through the Isle unto Paphos, they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Barjesus; which was with the deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus, a prudent man; who called for Barnabas and Saul, and desired to hear the Word of God. But Elymas, the sorcerer (for so is his name by interpretation) withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith. Then Saul (who also is called Paul) filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him, and said, 'O full of subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the Devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord'?

Two reasons are assigned for the change of Saul's name into Paul; one that he was so called from Paulus Sergius, the Roman Lieutenant; another that it was from his low statue, being but 3 cubits high:

Tri in vitatis ille, tamen cœlum ascendit.

When any however, having base names, were called up to the Equestrian order, they were called:

Nomini ingenuorum reternetque Romanorum:

lest the name should disgrace the Dignity, when according to Plato:

Comely things should have comely names.

Vario says that all Latin names ending in *as* are derived from a place, but on the division of the Roman Empire all Distinction in names were thrown aside, and the fancied superiority of those of the Republic was degraded to a level with the Grecians and Northern Barbarians, and hence arose the Introduction of Aspasius, Boethius, Symmachus, Grimvald, Grimoald, or Grimaldi, &c., into Italy.

Having mentioned the word Onomamantia, it may not be improper to state wherein the Science consisted, which was condemned by the last general Council.

Onomamancy, or the Knowledge of divining Good or Ill from the letters of a name, is attributed to Enoch, and according to the Rabbins, Joseph had recourse to this method when he foretold the 7 years' famine in Egypt; and Pythagoras when he formed his wheel of Fortune, upon which the Letters divided into 12 parts answered to the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The Sectaries of Pythagoras were always partial to great names, according to them, each Letter had its particular numerical value, a proper estimate of which would disclose Futurity. It was in pursuance of this Doctrine that they foretold the Events of

a Man's Life by Calculating the numbers marked in the Letters that composed his name. He whose Letters being summed up produce the greatest number, must prove the most succesful whether in Battle or a Gaming Match, in Courtship or a Law Suit. In fact by following the order of the Alphabet, taking A—1, B—2, C—3, D—4, &c., it will be found that the names of the Conquerors have a higher numerical value than those of the Conquered, as shewn in the following table:

No.	Victor	Value	Vanquished	Value
1	Alexander	84	Darius	72
2	Scipio	71	Hannibal	61
3	Augustus	129	Antony	89
4	Charles	66	Peter	64
5	Pierre	71	Charles	66
6	Turenne	94	Conde	31
7	Montecuculli	142	Turenne	94
8	Luxembourg	138	William	79
9	Marlborough	130	Villeroi	101
10	Marlborough	130	Marsin	74
11	Marlborough	130	Tallard	68
12	Marlborough	130	Villars	92
13	Villars	92	Eugene	57
14	Sidney Smith	145	Buonaparte	92
15	Stuart	91	Regnier	76
16	Wellington	126	Napoleon	82

Others conceive that the Calculation was by the Greek numeral Letters, and accordingly it has been calculated that Achilles must vanquish Hector because the numeral Greek Letters rose to a greater number in his name than in his adversary's.

Thus also the even number of vowels were decreed to signify Imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odd number in the right. By this Augustus encouraged himself before the battle of Actium, because he met a poor wayfaring man driving a mule, who answered that his name was Eutyches, that is Happy Man, and his mule Nicon, *i.e.* Victory. In which place, when he had obtained the victory he built a city, calling it Nicopolis, that is The City of Victory, and erected in the centre thereof a brazen statue of the man and his mule. When Theodatus, King of the Goths, waged war against the Romans, he inquired of a Jew the Success of his Battles, who desired him to shut up a number of Swine in little Hogsties and give to some Roman names, to others Gothic, then to leave them till a Certain Day, at which time the King and Jew, repairing to the Sties, found all the Gothic pigs had died, leaving the Roman Swine surviving, at which the Jew foretold the discomfiture of the Gothic Forces. In an age so enlightened as the Roman, many Impositions must have been veiled under the pretence of foresight which this Science afforded. Thus it was related that Vespasian was encouraged to take upon him the Empire when coming to the temple of Serapis at Alexandria, and being there alone at his Devotion, he saw in a Vision one Basilides, a Nobleman of Egypt, who was then 4 score miles off, upon which name of Basilides derived from *Basileus*, a King, he assured himself of Royalty and Empire which he then complotted for.

This Science also was the parent of a Custom among the Romans of Kissing the Cup as often as there were letters in their mistresses' names, as may be seen by the writings of Martial alluding to his two Ladies Nœvia and Justina:

Nœvia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur.[1]

The Emperor Valens also, being informed that it had been found by the falling of a Ring, magically prepared, upon those letters only of all the Alphabet graven in a charger of sundry metals and set upon a laurel trivet, that one who had his name beginning with *Theod* should succeed to the Empire, destroyed a great many men of worth whose names began with *Theo:* signifying God, as:

Theodorus—Theodulus—Theodoretus—Theodosius:

The prophecy. however, was verified not long after in Theodosius; Claudius Rutilius also says:

Nominibus certis credam decurrere mores
Moribus aut potius nomina certa dari.

Approaching to Onomomancy is the remark which has been made that Cyrus the son of Cambyses, began the Persian Monarchy, and that Cyrus the son of Darius, ruined the same. That Darius the son of Hystaspes, restored it again, and that Darius the son of Arsamis, utterly overthrew it. Philip the son of Amintas, raised the Kingdom of Macedonia to the greatest Glory and greatly enlarged it, and Philip the son of Antigonus, wholly lost the same; Augustus was the first established Emperor of Rome, Augustulus the last; Constantinus Magnus founded the Empire of Constantinople, and Constantinus the last wholly abandoned the same leaving it to the Turks. These and other similiar Instances, however memorable they may have appeared, and however superstitious, will, nevertheless, if considered, be found completely to overthrow that favourite Doctrine of Onomomancy. Though enough has been said on so ridiculous a subject, yet I cannot refrain from remarking how certain names even in modern times were attended with peculiar marks of veneration, and how others in their turn have been equally unfortunate to those who have borne them. Among the Romans we may put Caius on one side, balanced by the name of Cæsar on the other.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the British Names.

It has been the Intention in this Essay to discover the Origin of Names now fixed to the Soil of England, more particularly than those of other Countries; but it appeared necessary at the same time to state in a brief manner the Customs with regard to names in those Nations which may deserve the name of Patriarchal.

In this endeavour the general Principle of the Origin of Names has necessarily been stated, and it will consequently have been observed that they were illustrative in their Original Import of a Circumstance as well as a Person. But since the page has been turned which is to treat of the names immediately relating to this Country, it is necessary to discard the general View, in order to see them more clearly when examined particularly.

Names are of 2 sorts, Original and Compound. Under the former Distinction are classed:

1. Those derived from the Mind or Body.
2. Those derived from Places.
3. Those derived from Occupations.
4. Those derived from Miscellaneous Adventures.

The Compound Names consist of those Originating from the appellation of the Father in Conjunction with that of the Son, thus:

Names are of 2 kinds. Original, are those derived from Mind or Body, Places, Occupation, and Miscellaneous Adventures; Compound are Sirenames. Under these different Heads, therefore, they will be considered.

But previous to entering on these Particulars, it may not be improper to say a few words with respect to the surnames of the Royal Houses of Europe, which many have pretended to have been of great antiquity, since in reality few Royal Families have any Surnames.

And first of Plantagenet. It was a nickname given to the father of Henry II. for wearing a Broom Stalk in his Bonnet, and after his decease fell into oblivion, as being but a personal appellation not Hereditary. Henry I., his son, was called Fitz Empress, not Plantagenet. Richard II., his Grandson, was named Cœur de Lion, and there is reason to believe that the Line of Plantagenet, as it is so univerally called, is only a Distinction conferred by Historians who have written since the decease of the last of that Dynasty. Into the same error have many fallen, by supposing Tudor to be the Surname of the Royal House who bore the English Crown after the death of Richard III. The fact is, that the *Family* themselves have had no surname, and Tudor, which is corrupted from Theodone, was only the Christian name of Henry VII., which he bore added to his Father's, Grandfather's and Great Grandfather's Christian names, after the fashion of those Ancient Britains as has been already mentioned. In the same way Valois (a race of French Kings) was a name derived from the Prince Charles, Son to Philip II., who possessed that Earldom; so Bourbon was the name of Robert, a younger Son of St. Lewis, of whom the race of Bourbon is descended. Hapsburg and Austria were but the old possessions of the Emperors and Kings of Spain; Steward was but the name of Office to Walter, who was High Steward of Scotland, the progenitor of James I. But yet these names of Plantagenet, Tudor, Valoys, Bourbon, Stewart, &c., have by prescription so far prevailed, that they are now accounted Surnames. Had these families been private, they would have probably possessed Surnames, derived from the foregoing or similar circumstances, but as these appellations were never used by the parties themselves, they can hardly be called the Surnames of their Houses. It is only an Error, which has crept into History during the last 2 centuries.

1. *Of Names derived from the Body.*

i. From the Perfections of the Body.
ii. From the Imperfections of the Body.
iii. From the Age of the Body.
iv. From the Parts of the Body.
v. From the Colour of their Complexions.

This is the most ancient Distinction, and names mentioned in the Jewish Historians are thus derived, the more honourable ones in par-

ticular. Our Saxon Ancestors also viewed names of this Signification in the same light, and most of their Kings, Princes, and Nobles, were named accordingly, hence:

Egbert—eternally flourishing.
Ethelwolph—a noble helper.
Ethelbald—nobly bold.
Ethelbert—nobly bright.
Ethelred—noble counsel.
Edward—happy preserver, &c.

This was a custom common in all countries, especially among the ancient Goths, from whom we have the name of Grimbald—power over anger, and many others of Similar Import. In this place also. may be mentioned the nick names given to our Saxon Kings, independent of their own names, which had a peculiar meaning, thus:

Edgar, was called the Peaceable.
Ethelred, was called the Unready.
Edmund, was called Ironside for his Valor.
Harold, Harefoot, from his swiftness in running.

The Scotch named their princes Great Head—White—Proud—The Lion—and The Virgin. The Welsh, Spadebearded—and Great House Keeper; and the Irish, chiefly from colours, as: Black, Red.

Affection, which was guided by the name of Ptolemy, in Egypt is incredible. TheLouis in France seem almost interwoven with the soil, whilst the Henrys are esteemed equally unfortunate, since the II., III., and IV. of that name were all murdered, not but what the same name has been more esteemed in England, Spain, and Germany than any other, for from the year 920 to the year 1600 there have been of those nations alone, 7 Emperors and 12 Kings so named. In England, Charles and James will most likely never again be introduced. John perhaps may be added to them, for it has proved peculiarly unfortunate to its owners:

1. John King of England.
2. John of France, passed a long captivity in England.
3. John Baliol, King of Scotland, lost that Kingdom.
4. John Steward, his successor, when the crown came unto him, thought so ill of the name that he immediately changed it to Robert.

I conclude this superstitious subject by adding the singular coincidence of:

William II., Richard II., Edward II., James II.,

proving the most unfortunate of the English Monarchs, and of:

Henry III., Edward III., George III.,

having reigned the longest. One fruit, however, we may reap from this consideration, a little medicine may be reaped from this weed, that if our names have a good Signification, we ought not to disgrace them by our Actions: and if their meaning should be otherwise, it is in the power of every one to shew the fallacy of the Pythagorean System.

But notwithstanding the early Origin of this Custom, it appears to have continued till there no longer existed Persons destitute of names, and if the race of our Norman Kings and of the House of Plantagenet is looked into, most of their appellatives will be found illustrative of the remark:

William I. was surnamed the Conqueror.
William II., Rufus, from his red hair.
Henry I., Beauclerk, from the endowments of his mind.
Richard I., Cœur de Lion, from the intrepidity of his soul.
Edward I., Longshanks, from his length of limb.
Richard III., Humpbacked, from his deformed person.

And perhaps we may be allowed to add the Epithet usually bestowed upon the first Mary of England, for her Cruelty towards the Protestants. The Ancestor of the House of Brunswick obtained the name of Guelph, *i.e.* Wolf, from his similarity in some respect, either in mind or body, to that animal. France obtained its name from their King Francus, *i.e.* free.

And Louis X. and Philip the Long issued ordinances, declaring:

That as all men were by nature Free Born, and as their Kingdom was called The Kingdom of Franks, they determined that it should be so in reality as well as in name, therefore they appointed that Enfranchisment should be granted throughout the whole Kingdom upon just and reasonable conditions.

It was customary to write names thus derived with the article Le before them, in contradistinction to local names, as:

Le Bland—Le Strange—Le Norice—Le Bret.

The Ancestors of the present Family of Long, are descended from a younger Branch of the family of Pren, one of whom was an attendant on Lord Hungerford, but being of a tall stature was called Long Harry, and afterwards marrying into a good Family through the Interest of his Lord and patron, was called Harry Long, and from that time his Descendants have been named Long.

2. *Of Names derived from Places.*

An early instance may perhaps be found in the inscription which Pilate put on the Cross, as mentioned by John (xix, 19):

Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews:

This seems to have been the most Common Origin of Saxon names, as well as of Danish, Norman, and later English especially, for there is not at the present Day a Village in England, but gives names to several families, and many thousand names are derived from Trees and Rivers in consequence of dwelling near those places, and even from more trifling circumstances than these have some names been derived, such as: Kitchen Hall Seller
Parlour Church Lodge
and these seem to have originated from the place of Birth.

At first the Inhabitants of this Country were described from the most simple natural objects, as living:

Under the wood under the hill
At the wood at the hill at the well.

Hence arose the names of:

Underwood Underhill
Atwood Athill Atwell

which 3 last have again been diminuted into:

Wood Hill Wells.

A dwelling also at the *Marsh*, at the *Bank*, in the *Forest*, on the *Moor*, at the *Bower*, and many other Similar Residences, gave names which are now very common. In later times, it has been usual to conclude these descriptive local names with an S, as:

Manors	Knoles	Crofts	
Yates	Thornes	Combes	
Gates	Hills	Holmes	Stokes.

From Situations conforming to their meaning sprang the names:

North	Norrey	Northcote	
South	Surrey	Southcote	
East	Eastcote	West	Westcote

which were also originally used with the word At before them.

This method, however, is not so ancient as that of deriving names from the Mind or Body, and it is an Error of the most illiterate, and consequently the most indefensible Species, to imagine that names with any of the terminations mentioned in the annexed Dictionary have given appellations to the Towns and Villages or Hamlets bearing the same or similiar names, since the very plain sense of the termination signifies the very reverse.

The best proof of ancient and honourable local names, is when the Inhabitant still dwelleth in the place where his Ancestors lived, and have so done from time immemorial, as:

Compton of Compton
Walpole of Walpole
Egerton of Egerton
Beeston of Beeston

Yet this must be understood generally, and not totally without exception, for there are several Houses whose Christian names have denominated places, such as:

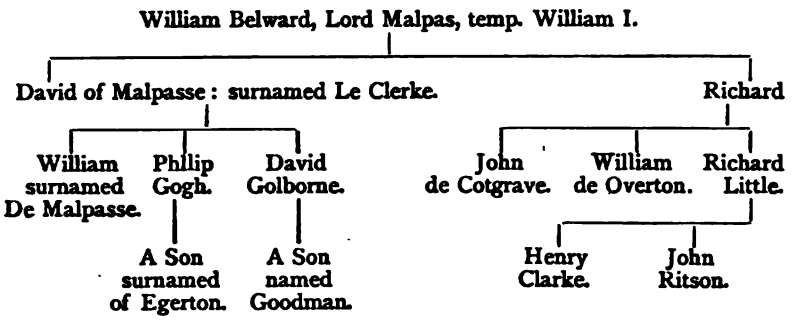
Edwardston—Alfredston—Ubsford—Sanderstead
Malmesbury, corruptly for Maiduephsburg.

There are few, if any, Instances of the circumstance arising from Surnames, for the Custom of great owners giving their names to towns already named, because they are the Lords of them is very different. Formerly this was not uncommon, though at the present day it is quite so, and we have but few Instances, of which Tremuddir is one. Of this sort are:

Melton Mowbray—Higham Ferrers
Minster Lowell—Stansted Rivers
Drayton Basset—Drayton Beauchamp
Edith Weston in Rutlandshire.

The following is an account of one of these: they were married about the year 640: *Longo tempore post adventum Saxonorum Paganorum in Angliam fuit quidam Thokus qui fuit paganus Dominus de integra Villa de Shenebruina et habuit unam filiam quam dedit cuidum homino strenuo vocato Ingolf, et cum ea dedit ei totum terram et mariscum quod iqse habuit versus occidentem predictis villæ de Shenebruina usque mare ubi ipse Ingolf quandam vellam fecit et vocavit illam nomine suo Ingolfestorp.*

At the earlier assumption of names, the Heir took the Father's, whilst the younger sons were called after the Lands alloted to them by the Parent, or left them by any other Branches of the Family. The Pedigree of the Brereton Family of Cheshire contains a remarkable Instance of this variation, and is as follows:



Of these names: Egerton, Cotgrave, Overton, and Malpasse, are local, Gogh or Red, has been derived from complexion, Goodman from quality, Little from Stature, Clarke from Learning, Richardson from the Sire.

Foreigners also, when settling in a new Country, often bore the name of their Nation. From this may be traced the origin of the names:

Franks—Gother—England—Piccard—Brebon
Allemand—Jermyn—Lombard—Scot—Bret,

and these were distinguished from other local names, by having Le instead of De, as Le Picard. After the Settlement of the Saxons in this Country, they named all places according to the Saxon Tongue. It follows therefore necessarily, that many Families who have Saxon names, are not of Saxon origin, since the names might have been, and most probably were derived from some place in England, at a period long subsequent to the Conquest of this Isle by the Normans. Indeed there can exist no doubt, but that many Families of Norman or French Origin assumed new names from Saxon places after their Settlement in this Country.

It is only since the time of Henry III., that the prince's children have taken their names from their native places, as:

Edward of Cænarvon—Thomas of Brotherton.
Joan of Acres—Edmund of Woodstock.
John of Gaunt—and his children, whom he named Beaufort.

The custom was unknown to Scotland, till the flight of Edgar Atheling into that Kingdom. Many of his Followers used the article De before their names, and from the Mowbrays, Lovells, and Lisles, who were among that number, may be traced the Origin in Scotland, of names derived from Places in Normandy, France, Netherlands, Brittany. England and Scotland have been the most general places whence names have been taken. It would be an unprofitably tedious task to attempt to describe the particular place from which every name is derived, most probably an impossible one, for who would ever be able to discover that:

Bacon—Creping—Hartshorne—Whitegift
Powlet—Antrobus—Alshop—Tirwhit:

are local names, and yet not only these, but many others apparently of much greater meaning, have been derived from places: those which can not be known by their terminations have been principally attended to in the Dictionary. Almost all other names can be traced to their Origin if derived from places, by the List of Terminations and Syllables placed previous to the Dictionary. Formerly they were known

by having the word *of*, or in the County of Cheshire, *a* the article, placed before them, being a contraction from *of*, as :

Thomas a Kempis—John a Standish.

In the same manner, when a name is met with in old Latin and French Charters with *De* before it, the same will always be found originating in a place. But this Distinction was left off about the reign of Edward IV.

It is the custom with the Germans and Poles to make a Distinction in their local names, between those named because they were born at a place, and those so called from being owners of it. In the former case they use the word *Of* before their names, in the latter *In*, a practise similiar to that of the Inhabitants of the Borders of Scotland, where will be found the names :

Trotter of Folshaw—Trotter in Fogo.
Haitly of Haitly—Haitly in Haitly.

3. *Of Names derived from Occupation.*

An early instance of such is found in Luke vii, 20 ;

John Baptist hath sent us unto Thee.

Under this Class the Examples are naturally very numerous, but not so much so as might perhaps have been expected, from the Consideration that there existed no one formerly, who was not obliged to perform some service for his Maintenance. As Names, however, were very generally given to Children in their Youth, especially at later periods, it necessarily follows, that when once known by an accustomed appellation, it would not be altered in consequence of any subsequent Employment. In former times, when every warrior fought in mail, the armourers were consequently proportionably numerous, and went by the appellations of :

Goff in Wales, and Smith in England ;

Hence may be traced the origin of that very Common name in all European Countries, and which is still indebted to the same Origin, whether viewed as :

Smith—Schmidt—Le Fevre—Shmid.

Other Examples are very numerous, but the most common ones are :

Steward—Shephered—Carter
Spencer—Porter—Cook
Butler—Kemp, *i.e.* Soldier.

No general rule can be given for names thus derived, but still it will very often be found, that those ending in *er* are descriptive of a Profession or Occupation. Those also ending in *man*, are most often of the same signification, though there are some exceptions, as ;

Longman, *i.e.* Long Maise.

The custom had obtained very early in Britain, as appears by the ancient name of Morgan, and in Scotland it was introduced about the year 800. Before the time of Edward IV., names derived from Occupations were generally written with *Le* before them, as ;

Le Marshall—Le Latimer—Le Despencer :

after that period the custom was neglected.

In speaking of names derived from Occupations, it may be necessary to say, that it is wrong to imagine those who bear the names of :

King—Queen—Duke—Prince—Lord ;

and such similar titles to have been descended from Persons of those

several Dignities, when in reality they were but nick names, which perhaps, first took their Rise among the rural poor upon Holiday Gambol, for to this day we still retain in our games;

The King of Beane
The King of Twelfth Knight
May Day Queen
Christmas Lords, &c.,

besides the very ancient custom, to this Time daily used among the Lower Orders, of nick-naming Short and Humpbacked Persons by the ridiculing Epithet of "My Lord": many also who were but Actors and Performers derived names from the Characters in which they had gained most approbation.

4. *Of Names derived from various Circumstances and Accidents.*

Under this Head most names originating from Animals ought possibly to be placed as a general Rule, since many thus derived have been in consequence of Killing a *Wolf*, destroying a *Lion*, or wounding a *Panther*; yet it must, however, be acknowledged, that the name of an Animal was often intended as Representative of the Characteristic of the Beast, as it has been already represented that Guelph was symbolical of the Wolf. Thus *Lamb* was probably indicative of meekness, in the same manner that *Fox* was of Cunning. From either of these causes, names thus derived may be traced, and the discovering of which must rest entirely with the Family by whom such appellation is borne. It is not quite Correct, therefore, to place the Origin of all such names under this Class, when many which owe their original to a mental or Corporal similarity should have been ranked under the first.

Many have been named from the Time of their Birth, as others from the Implements which they carried in their hands; from Garments, Colour of garments, Flowers, Fruits, Beasts, Birds, from Fishes, and from Corruptions of names.

Consanguinity is also the parent of Surnames, as where two or three of the same family have been of the same names, they have been called for the sake of distinction; Richard the Brother, Richard the Twin, Le Tete his son, the Cousin, Le Cousin, and thenceforth got fixed as Hereditary, and became Surnames.

Nick names have been very generous in increasing the List of Surnames. One of the most singular Circumstances is that of the Lords of Connington in Leicester, who held Land by 27 Edward III. in Capite, by saying Daily 5 times Pater Noster and Ave Maria for the Souls of the King's Progenitors and the Souls of all the faithful departed, pro omni Servitio. From this Ceremony the Family took the Surname of Pater Noster. In the reign of Edward II., Lord Criall of Kear having escaped from France through the dexterity of a Frenchman, gave him Swinfold in that County, and as a memento of the Circumstance the Foreigner assumed the name of Fineux in allusion to his *fine* conveyance of Lord Criall from prison. The family of Le Pettour in Suffolk held their Land and took their name from performing Anticks before the King in Christmas Holidays according to their Charter:

Per saltum Suffeum et peltum sine bumbulum.

A singular Anecdote is related in several authors, concerning

names whose origin relate to the trappings of Horses. In the first Broyls of France, Certain Companies engaging themselves into Troops, one Captain took new names to himself and family from the furniture of his Horse, and thus arose the appellations of:

Stirrup, Curb, Bridle, Saddle, Crupper, Girts,
Frontstal, Hoof, Trappiers or Trappings, Horshoe.

Another named them from the places where he found them, as:

Hedge, River, Pond, Vine, Stable, Tree,
Highway, Street, Corner, Gallows, Tavern.

Another named his from the rigging of a Ship, and hence sprung:

Keele, Ballast, Planke, Foredecke,
Deck, Loophole, Pump, Rudder, Mask,
Gable, Anchor, Mizen Sail, Capson, Belt.

But be this as it may, for since I have never yet met with any authority enabling me to Contradict these Anecdotes, I can only offer my opinion that they are extremely improbable. The names of Beasts which are extremely common in the Nomenclature of all Countries, may very often, though certainly *not* always, have originated from the Signs of the Houses where the Families had dwelt, as those dwelling at the:

Bear, Wolf, Lyon, Bull;

were formerly called;

John of the Bear, Thomas of the Wolf,
William at the Lyon, George at the Bull:

which in length of Time became Hereditary, and for the sake of Brevity were afterwards used without the word At or Of.

Offices have brought new names to divers families, even after they had obtained an Hereditary Surname, as when Edward Fitz Theobald was made Butler of Ireland, their Descendants, Earls of Ormond, took the name of Butler, which is Continued to this Day, The Constables of York also derive their name from those who were actually Constables of the neighbouring Castles. In like manner are the Stewards, Marshalls, Spencers.

The Heralds of Arms also, according to custom, are now named at their Inauguration. They were nominated according to the Fancy of the King, and a more Knight Errantry set of names than are:

Bluemantle, Rouge Dragon, Portcullis, &c.,

can hardly be conceived.

Many new names have been unintentionally assumed by the Corruption from whence they are derived, of which these are remarkable Instances of changing:

Aldethelighe, into Audley,
Sitsil, into Cecill,
Mountjoy, into Mungrey,
Turbervile, into Troublefield.

To attempt an explication of names derived from Accidental Circumstances would be useless, since the Reasons whence the Epithet has been derived, are in general unknown even to the respective Families themselves: especially as an obsolete pun, a quaint expression, or an accidental Circumstance either in the Battle or the Court, are their most Customary Parents, and render them as indefinaole as they are numerous. In illustration of this are the names Bigod, Douglas, Napier, Paget, as mentioned in the Dictionary.

Equally unintelligible with these accidentally Derived names, are those which Time has corrupted and have been altered by the lower orders, to the most common and absurd words possible. Of this sort are:

1. Wormewood, for Ormund,
2. Inkeper, for Ingepen,
3. Tipton, for Tiptoft,
4. Moone, for Mohune,
5. Manners, for Manors,
6. Drinkewater, for Derwentwater,
7. Cuckold, for Coxwold,
8. Godolphin, for Godalsham,
9. Harlestone, for Hudlestone,
10. Waites, for Thwaites,
11. Smalbacke, for Smalbach,
12. Devill, for Davill,
13. Neithermit, for Netterril,
14. Bellowes, for Bellhouse,
15. Filpot, for Phillipott,
16. Wodill, for Wahul.

The Nomenclature of the Savages of Hispaniola, America, and the Gold Coast, may almost claim a Division to themselves, especially the Inhabitants of the Coast of Africa, who name their Infants according to the Day of week in which they are born, making a Distinction in the appellation of males and females. The following is the copy of a Communication made by Henry Meredith, Esq., to the Secretary of the African Institution:

Days of the Week.	Names of Men.	Names of Women.
Sunday.	Quashie.	Aquieswa.
Monday.	Cudgoe.	Aduah.
Tuesday.	Quabino.	Abinebah.
Wednesday.	Quacow.	Eccoah.
Thursday.	Quaw.	Abbah.
Friday.	Cuffe.	Esfuah.
Saturday.	Quamina.	Ambah.

Not quite so barbarous as the foregoing are the poor natives of the Gold Coast, who by christening their children:

Glistening Light, Sun Bright, Saint,
Fine Gold, Gold Bright, Rich, Feather;

shew at least some expressions of good will towards their Infants.

The Inhabitants of Congo derive their names from;

Birds, Precious Stones, Flowers,

Suffice it to say that they have been derived from:

Garments, Flowers, Fruit, Fish, Birds:

which they were most fond of; by Corruptions, additions, abbreviations, and nick names, from the names of their Mothers, as in the Families of:

Grace, Susan, Maud, &c.

6. *Of Sirenames.*

As it has been endeavoured to preserve the Distinction between Surname and Sirename throughout these pages, but little more than

what has been mentioned of the origin of the Latter in the time respecting the early Hebrews can be said. From Sirenames have arisen Surnames, and the earliest Surnames in all Countries have been discovered to be the Sirenames; Hebrew and Grecian Instances have been already given. From Asia the custom was carried to Europe, and fixed in every country through which it passed. Even in Russia, and in the most uncivilized parts of it this Practice has immediately obtained, and is still pursued. Thus when a new name is assumed in Russia, it generally consists of the Father's Christian name with the addition of Vitch, *i.e.* Fitz or Son, or in persons of Inferior Rank by the work *Ef* or Of, which bears the same signification. Thus Ivanof or Ivanvitch are both descriptive of the Son of Ivan, in the same manner Peter Alexiwitch signifies Peter the Son of Alexey. The Armenians almost invariably express themselves in this way, and among them the word *Of* is looked upon as a mark of Gentility, the feminine of which is *Ofna* or *Efna*, as Sophia Alexcefna, Sophia the Daughter of Alexey.

Maria Ivanofna, Maria the Daughter of Ivan.

But to return to England, where the custom was early introduced by the British into Wales, when driven there by the severity of their Conquerors, as may be observed in the names of:—

Conred Ceolwalding, *i.e.* Conred the son of Colwald.
Cuth Cuthwining, *i.e.* Cuth the son of Cuthwin.
Ceolwald Cuthing, *i.e.* Ceolwald the son of Cuth.

And William of Malmesbury says that—

The son of Edgar was called Edgaring,
and the son of Edmund, Edmunding.

With them it appears to have constituted their only Surname for a length of time, and certainly the Welsh pedigrees ought not to create so much doubt as they do, when their custom of naming their Descendants was more likely to remain handed down in the memory of their posterity, than any record was to escape the Destruction of Fire and Time, as well as the Civil wars between the two Roses, an event which overthrew more noble families, destroyed more Records, and darkened every thriving effort of Literature, more than any other Circumstance which ever happened to this Country since its first foundation. With the exception of the objection that must always be made to a multiplicity of names, there never existed so complete and perfect a system of giving them as amongst the ancient Welsh.

The Father we will suppose to have been called Theodore, his son to have been baptized Owen, who consequently calls himself Owen ap Theodore, *i.e.* Owen the son of Theodore. His son we will call Rice, who styles himself Rice ap Owen ap Theodore, and thus the descendants retained their Ancestors' names till they got too numerous by the successive additions. This was the case with Henry III. in the English race of Kings, however, if we except the case of Henry II. surnamed Fitz Empresse from his mother, the custom never appears to have obtained.

Names, however, in Wales are now fixed, and this superiority which they possessed so much longer than most other European countries is at last lost, and the only trace of it at present remaining is in names similar to those of Powel and Price, which are corruptions of ap Howel, ap Price, *i.e.* the son of Powel, the son of Price. To prove how Common this way of adding the word Son at the end of a name

was among the Saxons and Danes, reference need only be made to the Dictionary, where there are nearly 200 names of families still extant whose terminations are in Son. The word was always among the Danes and Saxons added to the Christian name of the Parent, as—

Robertson, Richardson, Johnson, Thomson.

Though sometimes the Parent's name was greatly abbreviated or corrupted, as in—

Gibson, the son of Gilbert.
Hodson, the son of Hodges;

and frequently a Sirename was formed from the Father's nickname or name of abbreviation with an *s* at the termination; such as those of—

Gibs, from Gilbert.
Hobs, from Robert.
Nicks, from Nicholas.
Bates, from Bartholomew.
Sams, from Samuel.
Hodges, from Roger.
Sanders, from Alexander.

Whence also may be obtained the names of—

Gibson, Hobson, Nickson, Batson,
Samson, Hodson, Saunderson.

From the Normans may be traced those names ending or beginning in *fitz*, i.e. Son, many of which will be found to be *Surnames* made Sirenames, as—

Fitz Herbert, Fitz Waren,

a circumstance that seems to corroborate in some degree the prevalent idea that Norman names with the termination or commencement of Fitz are designative of an illegitimate race. Should this be true, which seems very doubtful, it will only apply to those Norman proper (as contradistinguished from baptismal) names, which have the addition of Fitz. In Scotland this mode was common before the year 800 and was expressed, as in Ireland, by the word *Mac*; as Macpherson, the son of Pherson. It continued there till the introduction of Surnames, in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the English Fugitives who accompanied Edgar Atheling when he went into that kingdom, and we are told that Surnames were unknown in Sweden till 1514, and that at this day the lower orders of the Community in that Country as well as in Ireland, Poland, and Bohemia, are greatly without them. The Arabians had this custom without the advantages attending it, for they used their Fathers' names without their own forename: as—

Aven Pace, the son of Pace.
Aven Rois, the son of Rois.
Aven Zoar, the son of Zoar.

But to explain more fully we may suppose that Pace had a son named Holy, now that Son would not use his own name but call himself only the son of Pace, and his son after the same fashion would be Aven Holy.

CHAPTER V.

Of the British Names.

THE earliest Inhabitants of Britain were natives of Gaul, who spoke in common with all other Northern nations, the Celtic language, dialects

of which still continue to be spoken in Wales, Ireland, the Highlands, and Western Isles of Scotland, as well as in many countries laying towards the North of Europe. Some of the principal remains of that Language, which are now possessed in this country, will be found to consist in those names, with which the Chronicles of the times abounded, some very few of which have outlived the destruction of a thousand years.

The Britains at their origin had in common with all other nations but one name, as—

Cassibelin, Caractac, Calgac.

And in the same manner the ancient English were known only by the names of—

Hengist, Ælla, Kenric.

The Britains in their earliest state were accustomed to stain their bodies with various Colors according to their fancy. They drew upon them the figures of Animals of all kinds, and esteemed them more highly than Clothes, which they would not wear, since it would occasion them to hide the Ornament of their Skins. The ceremony was very painful and performed when young. Persons of inferior rank had but few of these Figures, which were of a Smaller size, whilst those of higher Families had them in greater numbers, of larger dimensions, and more elegantly executed, according to the different degrees of their rank. From this Custom, the earliest British names took their origin, and most of those which at present exist will be found either entirely or partly expressive of a Color thus :—

Red is *Coch* or *Goch* which lies hidden in Gooch, *Cog*idunus, Argento*cox*us, and Se*go*nax.

Black is *Dhu*, of which it is thought there is an appearance in Man*du*bratius, Cartiman*du*a, Togo*du*mnus, Bun*du*ica, and Cogi*du*mis. One of the Characters in "The Lady of the Lake," Roderick Dhu, or Roderick the Black, may also be added.

White or *Gwyn*, which exists in Wynne, an ancient British family, *Ven*utius and *Im*manventius.

Blue or *Glas*, from *Glastum* woad, the Herb with which their Skins were dyed blue. This word appears in Cuni*glass*, interpreted by Gildas *Fulvum*, or as in some copies *Furvum Lanionem*, a dark coloured Butcher, and in Dou*glas*.

Aure or Gold, exists in Cunge*lo*rex, and *Arv*iragus.

Teg, a lively brisk colour, may be traced in Carac*ta*cus and Prasu*ta*gus.

Werith, Green, from Virides, Latin.
Melin, Straw Colour, from Melinus.
Llucid, Red, the parent of Lloyd.
Prasulagus, a Grass Colour, from Praxinus.
Adirninius, Vermilion, from Mimum.

And to the same cause of distinguishing by Color and Complexion may be placed the origin of Fairfax, *i.e.* fair locks; Pigot, speckled; and Blund or Blunt, *i.e.* flaxen hair; with the variety of others mentioned in the Dictionary. These are the principal if not the only words expressive of Colors in the ancient British or Celtic Languages from which names have been derived, and those significant of red and white are still very common both in England and Wales, but especially the latter under the appellations of—

Lloyd, Wynne, and Gooch.

There are not wanting, however, instances to prove that the ancient British in giving and taking names, did not confine themselves solely to the color of their Bodies. Of this the family of Morgan, *i.e.* Marriage, is an example.

The compound of some few Roman names with those of the British was not the only alteration occasioned from the Conquest of this Country by Cæsar: for the preference given to it by some, whilst the necessity of residing here in others, occasioned the first great Innovation into the British Nomenclature, and fixed a multitude of foreign names upon the soil of the conquered countries, which above One thousand years have not been able to extinguish. Of names thus engrafted two instances remain at Wheatfield in Sussex, once a Roman station. The Rupil family, no distant Relations perhaps of the Fop mentioned by Horace and the Vince family from the Veientes or Vincentes, a Colony early incorporated with the Romans. These names are supposed to have remained in Wheatfield ever since the time of Cæsar's Conquest, and many others remain, which time has spared, over every part of the country. Commerce traced the road of this Innovation with names long before the Roman Conquest. The Greeks had Settlements along the greatest part of the European Coasts as well as on the borders of the principal Islands, and about 300 B.C., a regular trade was carried on between the Inhabitants of Rome and Great Britain for the Exchange of Tin, and Sir Thomas Smyth who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, states that a great many Greeks fled hither when all the rest of Europe was disturbed with war. Hence may be dated the first transportation of foreign names on British soil, as well as the Origin of these Families whose appellations are of Grecian original, among the chief of whom may be ranked the Derings of Kent, and according to Cæmden, one half of the word *Britain* is derived from *tania*, Greek, signifying a Country. It may naturally be expected that similar causes will lead to the same results, and thus when the Scots and Picts made their eruptions into, and the Danes their invasions of this country, their names were likewise engrafted on the English soil and have been handed by successive generations down to the present day. To the Scotch we must refer for our—

Johnstons, Stewards, and Scots,

who are able to prove themselves of English extraction long before the Norman Conquest. To the Picts we are indebted for our—

Greens, Browns, and Osborns;

and to the Danes for our—

Oswalds, Harolds, Garrolds,

and many others mentioned in the Dictionary. But the custom of those times has prevented Posterity from being able to discover through the medium of names from what nation their Ancestry was originally derived, for as Surnames were not introduced, it became usual to baptize every Child with a name different from that of his Father, and thus when the British were subdued by the Romans, they took Roman names, some of which still remain corrupted, though the greatest part were set aside on the admission of the Danes, Picts, and Scots, which last were again lost in the permanent establishment of the Saxon Monarchy.

To whatever height the Roman Fashions and Languages might have obtained, they were quite overturned by the arrival of the Saxons,

whose numbers formed such an innovation that in a short period after their settlement, their Manners, Language, and Names, were more firmly fixed and more congenial to most ranks than those of the Britons themselves, and notwithstanding the temporary Conquest by the Danes, the Saxon Language was so strongly rooted that at this day there is a great Majority of Saxon names as well in the Nomenclature as in the vulgar Tongue of the Inhabitants of this Island.

Of all virtues none were so much regarded by the Saxons as Valour and Intrepidity, and as their names were Indicative of a Parent's wish or prophecy, or both, expressed at the Feast of Baptism, it is not surprising they should possess various ways of putting that courage to the trial even in infancy, which it was their fondest hope, their Offspring might posses. Of those methods the following was most common. Upon a day fixed, the Family and Friends being assembled, the Father placed his Infant son on the slanting side of the roof of his house, and there left him. If the child began to cry, and appeared fearful of falling, the Spectators were much dejected, and prognosticated that he would be a Coward, but if the Child clung boldly to the Thatch and discovered no marks of Fear, they were transported with joy, and pronounced that he would be a Brave warrior; and on baptizing them after this ceremony, it was usual to offer a sort of prayer that the Child might discharge his name. In the same manner that Gunthrane, King of France, naming Clotharius said at the font:—

"*Crescat puer et hujus Sit nominis Executor.*"

The time of Baptism in other countries was the eighth day after Birth, though in this the ceremony was performed on the day of, or the day following the birth, following therein as Camden says St. Cyprian's III. Epistle, the reverse however obtains at the present day, and Catholics baptize their Children the day on which they are born, whilst the English delay the Ceremony till a month afterwards. The reason of this expedition in Baptism among Papists arose from their Belief that without Baptism none could enjoy Salvation. On this ground therefore the Romish Rituals direct the Baptizing of a Child in cases of danger before it was born; but upon this proviso that some part of the Child be seen by the Baptizer. But the Doctors of the Sorbonne by a Deliberation held amongst them, April 10, 1733, have determined that though no part of the Child's body should appear, Baptism should nevertheless be administered par le thingleo d'une petite canulle.

The chief Alteration in the British Nomenclature occasioned by William's Conquest of England was the Introduction of Surnames. They had been used among the Chief Saxons so early as the time of Edward the Confessor, but were not generally used till the re-introduction of them by William the Conqueror, most of whose Followers had them, and the greatest part of which were derived from French or Norman Lordships or Demesnes, according to the custom of the countries; as—

Godefridus de Maneville,
Robert de Oyly,
Walterus de Vernon.

Others however, named themselves from their Sire, or from their Office, as—

Gulielmus filius Ocherni.
Eudo Dapifer.

Gulielmus Camerarius,
Gilbertus Cocus,

all of which may be found mentioned in Doomsday, though even in this Record there are some with single names only, as—

Olaff, Nicellus, Eustachius, Baldricus,

but these were esteemed as of the least note and are accordingly found last mentioned in each shire.

This practice was assumed in France about the year 987, though for some period afterwards the inferior people are noted simply by their Christian names, and in England they were settled fully among the Common people till the reign of Edward II., when they *began* to be established (some say by Scotch) in their posterity. In like manner the generality of Normans for about 200 years after the Conquest took for Surnames the Christian names of their Fathers with *Fitz* or *Fils* prefixed, as—

Robert Fitzwilliams—Henry Fitz Gerald.

This Remark must be understood to apply only to the names of the Inhabitants of the Northern Countries of Europe, and the Deeds now existing in the British Museum and College of Arms are conclusive on the Head, for we shall there find :

Ego Eadredus Confirmari,
Ego Eadmundus Corroborari,
Ego Sigarius Conclusi,
Ego Elfstans Consolidari.

And in a Scotch Deed Dated 1097, whereby Edgar the son of Malcolm gave Lands to the Church, the Scotch nobleman had no other Surnames but the names of their Fathers, or rather had only Sirenames. For thus they signed :

Gulfi filii Meniani
Culverti filii Donecani.

In the more Southern Climates of Europe, however, Surnames were hereditary long before the period in which the custom was introduced into these Countries. For in the year 714 Grimoaldus, Duke of Brabant, and Brother of Charles Martel, sons of Pepin Heristallus Duke of Brabant, was slain, leaving a son Theobald Grimbald, who was expelled France by his uncle Charles Martel about 750, and Theobald left two sons, Hugh Grimoald Lord of Antibes, and Ramirius Grimoald. The name was now regularly transmitted to the Posterity of each, who had borne it with no other alteration than that of changing it first to Grimaldus, which was done about 920, and finally to Grimaldi in or about the year 1303 (Vide Anderson *Genealogies*). Here is an Instance of the very early use of Surnames in Europe, and doubtless if the Pedigrees of other Southern families could be discovered, they would confirm the Example which has already been adduced.

Another Innovation consisted in the Introduction of Germanic Norman names, as well as of Hebrew ones. The Christian names of the Normans were generally Scandic, they being originally descended from Norway, inhabited by the progeny of the ancient Scandinavians ; hence :

Robert, Richard, William, Roger, Hugh, Henry,

were introduced to them, and afterwards through their Example into England. Many, however, of the English who were averse to foreign

names when imported by force of arms, as deeming them unlucky, began, soon after the Conquest to take Hebrew appellations, and hence may be dated the first Introduction of:

Matthew, David, Sampson, Luke, Simon,

which were received in Germany in the reign of Frederick II. about 3 years afterwards. At first the English Gentry took the name of their Birth Place or Habitation for Surname, as;

Thomas of Aston or East Town,
John of Sutton or South Town;
Henry of Wotton or Wood Town.

Notwithstanding that Surnames were not hereditary at their first Introduction, many might have been transmitted unimpaired from their earliest use; but such was not, however, universally the case.

It is indeed rather a Curious Enquiry, whether names were first given to the parties who bore them by others, or assumed by themselves. Local names may be supposed most generally to have been by their Owners, though with Nick names the very reverse must be concluded, for independent of the natural Idea which is conveyed by the words themselves, no one can be supposed to have given himself such names as:

Lacland, Bastard, Pettcour, Moel, Gam,

and so forth. Names derived from:

Fruits, Flowers, Fishes, Habitudes,

and others of a similar Nature received their origin from the Expressions of Endearment used by Nurses to Infants, Parents to their Children, and the most Intimate Relations, a Custom which with regard to Nurses, is one of the most universal practices that flourishes at the present Day.

The following Circumstance which happened in 1110, will shew in what light Sire or Surnames were then held. Henry I. King of England, had matched one of his illegitimate Sons to the rich Heiress of the House of Fitz Aymon. The Lady had a poetical Turn, and when the King told her that his Son's name was Robert, she thus addressed him:

'*It were to me a great Shame*
To have a Lord without twa Name,'

upon which, Henry conferred on his Son the name of Fitzroy, and afterwards gave him the Title of the Earl of Gloucester; for till the reign of Edward II. Surnames were chiefly Sirenames, after which time they became almost universally fixed. At the present day a bastard has no name by inheritance, though he may gain one by reputation, he being regarded by the Laws as *filius nullius.* It was not only in England that names were regarded, for Louis VIII. sending 2 Ambassadors to Alphonso IX., King of Spain, demanding one of his Daughters (Grandchildren to Henry II. of England) in marriage, they were both introduced to the Envoys, one very beautiful called Urraca, the other less so, called Blanche. The Court had resolved in their own minds that Urraca would be selected, as being both eldest and fairest, but the Ambassadors, on enquiring their names, took offence at the name of Urraca, and made choice of the Lady Blanche, saying that her name would be better received in France than her sister's, since its signification was fair and beautiful according to the Verse made to her Honor:

Candida, Candescens Candore, et Cordis, et aris.

And thus it will be found with most great and ancient families, who have not changed their names at a later period, and if Honor can be considered to belong to one name in preference to another, it may be concluded that those of the foregoing Signification are most entitled to receive it.

The multitude of Foreign names which abound in the English Nomenclature, is owing chiefly to the introduction of them by William I. at his Conquest.

2. On the marriage of Henry II. with Eleanor, Daughter to William Duke of Acquitaine, who brought the Dukedom of Acquitaine and Earldom of Poictiers as her Dowry.
3. On the marriage of Edward II. to Isabella, Daughter to Philip King of France, when 5000 French came over here, so many of whom fixed their residence in this Country, that it was complained of as a great Grievance.
4. To the great Floods, which happened in Flanders about 1108, and obliged the Flemings to leave their own Country, whence they repaired to the Eastern Coasts of England; but becoming troublesome, Henry found himself obliged to remove them to Pembrokeshire, where their Descendants still retain a Distinction in Language from the aboriginal Welch.

Besides Normans, it will be found that many Flemings, Walloons, Picards, and some from the Heart of France engaged in the Conquest of England. Nor were they of obscure Families. Many were nobles of high rank, and still more the sons and younger brothers of great Families, who came over, as Fuller remarks, in the hopes of finding an elder brothership. Names coming over at the Conquest containing a W. are German, and it may be here remarked that no names of British Origin contain an X, or of Latin a Y. Among the lists of those who accompanied the Conqueror into England, will be found several English Families, but this was occasioned by their Emigration to Normandy, in order to free themselves from Harold's usurpation and assist the Conqueror coming into England, at which time they returned themselves, as was the case with the Wakes of Suffolk, who were in this Country long before the Conquest, and yet found in the List of Invaders. Mr. Fuller has given a List of 14 terminations of Name, which, he remarks, will include most Families of French Origin. The following is according as it was drawn up by that Antiquary; but it should be remarked that though the Lists will include all French names, yet it does not follow that all it includes are French names, and such is exactly the case, for the List will include names of half the nations of Europe, and especially English and French, and is therefore the less useful.

It is an invidious spirit that will dwell upon the supposed Error of another, and the following Exceptions to Mr. Fuller's list are added only for the purpose of endeavouring to shew that the foregoing remarks were not unfounded.

Bernard (Saxon), Walters.
Page, Stacy or Stacey, Meux, } English.
Baker, Paget, Brenchley. }

But the following is the List copied from Mr. Fuller;

Age		Savage	Ers		Danvers
Ard		Giffard	Eux		Devereux
Champe		Beauchamp	Et		Barret
Court	as	Harcourt	Lay	as	Cholmlay
Cy		Darcy	Nay		Courtnay
Ell		Ferrell	Ot		Talbot
Er		Archer	Vile		Nevile.

Perhaps the ensuing short List will be found more useful than the preceding, when it is offered as containing the terminations of none but French names;

Champ, Court, Vile.

To which may be added all names beginning with *D'* apostrophe, or *De* followed by a capital, and *Fitz.*

Henry II. appears to have paid more regard to names than his Predecessors, and it is recorded of his son Henry, Duke of Normandy, that giving an Entertainment in France, the concourse of Nobility and Gentry was so great they were divided into companies according to their names, and in the first, which was of Williams there were 110 Knights sitting at the table, without reckoning the ordinary Gentlemen and their Servants.

Having stated that Henry II. was the first Monarch who used a Surname, it may be necessary to add why Kings in this respect follow a Fashion set them by their Subjects. Names are but ideal marks, fixed upon mankind to distinguish them from the multitude of their fellow Creatures. Since, therefore, Kings from their exalted situation must have at all times been distinguished from their Subjects, without the necessity of bearing a Surname, it necessarily follows that not having the least occasion for such Custom, they would be last to make use of it. The name of Plantagenet, first borne by Henry II., is a corruption of Planta Genista, *i.e.* the Broom Plant, and is reported to have been derived from a birch flagellation which was bestowed on his ancestor Edward the Confessor. This flogging must like many other Fashions, have changed wonderfully since those days, when if it may be allowed to draw any Inference from facts, it was highly regarded, since the rod, or in other words, a twig of the broom plant, mounted on a chapeau de dignity, was borne as the crest of all the Plantagenet race of Kings.

The following Memorandum written in the reign of Edward IV., and purporting to be the names of the Tenants of Gatehurst, which is near Wyngem, now called Wyngham, is offered as a slight proof that names were not entirely fixed among the lowest Orders of people even in 1477.

Tenent de Gatehurst.

Robtus de Wyngem.
Henri de Gatehurst.
Nicolus at Cole.
Haman de Aula.
Robtus at Heake.
Johes Darke.

It will be here observed, that 5 out of these 6 names are taken from the spot where the Parties resided.

Having brought the usage with regard to names down to the reign of Edward IV., there remains but to add, that in the reign of

Henry VIII. they were still looked upon with an Eye of respect as may be collected from Dr. Turner, who abashed *Bishop* Gardiner on account of the low meaning of his name. But to comfort the Bishop he found an Advocate, who after deep researches, declared that his patron's name was not Gardner, as the English pronounced it, but Gardîner with the French Accent, and therefore a Gentleman; and not long after this an Act was passed, and amended by Edward VI. and Mary I., in the latter of whose reign, after reciting that of late the people had been very bold in feigning, imagining, inventing, and publishing fond and fantastical prophecies by reason of the names, &c., of people in order to make rebellion, &c. It was enacted that for the future the first offence should be Imprisonment for a year and Forfeiture of £10, and the second offence Imprisonment for Life and Forfeiture of Goods. And in the reign of Edward VI. the practice first began of giving Children Surnames instead of Christian Ones, at their Baptism, a practice which is affirmed to have been first used by such as would be Godfathers when they were more than half Fathers, though the assertion is Contradicted with great Vehemence by others who derive the practice from the marriage of the Heiresses of ancient Families and others, who were desirous of transmitting the circumstance to their Descendants. The custom originated in this Country, and will not probably spread much over other Countries, since all good Catholics are Christened with the name of some Saint, who is thenceforth considered as their patron. At its first introduction it was not much liked, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were at one time but six or thereabouts, viz.:

Pickering, Wotton, Grevell Varney, Bassingburne, Gawely,
Calthorpe, Parker, Peesall, Brocas, Fitz Raynalfe Chamberlain,

who were the Heirs of the first mentioned Families.

Lastly, it was not till about the reign of Queen Elizabeth or James I. that *two names* were given at Baptism, for though it was common in Italy to add a Saint's name out of Devotion, as:

John Baptist Spinola, John Francis Borhomeus,

and in Spain, to add the name of that Saint on whose Day the Child was born; yet in this Country there were but 4 persons in the reign of King Charles who had two Christian names, viz.:

The King Charles James,
His Son Henry Frederick,
Thomas Maria Wingfield, Esq.,
Sir Thomas Posthumous Hobby.

After the Reformation it was the Custom with some, though I should imagine principally of the lower Classes of Society, to give their Children names, which at the present day, savour more of peculiarity than of Judgment, such as;

Free Gift, Reformation, Earth, Dust, Ashes,
Delivery, More Fruit, Tribulation, The Lord is near,
More Trial, Discipline, Joy Again, From Above,

and others of a very similar conceit, though it must be acknowledged that most of these are but the translations of many names used among the Hebrews. Some few also, gave their children such Jewish names as they conceived most expressive of their new Faith; of this sort are:

Zachary, Josias, Malachy,

which, as they have no other recommendation than their meaning, and

as that quality has no merit at the present day, we ought to rejoice at their being exploded for the softer appellations of:

William, Henry, Charles, Julia, &c.

Howard William, son of Roger Fitz Valerine in the reign of Henry I., took the name from being born at the Castle of Howard in Wales. Thynne, John de Batteville, temp. Edward IV., residing at one of the Inns of Court, was called John of Th' Inne, and afterwards corrupted it into Thynne.

The Saxons to denote the *Mac* and *Ap*, used *ing*, as Eadgaring, the son of Edger.

The Visconti, sovereign House of Milan, were descended from the Earls of Angeira, but upon obtaining Milan took the name of Visconti or Bisconti as being twice an Earl, by possessing 2 principalities at the same time.

CHAPTER VI.

Of assuming New Names.

It was usual for some in the Commonwealth, to change their names from;

Henry, Edward, Anthony, William,

which they regarded as heathenish, into others; even the New Testament names,

James, Andrew, John, Peter,

were not held in such regard as those which were borrowed from the Old Testament,

Hezekiah, Habbakuk, Joshua, Zerobabel,

Sometimes a whole sentence was adopted as a name; here are the names of a Jury, said to be enclosed in the County of Sussex about that time:

1. Accepted Trevor, of Norsham.
2. Redeemed Compton, of Battle.
3. Faint not Hewit, of Heathfield.
4. Make peace Heaton, of Hare.
5. God reward Smart, of Finehurst.
6. Standfast on High Stringer, of Crowhurst.
7. Earth Adams, of Warbleton.
8. Called Lower, of the same.
9. Kill sin Pimple, of Witham.
10. Return Spelman, of Watling.
11. Be Faithful Joiner, of Britling.
12. Fly debate Roberts, of the same.
13. Fight the good fight of Faith White, of Exmer.
14. More fruit Fowler, of East Hadley.
15. Hope for Bending, of the same.
16. Graceful Harding, of Lewis.
17. Weep not Billing, of the same.
18. Meek Brewer, of Okeham.

See Brome's Travels into England, p. 279. *Cromwell* (says Cleveland) *hath beat up his drums clean through the Old Testament, you may learn the genealogy of our Saviour by the names of his Regiment, the muster master has no other List than the first chapter of St. Matthew.*

"One of the most active members of the Parliament was Praise

God Barebones, from whom it was called Barebones parliament; his Brother was named 'If Christ had not died for you, you had been damned Barebones,' but the people tired of this long name, retained only the last word, and gave him commonly that appellation."

Some Families in England still maintain the Custom, though Protestants, of naming their children after the Catholic Saint on whose day they were born.

Milton in his controyersy with Salmasius, whose arguments he affirmed were servile and unmanly, compares him to the stream of Salmacis, in which whoever entered left half his strength behind him.

Sir Christopher Milton, many years a Judge, had two Daughters about 1642. They were alive in 1734, but their name had been corrupted into Melton.

Skakespere. King Henry VI., Act iv., Scene I.

When Suffolk is taken Captive by Walter Whitmon, a pirate, the following Dialogue ensues;

Suffolk. *Look on my George, I am a Gentleman,*
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Whitmon. *And so am I, my name is Walter Whitmon;*
How now? Why starts thou? What, doth Death affright?
Suffolk. *Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death,*
A cunning Man did calculate my birth,
And told me that by Water I should die:
Yet let not this make thee be bloody minded,
Thy name is Gaultier being rightly sounded.
Whitmon. *Gaultier or Walter, which it is I care not.*

Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster temp. Henry VIII., had a different Family name, but changed it for the place of his birth.

Shakespere. King John, Act i., Scene I.

King John. *What is thy name?*
Philip, my liege, so is my name begun,
Philip, good old Sir Robert's wife's eldest son.
King John. *From henceforth bear his name, whose form thou bearest,*
Kneel thou down Philip, but rise up more great,
Arise Sir Richard and Plantagenate.

Shakespere. King John.

Lyon by name and Lyon by nature.

Many have taken the names of those to whose possessions they have either succeeded or been advanced, as the family of Mowbray who were descended from Negeli de Allunez, Bow Bearer to Henry I., took the former name on receiving a Grant of the Land (consisting of 260 Knights' Fees) which had been taken from the attainted Robert Mowbray, Esq., of Northumberland, and the same name continued in his posterity till the time of Edward IV., when the Family sank into those of Howard and Barkley, and gave to the former the premier Barony of England.

From the earliest times also it had been Customary to assume the name of any great Heiress on marrying her, and there is scarcely a noble Family in England of any Antiquity, but what has changed its name repeatedly from this cause, as may be observed in the Families of:

Berkley, Stanley, Nevils, Percys, Carews,
Cavendish, Burnell, Maundevilles, Dudley.

Others have also taken them from Gratitude, as was the case with William Mortimer, who in Edward III. time took the name of Gouch for the Benefits he had received from that Family.

William Fitz Gilbert, Baron of Lendall, obtained leave of Henry II. to take the name of Lancaster, liking it in preference to the one inherited from his Progenitors.

Tiraquell, who seems to have looked upon the alienation of names in the light of a natural and not a municipal Law, lays it down that both name and arms may be transferred by Testament, and quotes an example from the will of Augustus, who desired Tiberius and Livia to change their names for his.

In England, after the date at which names are supposed to have become fixed, many assumed new ones from their Father's Baronies, as the family of Clare from that Barony, discarding their old name of Fitz Gilbert. That Branch of the family of Suttons who came to the Barony of Dudley, after they had obtained it assumed that name.

Monarchs have always been privileged by having the most ridiculous of their Whims attended to. Hence may be dated the change of the name of Fitz Robert into Clavering, for Edward I. disliking the the repetition of Fitz commanded the Lord Fitz Robert to leave off that fashion, and be called John of Clavering, from the capital seat of his Barony. Edward IV. also told the family of Piccard that he loved them but not their name, whereupon it was changed to Ruddle, from the capital seat of the Barony.

The earliest modern Instance of assuming new names is supposed to be that of Alexander and Hercules the 2 sons of Henry II. of France, who changed their names at Confirmation, into Henry and Francis. In this kingdom, it has been already remarked, that a change of Habitation produced a new name. How long this practice was continued can not be known, but in the 19 Edward II. the following case occurred.

The Baron of Edmond de Emcourt having no issue male, and desirous that his *Sirname*, arms, and Barony might continue, by humble suit importuned Edward II., for that he conceived:—

Quod cognomen *suum et arma post mortem suam delerentur et Corditer affectabat ut post mortem ejus in memoria haberentur ut de maneriis et armis suis feoffaret quemcunque voluerit:* and in the end obtained his suit by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and afterwards about 19 Edward II. he assigned, according to the King's Grant, his *Sirname*, Arms and Possessions. It is evident from this, that however often the lower class might change their names it could not be done by those of Rank without the King's licence. Another instance occurs in the reign of Edward IV. Lord Hoe, having no issue male, by his Deed under Seal, granted his *name*, arms, and Dignity over, but not having the King's license the same was adjudged to be void.

In early times of Christianity the names of the most pious persons and their progenitors were bestowed on men as a stimulus to the like piety. But Camden bitterly complains that succeeding ages little regarding St. Chrysostom's admonition to the contrary, had recalled prophane names, so that the names—

Diana, Venus, Cassandra, Hippolitus, Lais;

were as common at that period as they ever had been during the times of paganism.

The custom of thus altering names is very ancient, and has been used by the Eastern, Grecian and Roman nations; but in modern times the practice was at its Height, on the revival of Classical Literature, authors thinking that their learning should be displayed in the Title page as well as in the Interior of their works, and forgetting at the moment that Obscurity is no mark of Genius. Thus Gerard Erasmus altered his Christian name, signifying all towardliness, from the German *gar* all, and *ard* nature, to Desiderius Erasmus; Scaliger when in Italy called himself dela Scala, and when in France, L'escale.

Des Jardins altered his to Hortensius.
Reuiblin became Capnio.
Schwartsendt became Melancthon.
Hautschein became Oecolampadius.
De l'Hopital became Xenius.
Geishauser became Myconius.
Grosman became Megander.
Vooerbroek became Perigonius.
De Vœuvre became Operarius.
Vander Beken became Torrentius.
Casaubon became Hortibonus.

To such an extravagant length was this fashion of metamorphosing carried, that even those *with Latin names* thought themselves obliged still to latinize them, as was the case with Petrus, a Dutch Professor, who altered his hereditary name to Petreius, neither is it uncommon in ancient charters to see the body of the Deed contain the name in Latin whilst the owner subscribed it in some different language, as is the case in a Deed subscribed Jo. de Aumerle which begins—*Sicut presentes et futuri ydᵉ Ego. Johannes de Alba Maola.*

Others from the same love of Classical Learning imitate the Roman Families by using the terminations of *ius* in addition to their names, as:—

Grotius, Bandius, Heinsius, Vossius, Leipsius, Bigotius, and almost all authors of that period assumed some new name.

The Latinization of names is, however, not derived from the Romans; they certainly used to naturalize them, but their alterations consisted only in adapting the sound of the foreign name to their own pronunciation, as may be found in Epicurus and Plato, which are literally Greek, and signitive of *auxiliary* and *broad*, and to such extremes has this false taste been carried among the moderns that De Thou has actually made a clever work totally unintelligible by his Latinization of names, two examples of which are the translation of Entragues into Interamnas, and Menage into Oeconomus. Many were even still worse, and latinized half or one syllable of their name, whilst they left the remainder in its original tongue.

Nicolas Denisot also minded nothing so much as the Letters of his name, of which he has altered the whole Contexture to bind up, by Anagram, Le Conte d'Alsinois, whom he has celebrated with the best of his Poetry and Painting. And the Historian Suetonius was so desirous that his name should carry a meaning that he cashiered his Father's Sirname Lemis to leave Tranquillus Successor to the reputation of his writings.

Towards the middle of the 15th century it was the fashion for the wits and learned men of the age, particularly in Italy, to change

their Baptismal names for classical ones. As Samagarius for instance, who altered his own plain name Jacobo to Actius Syncerus. Numbers did the same, and among the rest Platina the Historian at Rome, who not without a Solemn Ceremonial took the name of Callimachus instead of Philip. Pope Paul II. who reigned about that time, unluckily chanced to be suspicious, illiterate, and heavy of comprehension. He had no idea that persons could wish to alter their names unless they had some bad design, and actually scrupled not to employ Imprisonment and other violent methods to discover the fancied mystery. Platina was most cruelly tortured on this frivolous account, so the Pope, when he had in vain endeavoured to convict him of heresy, sedition, etc., released him after long imprisonment. Aonius Palearius, one of the most Honest men in the world, was another unfortunate Martyr, and since there were no just crimes to accuse him of, recourse was had to fictitious ones, and amongst others, he was accused of changing his name Antonio to Aonius. He was found guilty of heresy and executed in 1568.

It has long been the custom for the religious to assume new names on their Admittance into Monasteries, in order to shew they were about to lead a new life and had renounced the world, their Family, and even their name, and hence we meet the appellations of—

Sister Mary of the Incarnation.
Brother Henry of the Holy Sacrament.

The Popes also assumed new names at their Exaltation to the Pontificate, a Custom first introduced by Pope Sergius II., whose name, Platina informs us, till then was Swinesnout. But Onuphrius refers it to John XII. or XIII., and at the same time adds a different reason, viz., that it was done in imitation of St. Peter and St. Paul, who were first called Simon and Saul.

But Marcellus refused to change his name, saying:

"*Marcellus I was and Marcellus I will be,*
I will not change name nor manners."

As a compensation for Murder, the Relations of deceased generally accept of a captive taken in war who being substituted in place of the person murdered, assumes his name and is adopted into his Family.

Among the Civil Disturbances which have agitated all Kingdoms and States more or less, those of the little and formerly respected Republic of Genoa, are not the least celebrated, but tired at length with these intestine Disturbances, it was agreed in order to maintain perpetual peace, that on every successive new year's day, 7 Citizens of the Town, and 3 of the Country, should be added to the list of ancient nobility, and that all the new nobility (for Genoa was then principally ruled by 2 Factions, the Old and the New nobility) should be incorporated into the 28 ancient Houses of Genoese noblesse; allowing at the same time the nobility to add the name of the House to which they should be admitted at the end of their own usual appellation, and accordingly the Marocelli and Panzani were incorporated with the Marini, the Ceba with the Grimaldi, etc., a custom very much resembling that of the Roman Adoption, and a piece of pride which has not as yet been followed by any other Country in Europe. A curious Case occurred about 1639 in England, and shews in what light the names of our great Forefathers were then considered. It is thus reported:—

"*There was a Person took upon himself the name of West, he being of a far different name by Birth, and assumed not only the name but the Coat of Arms of West Lord Delaware. Whereas the said pretender West had got the name of West by his great skill in wrestling in Lincoln's Inn Fields, who went by the name of Jack of the West, but was indeed an Hostler. Afterwards he became an Innkeeper and got a good Estate and maintained his Son at the Inns of Court but the Son was impatient till he let the world see he was honorably descended, and therefore did by vertue of his Patent take place of some of the Gentry his neighbours in Hampshire, which did so disoblige them, they knowing his original, as they acquainted some of the Family of the Lord Delaware therewith, who being then an Infant, did by his Guardian bring the Case to a Hearing in the Court of Honor, when the pretended West produced his Patent, granted by the Herald, that he was descended from John West the son of Lord Delaware.*

"*On the other Hand it was made out on behalf of the Lord Delaware, that there were such Persons as were named in the Patent and that one of then went beyond Seas who was conceived to be dead, but was since come over, and there present in Court, and there it was made out that this West the Hostler, assumed his Descent to be from the Gentleman that was so in Court. So upon the whole Hearing of the Business the Court was fully satisfied of the abuse by the said West the Hostler, done to the Family of West Lord Delaware. Wherefore he was ordered to be degraded, never more to write himself Gentleman and pay a Fine of £500 besides undergoing other punishments.*"

Rushworth who reports this Case, remarks that:—

"*The proceedings therein did carry good reputation of Justice with them.*"

A similar attempt was made to give relief to a noble Family; but to the Honor of the English nation, the House of Commons thought so differently that in the same year they voted (inter alia):

"*That the Constable and Earl Marshal's Court could have no jurisdiction of words: That the Earl Marshals Court is a Grievance:*"

And Grievance indeed it was, since so far from any real regard being paid to names, it had been the custom for a very long period prior to that Determination to bestow the names of the oldest Families on Dogs, Bears, Horses, and any other animal that gratified the owner's fancy.

From the foregoing therefore it may be presumed that a new name cannot be assumed or an old one changed unless by authority. That authority is of three sorts:—

1. By changing a name at Confirmation.
2. By assuming or changing a name by authority of an Act of Parliament.
3. By the licence of the King under his sign manual.

1. If a man be Baptized by the name of Thomas and after at his Confirmation by the Bishop he is named either inadvertently or designedly Francis or otherwise, he must bear such latter name. And this was the Case with Sir Francis Godwyn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose name of Baptism was Thomas and name of Confirmation Francis, and that name of Francis by the advice of all the Judges (36 Henry VIII.) he did bear and afterwards use in all his purchases and grants.

The Jews in Westphalia having manifested some reluctance in changing their names and assuming according to the mode practised by the French Jews a family name; by a very recent decree issued at Cassel, a respite of one month only which expires this month, was granted in which they must take hereditary Surnames, and inscribe their new names in the books of the Synagogue, under heavy penalties.

2 and 3. The House of Commons in consequence of the great pressure of public Business, will not now attend to Domestic concerns. His Majesty's Licence is the only regular authority through which a name may be procured.

A Petition for this purpose is presented by the Heralds at Arms, and in due course of time receives the sign manual. It should not however, be understood, that by assuming a name at the present day without licence, any penalty or punishment is incurred. The principal Objection lies in the very great One of enabling any Person to dispute (and perhaps successfully) any formal act executed at any time under such fictitious name, an Objection that ought to have great Force, when it is considered that possibly by this neglect a marriage may be dissolved, a child bastardized, a Devise set aside, or a Deed of settlement vitiated.

Of the Irish Names.

The great men who have the fourth vowel prefixed to their names to denote their quality and eminence, as—

O'Burke, O'Neil, O'Donell, O'Connel, O'Donnoghu;

and others likewise who have *Mac* before their names, enjoy a large prerogative whereby they Lord it at a high rate.

McDecan.	McPherson.	McOspac.
Dean.	Parson	Bishop.

Of the wild native Irish; 1566. *By J. Good.*

"They commonly baptize their children by prophane names, adding somewhat from one accident or another, from some old woman's tattle, from colours as red, white, black, &c., from Distempers, as Bald, &c., or else from some vice, as Robbery or Pride, and though they cannot bear reproach, yet the greatest among them such as have the letter O prefixed to their names, are not ashamed of these appellations. 'Tis looked upon as foreboding speedy Death to the Parent, or any other of the Ancestors, to give his or their names to any of the Children, and therefore they decline it as unlawful. Yet when the Father dies the Son assumes his name lest it should be lost or forgotten, and if any of their ancestors should have been famous for their Achievements, the like bravery is expected from him. And the rather upon account of the Packs who keep the register of their actions which they magnifie with great addition and Liberty and grow very rich by the rewards they have for their services. For Brides think it scandalous if they are not bountiful in presenting their best cloaths to a person so instrumental in their glory."

A solemn Oath was by swearing by the name of his Baron or any other person if guilty. If he should afterwards perjure himself, the Grandee by whose name he swore, fines him for the Injury done his name.

The Sieur de Montaigne on Names.

"Every nation has certain names that I know not why are disliked; as with us—

John, William, Benedict.

In the Genealogies of Princes there seems also to be something particularly affected as—

The Ptolemies of Egypt,
The Henrys of England,
The Charles and Louis (S. G.) of France,
The Baldwins of Flanders,
The Williams of Ancient Aquitaine.

Whence it is the name Guienne is derived, which how far-fetched soever, is equalled by Plato in his Derivations.

It is in truth a good thing to have a name easy to be pronounced as well as a good one, in order that we may not have so much trouble occasioned us by a frequent repetition to a servant, and also in order that it may be more easily recollected by those great persons whom we are desirous should not forget us. Socrates also thinks it worthy a Father's care to give easy names to his children.

The foundation of that magnificent Structure Notre Dame la Grande at Poictiers, was owing to a dissolute young man, formerly living at that place, who hearing the name Mary felt suddenly penetrated with the awe of religion and veneration of the sacred name of Mary the Virgin, Mother of our Saviour, that he not only immediately put away his evil habits from him, but became a reformed man for the rest of his life, and in consequence of this miracle, there was erected upon the spot where this young man's house stood, first a Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and afterwards the Church that we now see standing there.

Montaigne, says a neighbour of his, reckoning up the superior advantages of old times, did not forget to bring into the account the lofty and magnificent names of some gentlemen of those days:

Don Giumedan Quedregan Agesilan, &c.,

which but to hear sounded he perceived to be other kind of men than:

Reire, Guillot, and Michel.

The bad custom of different Countries changing their names witness *Lescant*, &c.

It is a bad custom in France of calling every one by the name of his Seigneury or manor, and is the thing in the world that confounds Pedigrees the most. A younger brother of a great Family who has had a manor left him by the name of which he has been known and honoured, cannot handsomely quit the name. Ten years after his decease all goes to a Stranger who does the same, only conceive how is it possible to know these men?

A little minded man with a high sounding name is very like a great shoe on a little foot.

Judge Blackstone says Children's Games have been handed down from very early periods; the same remark will apply to their Singing.

Books with Information on Nomenclature.

1. Annual Register, London, 1764, Surnames.
2. „ „ „ 1766, page 184.
3. „ „ „ 1777, Title Crisis, Head Antiquities.
4. „ „ „ 1769, Surnames.

5. Africus. The Grammarian.
6. Bailey. Title Higgins.
7. Camden, who says he collected his names from Africus.
8. World. Title Names.
9. Verstegan. On Names.
10. Urban. Gentleman's Magazine, Extracts from it.
11. Martin Luther.
12. Sterne. Tristram Shandy?
13. Legge. Da Meareth. Exceptions.
14. History of Francis I., volume I., Louis.
15. Classical Review. Origination of Names.
16. D'Israeli. Curiosities of Literature.
17. Buchanan. On Ancient Scottish Surnames.
18. Stockduley. Shakspeare's Plays, p. 501.
19. Book of Common Prayer. Baptism of Infants.
20. Bardsley. Our English Surnames.

Battle Abbey Roll.

THE following Catalogue, reputed by many to be the Muster Roll of such principal Soldiers as embarked with William at St. Valeries, and at the end of the Battle, Called over, and all persons solemnly summoned to answer to their names therein, though many made no *vous aves*, as either Sick of their wounds or slain outright amongst the 6000 and odd who lost their lives on the place; is taken out of Guillaume Fayleur, a Norman Chronicler of good credit, but the original French not being procurable, the names must be copied from Fox, Holinshed, and Stow, all of whom make them of unequal lengths.

This is the Catalogue that has Le Sieur, Le Seigneur, &c.

Battel Abbey Roll is the best extant Catalogue of the Names. It was used to be hung up in Battel Abbey as part of the Freehold; but the Monks made many additions and subtractions from the Roll according as they were remembered or neglected by those who had it in their power to enrich them.

The Roll however may be confidently relied on where we find a concurrence of ancient English Historians therewith.

In the English Chronicles two Copies of the Roll are found, but both so different that they are both now presented.

The Catalogue "From Stow," was formerly in the possession of Thomas Scriven, Esq., whom Camden calls a famous Chronicler. It is exemplifyed by John Stow in his *Chronicle*.

The one from Mr. Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, is stated by Mr. Fuller in his *Church History*, to be the most authentic of all the rest. It is collected out of several ancient Chronicles and contains such persons as after the Battle were advanced to Seigneuries in this Land. It presenteth only with the Christian name's Initial Letters but more than a conjecture may be formed for what they were intended by observing the Christian names most common in that Family.

The Song is from the *Chronicle* of John Brompton the Abbot, and copied in Fuller.

Fox. *Acts and Monuments.* I.

1. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux
2. Robert, Count de Mortaigne Delue
3. Dulue, William
   half Brethren
4. Baudwin de Builton
5. Roger, Count de Beaumont,
   Surnamed with the Beard.
6. Guillaume Mallet
7. Le Sire de Montfort sur Rille
8. Guil de Veypont
9. Neel de S. Sauveur le Viconte
10. Le Sieur de Fougiers
11. Henry Seigneur de Ferveres
12. Le Sire Daubemare
13. Guil. Sire de Romare
14. de Lithehare
15. Touque
16. la Mare.
17. Neauhon
18. Piron
19. Rob. Beaufon
20. Danon
21. Soteville
22. Margneville
23. Tancarville
24. Eustace Dambleville
25. Le Sieur de Magneville
26. Grantmesnil—Guil. Crespin
27. Guil. de Moulius—S. Martin
28. Le Sire de Pius
29. Geoffray Sire de Maginne
30. Auffroy de Bohan
31. Auffroy Mangier de Cartrait
32. Guil. de Garennes
33. Hue de Gournay Sire de Bray
34. Le Conte Hue de Gournay
35. Engremont de l'Aigle
36. Le Viconte de Touars
37. Rich. Dauverenchin
38. Le Sire de Biars
39. Tolligny
40. Le Bouteiller Daubigny
41. Le Sire de Maire
42. Vitry
43. Lacy
44. du Val de Davy
45. de Tracy
46. Hugh Sire de Montfort
47. Le Sire de Piquegny
48. Hamon de Kayen
49. Le Sire d' Espinay
50. de Port

51. Le Sire de Torcy
52. Jort
53. Riviers
54. Guil. Moyonne
55. Raoul Tesson de Tinqueleiz
56. Roger Marmion
57. Raone de Guel
58. Avenal des Byars
59. Paennel du Moustier Hubert
60. Rob. Bertram le Port
61. Le Sire de Seulle
62. Dorival
63. Breval
64. S. Jehan
65. Bris
66. du Homme
67. de Sauchay
68. Cailly
69. Semelly
70. Tilly
71. Romelli
72. Basqueville
73. Preaulx
74. Gonis
75. Sainceaulx
76. Moulloy
77. Monceaulx

The Archers du Val de Reul
And of Brethene
And many other places.

78. Le Sire de S. Saen i de S. Sydonio
79. Le Sire de la Kiviere
80. Le Sire de Salnarville
81. Rony
82. Eude de Beaugien
83. Le Sire de Oblie
84. Sacie
85. Nassie
86. Le Visquains de Chagme
87. Le Sire du Sap
88. de Glos
89. Mine
90. Glanville
91. Breencon
92. Le Vidam de Partay
93. Raone de Morimont
94. Pierre de Bailleul
95. Sire de Tiscamp
96. Beausault
97. Tilleres
98. de Pacy
99. Le Seneschal de Torey
100. Le Sire de Gavy

101. Le Sire Doully
102. Le Sire de Sacy
103. Vacy
104. Tourneens
105. Praeres
106. Guil, de Coulombieres
107. Hue Sire de Bollebee
108. Rich. Sire Dorbee
109. Le Sire de Bonneboy
110. Tresgoz
111. Montfiquet
112. Hue le Bigot de Maletot
113. Le Sire de la Haye
114. de Brecy
115. Mombray
116. Saye
117. la Ferte
118. Boutevillan
119. Troussebout
120. Guillaume Patrie de la Laund
121. Hue de Mortemer
122. Le Sire Danvillers
123. Donnebaut
124. de St. Cler
125. Rob. le filz Herneyz Du d'Oleary
126. Le Sire de Harecourt
127. Crevecœur
128. Deyncourt
129. Brimetot
130. Combray
131. Dauncey
132. de Fontenay
133. Le Conté Deureux
134. Le Sire de Rebelchil
135. Fergant Count de Bretaigne
136. Le Sire de St. Valleroy
137. De Conte Deu
138. Gaultier Giffard Conte de Longueville
139. Le Sire D'estontiville
140. Le Conte Thomas Daubnalle
141. Guil. Conte de Haymes et Darghes
142. Le Sire de Berevile
143. Breanle
144. Freanville
145. Pairlly
146. Clere
147. Toustan du Bec
148. Le Sire de Maugny
149. Roger de Montgomery
150. Avauray de Touars

Variations in the Norman Names.

Vous que desynez assaner
Les Noms des Grauntz de ler mer

Que viendrent od le Conquerour
William Bastard de graunt vigoure
Lours surnoms issi nous de*n*ys
Com je les trova en escris
Car des propres nons sorce uya
Purce gillis sont chaunges Sa et la

1. Come de Edmonde en Edwarde
2. De Baldwyn en Barnard
3. De Godwyn en Godard
4. De Elys en Edwyn

Et issint de tout autrez nous
Come els sont levez du fons
Purce leurs surnous que sont usez
Etre sont pas sovent chaungez
Vous ay escript; ore escotez
Si vous oier les voylletz

5. Maundevyle et Daundeugle
6. Ounfrauyle et Downefrevyle
7. Bolvyle et Baskarvyle
8. Evyle at Clevyle
9. Morevyle et Colevyle
10. Warbevyle et Carvyle
11. Botevyle et Sotevyle
12. Deverons et Caveroyle
13. Mooun et Boun
14. Vipoun et Vinoun
15. Baylon et Bayloun
16. Maris et Marmyoun
17. Aqulis et Aguloun
18. Chaumberlyn et Chaumbersoun
19. Vere et Vernoun
20. Verdyers et Verdoun
21. Cryll et Caroun
22. Dummer et Dammoun
23. Hastyng et Cammoes
24. Bardelfe Botes et Bayes
25. Warenne et Wardeboys
26. Rodes et Deverois
27. Auris et Argenten
28. Botetour et Botevelyn
29. Malebouch et Molemyn
30. Hautevyle et Hauteyn
31. Da*n*vey et Dyneyn
32. Malure et Maluesyn
33. Morten et Mortimer
34. Braunz et Columber
35. Seynt Denys et Seynt Cler
36. Seint Aubyn et Seynt Omer
37. Seynt Fylbert Fye*n*s et Gomer
38. Gorges et Spenser—Turbevyle
39. Brus et Boteler—Turbemer
40. Crenequel et Seynt Quinteyn
41. Deverouge et Seynt Martin
42. Seynt Mor et Seynt Leger

43. Seynt Vigor et Seynt per
44. Avynell et Paynell
45. Peyvere et Peverell
46. Rivers et Rivel
47. Beauchamp et Beaupel
48. Lou et Lovell
49. Ros et Druell
50. Mountabours et Mountsorell
51. Trussebot et Trussell
52. Bergos et Burnell
53. Bra et Boterell
54. Besset et Basset
55. Malevyle et Malet
56. Bonebyle et Bonet
57. Nervyle et Narbet
58. Coynale et Corbet
59. Mountayn et Mounfychet
60. Geyneuyle et Gyfford
61. Say et Seruard
62. Chary et Chaward
63. Pyryton de Pypard
64. Harecourt et Haunsard
65. Musegrave et Musard
66. Mare et Mautravers
67. Fernz et Ferers
68. Bernevyle et Ber*n*ers
69. Cheyne et Chalers
70. Daundon et Daungers
71. Vessi Gray et Graungers
72. Bertram et Bygod
73. Traylliz et Tragod
74. Penbri et Pypotte
75. Treyn et Tolyot
76. Dapisoun et Talbote
77. Sanyaver et Saundford
78. Vadu et Vatorte
79. Mo*n*tagu et Mounford
80. Forneus et Fornyvaus
81. Valens Ile et Vaus
82. Clarel et Clarans
83. Aubevyle et Seint Amauns
84. Agantez et Dragans
85. Malerbe et Mandut
86. Brewes et Chaudut
87. Fizowres et Fitz de Lou
88. Ca*n*temor et Ca*n*telon
89. Braybuffe et Huldbynse
90. Bolebeke et Molyns
91. Moleton et Besyle
92. Richford et Desevyle
93. Watervyle et Dayvyle
94. Nebors et Nevyle
95. Hynoys, Burs, Burgenon
96. Ylebon, Hyldebrond, Holyon

97. Loges et Seint Lon
98. Maubank et Seint Malon
99. Wake et Wakevyle
100. Condree et Knevyle
101. Scales et Clermount
102. Beauvys et Beaumont
103. Mouns et Mountchampe
104. Nowers et Nowchampe
105. Percy, Crus, et Lacy
106. Quincy et Tracy
107. Stokes et Somerz
108. Seynt Johan et St. Jay
109. Gueyle et St. Walry
110. Pynkeney et Panely
111. Mohant et Mountchensy
112. Loveyn et Lucy
113. Artois et Arcy
114. Grevyle et Courcy
115. Arras et Cressy
116. Merle et Moubray
117. Gornay et Courtnay
118. Haustlayny et Fornay
119. Husee et Hasay
120. Pounchardon et Romeray
121. Longeuyle et Longespay
122. Peyns et Pountlarge
123. Straunge et Sauvage

Battle Abbey Roll. II.

1. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux
2. Robert, Earl of Mortaigne
3. Bando*nni* de Buillo*n*
4. Robert, Earl of Beamont, with the Bd.
5. Guilliam Mallet
6. Guil. Fitz Osberne
7. Le Sire de Montfort Sur Rille
8. Guil. de Villz Pont
9. Neel de St. Saveur le Vicont
10. Le Sire de Tengiers
11. Henry Sr. de Ferrers
12. Le Sire de Dambemare
13. Guil. Sire de Romare
14. Le Sire de Cichare
15. Tongue
16. le Mare
17. Nahabon
18. Piron
19. Beauson
20. Damnon
21. Soteville
22. Margneville
23. Tankerville
24. Eustace Dambleville
25. Magneville

26. Grimsville
27. Guil. Crespin
28. St. Martin
29. Guil. de Mortinous
30. Guil. de Pins
31. Gieffray Mayenne
32. 33. Affray de Behu*n*t
34. Affroy et Mairgr de Cartaich
35. Quie de Garennes
36. Hue de Gournay St. de la Bray
37. Le Cont Hue de Dournay
38. E*n*guemount le Laigle
39. Le Vicont de Torars
40. Rich. Donnemchin
41. Le Sire de Biars
42. Salligny
43. Le Boutellier Daubeg*n*y
44. Sire de Marre
45. Victry
46. Lacy
47. du Vall Darie
48. Tracy
49. Hue Montfort
50. Piggny
51. Hamon de Brayen
52. Spenay
53. Port
54. Torchy
55. Jort
56. Revers
57. Guil. Mayon
58. Ravue Tesson de Chig*n*elois
59. Ragier Marmion
60. Raoul de Gael
61. Ave Neel de Bears
62. Parnel du Monstier
63. Bertram le Tort
64. Hubert Robert
65. Sentee
66. Dormal
67. Brenall
68. S. Lehan
69. Bois
70. Homme
71. Saussez
72. Cäilly
73. Semilly
74. Tilly
75. Romely
76. Martel de Basquevill
77. Praux
78. Gouys
79. Stainteaubx
80. Du Mullax

These Archers of the Vale of Rueil and Bretviel and of many other places.

81. Le Sire de St. Saen
82. la Rimer
83. Salnarnille
84. Tomy
85. Eude de Beaugien
86. Ollio
87. Sacy
88. Vassie
89. Le Bisquams de Chayme
90. Sap
91. Duglasse
92. Nime
93. Blamville
94. Brencon
95. Le Vidam de Partenay
96. Raouet de Mormont
97. Pierre de Bailleul
98. Fescamp
99. Beaufault
100. Tillieres
101. Pacy
102. Le Seneschall de Torchy
103. Gavy
104. Daully
105. Saucy
106. Bary
107. Tourneur
108. Praores
109. Guillaume de Colombieres
110. Hue Sire de Ballebec
111. Richard Sire Dorbec
112. Le Sire de Dounebos
113. Troisgros
114. Mont Figuet
115. Ave le Nigot alias Begot de Maletot
116. le Haye
117. Bracy
118. Monbray
119. Say
120. La sert
121. Bontevillam Tronsebours
122. Guillam. Patris de la Laud
123. Hue de Mortimer
124. Le Sire Donviller
125. Donnebaut
126. S. Cler
127. Rob. le filz Herneys Duc Dovlians
128. Harecourt
129. Crevecure
130. Dancourt
131. Brunetot
132. Cambray

133. Daunvy
134. Fonteney
135. Le Corb D'Eureux
136. Roberchil
137. Alan sergeut Conte de Britaigne
138. Le Sire de St. Wallery
139. Le Comte Deden
140. Gualtar Gensart
141. Conte de Longueville
142. Le Sire de Sconteville
143. Le Conte Thomas Danbinale
144. Guil. de Hormes et Darques
145. Le Sire de Barrevile
146. Brea*n*te
147. Treanvile
148. Panilly
149. Clere
150. Tostam du Bec
151. Mangny
152. Roger du Montgomery Cromes
153. Almary de Tovaers

Holinshed, Chronicles. Battle Abbey Roll. III.

1. Odo, Bishop of Bayeulx
2. Robert Earl of Mortainz
3. Roger Earl of Beaumont, surnamed a la Barbe.
4. Guillaume Mallet, Seigneur de Mo*n*tfort
5. Henry Seigneur de Ferrers
6. Guillaume d' Aubelle*m*are
   Seigneur de Fougieres
7. Guillaume de Roumare Seigneur de Lithare
8. Le Sire de Touque
9. la Mare
10. Neel le Viconte
11. Guillaume de Vepont
12. Guillaume de Magneville
13. Grosmenil
14. Le Martin
15. Pius
16. Guillaume Crespin
17. Guillaume de Mayen
18. Guillaume Des Moullins
19. Guillaume Des Garennes
20. Hue de Gourney alias Genevy
21. de Bray
22. Gorey
23. Laigle
24. Tovarls
25. Aurenchin
26. Vitry
27. Trassy alias Tracy
28. Picquigny
29. Espinay

30. Osmond Seigneur du pont
31. Estontevile
32. Torchy
33. Barnabost
34. Breval
35. Seculme
36. Houme
37. Souchay
38. Cally
39. Riviere
40. Euldes de Beavieu
41. Roumillez
42. Glotz
43. Sap
44. Vanville
45. Branehou
46. Balleul
47. Beausault
48. Telleres
49. Senlys
50. Bacqueville
51. Preaulz
52. Jovy
53. Longueville
54. Aquigny
55. Passy
56. Tournay
57. Colombieres
58. Bollebec
59. Garensieres
60. Longveile
61. Houdetot
62. Malletot
63. la Haie Malerbe
64. Porche pinche
65. Ivetot
66. The Earl of Tanquevile
67. The Earl d'Eu
68. The Earl d'Arques
69. The Earl of Anjou
70. The Earl of Neuers
71. Le Prince de Almaigne
72. Le Seig. de Rouvile
73. Pavilly
74. S. Cler
75. d' Espinay
76. Bremitot
77. Alam Tergaut Earl of Bretagne
78. le S. de la Ferte
79. Rob. fils Hervays Duc d'Orleans
80. le Seigneur de la Lande
81. Mortimer
82. Clare
83. Magny

84. Fontnay
85. Rogli de Montgomerez
86. Amaury de Touars
87. le S. de Hacquevile
88. Neanshon
89. Peron
90. Rob. de Beaufon
91. Meauvon
92. Sotevile
93. Eustace de Hamblevile
94. Geoffray Bournom
95. Blainvile
96. Maunevile
97. Geoffray de Moienne
98. 99. Auffray et Manger de Cartenay
100. Treauvile
101. Moubray
102. Guil. Patais Seig. de la Laude
103. Eulde de Mortimer
104. Hue Earle of Gournay
105. Egremont de Laigle
106. Richard d' Aurichin
107. Bearls
108. Soulligny
109. Bouteclier d' Aubigny
110. Marcey
111. Lachy
112. Valdere
113. Eulde de Montfort
114. Henoyn de Cahien
115. Vimers
116. Giul. de Movion
117. Raoul Tesson de Tignoles
118. Anguerand El. of Hercourt
119. Roger Marmion
120. Raone de Gaiel
121. Avenel de Viers
122. Pauvel du Montier Hubert
123. Rob. Bertraule Tort
124. le Sr. de Seulle
125. Dorival
126. la Hay
127. de S. John
128. Saussy
129. Brye
130. Richard Dollebec
131. Monfiquet
132. Bresey
133. Semilly
134. Tilly
135. Preaux
136. Meuley
137. Monceaux

The Archers of Vaudveirle.
138. S. Sain
139. Breanson
140. Sassy
141. Nassy
142. le Vidame de Chartres
143. Jeanvile
144. le Vidame du passais
145. Pierre du Balleul Sr. de Fescampe
146. le Seneschal de Torchy
147. Grissey
148. Bassey
149. Tourneur
150. Guil. de Calombieres
151. Bonnebault
152. Ennebault
153. Danvillers
154. Berville
155. Creveceur
156. Breate
157. Contray
158. The El. of Eureux
159. Le Ser. de St. Valery
160. Thomas Earl d' Aumales
161. The Earl de Hiesmes.

The English Chronicles give 2 Copies of Battle Abbey Roll, but with differences. These are them:

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
1.	Aumeic	Aumarle	Amile	
2.	Audley	Audeley		W. de Audeley
3.	Angilliam	Angilliam		J. Aguleyne
4.	Argentoun	Argentoun		G. Agilon
5.	Arundell	Arundell		
6.	Avenant			
7.	Abell	Abell		
8.	Awgers	Angiers		
9.	Argenoun	Angenoun		
10.	Archer	Archere	Archer	
11.	Aspervile	Albevile	Abbevile	G. de Dabbevile
12.	Amonerduil	Amoverduile		
13.	Arey	Arcy	Arcy	
14.	Albeney	Albeny	Aubeney	
15.	Akeney	Akeny	Akein	
16.	Asperemound	Aspermound		
17.		Aincourt		
18.		Auverne		
19.		Aunwers		
20.		Anvay		
21.		Aspervile	Asprevil	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
22.		Andevile	Andvile	
23.		Aybevare		
24.		Amay		
25.		Amereuges	Averenges	
26.			Achard	
27.			Aielard	
28.			Alard	
29.			Avenel	
30.			Audeny	
31.			Aunmidvile	
32.			Albemarke	P. de Aubermarle
33.			Aubrey	
34.				J. de Artel
35.				R. de Angon
36.				H. de Saint Arvant
37.				E. de Auganuteys
38.				H. de Appetot
39.				I. de Artois
40.				N. de Arty
	(16)	(24)	(17)	(12)
41.	Barvile			
42.	Bracy			
43.	Berri			
44.	Bounttuile			
45.	Butlem			
46.	Bricourt			
47.	Brætheris			
48.	Bussay			
49.	Beamvis			
50.	Bavantre			
51.	Bosin			
52.	Brian			
53.	Bonere			
54.			Beaufort	
55.			Beer	
56.			Bolesur	
57.			Beaupount	
58.			Bulmere	
59.			Bowlers	
60.			Belknape	
61.		Bertram	Bertram	
62.		Buffard	Buffard	
63.				H. Bonum
64.				Bailbeof
65.		Buttecourt	Butrecourt	
66.	Bonere	Bonveir		P. de Bonvile
67.	Bonvier			
68.				Baleyn
69.		Bretius	Brachus	
70.	Butenile	Botevile	Botvile	R. de Butvileyn
71.		Byseey	Bysey	
72.				H. de Bornevile
73.		Bellire		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
74.	Bardulfe	Bardolfe	Bardolf	
75.				E. Bertram
76.	Bastarde	Bastard		
77.	Bassett	Basset	Bassett	R. de Basset
78.	Brassard	Brasard	Brasard	
79.	Bagod ?	Bigot		R. Bygot
80.		Beelhelm	Belhelme	
81.		Bohun	Bohun	
82.		Braine		R. Breauance
83.				T. de Broxeboof
84.		Bailif	Baylife	P. de Baily
85.		Brent		
86.				J. de Berners
87.		Bondevile	Bondevile	
88.		Braunch	Braunch	
89.				P. de Bolebee
90.		Brabason	Barbason	
91.	Bleis	Belesuz	Belasyse	
92.	Barkarvile	Baskervile		
93.	Burdet	Burdet	Burdet	
94.				B. Mol. de Beof
95.				H. de Burgayne
96.		Bures	Bures	
97.	Buket	Bagot	Bagot	(Bogod ?)
98.		Bounilayne	Bonylane	
99.		Beauvise		
100.	Boch	Bois		R. de Bois (2)
101.		Belemis		
102.	Boteler	Botelere	Boteler	(Bodler)
103.	Biset	Bisin		H. de Byset
104.		Bourcher		
105.		Brabaion	Barbayon	
106.		Bernon		
107.		Berners	Berners	
108.	Baliol	Boels	Bools	
109.		Braibuf	Braybuf	
110.		Botefrom	Belefroun	
111.	Brenbe	Brande	Brand	
112.		Bronce		
113.				G. de Bourghe
114.	Burle	Burgh	Burgh	Le de Burgee
115.	Bruss	Brustz		R. de Brus
116.		Bashy	Busshy	R. de Brus
117.		Barkhamp	Barchamp	
				S. de Brerves
118.	Boncit	Banet		G. Bonet
119.	Blundet	Blondell	Blundell	
120.		Breton	Breton	
121.	Bluet	Bluet		(Blete)
122.		Baions	Bayons	
123.		Browne	Broune	
124.		Beke	Bake	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
125.		Bickard		
126.		Banastre	Banistre	
127.		Baloun	Belouny	
128.	Beamchampe	Beauchamp	Beachamp	W. de Beauchamp
129.		Boay		
130.		Bandy	Bandy	
131.	Brachet	Bracy		
132.		Boundes		
133.		Bascoun		
134.		Broilem		
135.		Brolenz	Brayley	
136.	Burnel	Burnell	Burnell	
137.	Belot	Bellet	Belot	
138.		Baudewin	Baudewine	
139.		Beaumont		
140.		Burdon	Burdon	
141.		Berteirlay	Bertevyley	
142.	Bars	Barre	Barre	
143.	Bussel	Bussevile	Bussevile	
144.		Blunt	Blunt	
145.	Bonere	Beaupere	Beawper	R. de Beaupole
146.		Bevill		F. de Bellile
147.		Barduedor		
148.	Breit	Brette	Bret	
149.	Barrett	Barret	Baret	
150.		Bonret		
151.	Baignard	(2) Bainard		
152.		Barnivale	Barnevale	
153.	Boneits	Bonett		G. Bonet
154.	Barry	Barry	Bazzy	
155.		Bryan		
156.		Bodin	Bodyt	
157.		Bertevile	Bertevile	
158.		Bertin	Bertine	
159.	Brenenile	Berenevile		
160.	Beleice	Bellewe	Belew	
161.		Benery		
162.		Busshell	Bushell	
163.		Boranvile	Bonvile	
164.		Browe		
165.		Belevers	Beleneers	
	(49)	(93)	(67)	(27)
166.	Camos	Camois		J. de Cameres
167.	Canville	Camoile	Camule	W. de Camvile
168.			Cardevile	
169.	Chawent	Chament		
170.			Costentin	Saint Constantin
171.	Chancy	Chauncy		
172.			Curthose	
173.	Conderay	Conderay	Condrey	
174.			Cautlon	
175.	Colvile	Colvile	Colenille	R. de Colevile
176.			Curtais	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
177.	Chamberlain	Chamberlaine	Chamlin	R. Chamburlayn
178.			Comthense	
179.	Chambernoune	Chamburnerin		Jno. de Chambernon
180.			Cozmit	
181.	Camuine	Comin	Conun	
182.	Colet		Chalenges	
183.	Columber			E. de Columb
184.			Chastlem	
185.	Cribet	Crichet		
186.	Chaucer		Chaucer	
187.		Creuquere		
188.			Courteis	
189.	Corbine	Corbin		
190.			Curty	
191.	Corbet	Corbett	Corbet	P. de Corbet
192.			Criole	
193.	Chaundo	(2) Chaundos	Chandos	
194.			Cunly	
195.	Chaworth	Chaworth		
196.			Cabot	
197.	Clanemaus	Clenemaus		S. de Clarevans
198.			Charnell	
199.	Clarel	Clarell	Clare	S. Clarel
200.				C. Cappan
201.	Carew			
202.		Chopis		
203.	Concy			
204.	Chauduyt	Chaundinto		L. de Chandut
			Chamel	
205.		Chantelow		
206.	Coniers			R. de Cony
207.		Chamberay		
208.			Charel	
209.	Cressy	Cressy		V. de Cresty
210.	Clarevays			
211.	Courtenay	(2) Curteny	R. de Courtenay	
212.	Constable	Conestable		R. de Chalons
213.				S. de Chavward
214.	Cholmelay	Cholmelay		S. de Chumley
215.	Champeney	Champney		G. de Custan
216.				M. de Cronu St Viger
217.	Chawnos	Chawnos	Chawers	E. de Charers
218.				S. de Crayel
219.	Cornevile	Comvvile		J. de Corneux
220.				R. de Crenker
221.	Champaine	Champaine		
222.				W. de Chesun
223.	Clarvaile	Carevile	Carenile	
224.				G. de Cantemere
225.	Carbonel	Carbonelle		
226.				T. de Cantlow
227.	Charles	Charles	Charles	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
228.				F. de Courcy
229.	Chareberge	Cherberge		
230.	Chawnes	Chawnes		
231.	Chawmont	Chaumont		
232.		Caperoun		
233.	Cheyn	Cheine	Chen	
234.	Cursen	Curson	Cursey	
235.	Conell	Coville		
236.	Chayters	Chaiters		
237.	Clifford	Clifford		
238.	Cheynes	Cheines	Cheinie	
239	Catevay	Catevay		
240.	Cherecourt	Cherecourt		
241.	Chaunvile	Camille		
242.	Clerenay	Clerenay		
243.	Cuily	Curly	Curly	
244.		Cuily	Caily	
245.		Clinells		
	(49)	(49)	(35)	(27)
246.	Deanvile	Denaville		Deville
247.	Dercy	Dercy	Darcy	
248.				Dynham
249.	Dine	Dive		
250.				J. de Desty
251.	Dispencer	Dispencere	Dispencer	
252.				G. de D'Abbeville
253.		Daubeny		
254.	Daniel	Daniell		
255.	Denyse	Denise		
256.	Druel	Druell	Drivall	
257.	Devanse	Devans		
258.	Davers	Davers		
259.	Dodingsels	Doningsel		
260.	Darel	Darell		
261.	De la bere	Delaber		
262.	De la pole	De la pole		
263.	Del a lind	De la linde		
264.	De la Hill	De la Hill		
265.	Delavare	Delavare		
266.	De la watch	De la vache		
267.	Dakeny	Dakeny		
268.	Dauntry	Dauntre		
269.	Desny	Desny		
270.	Dabernoun	Dabernoune		
271.	Damry	Damry		
272.	Daneros	Daneros		
273.		Davonge		
274.		Diulby		
275.	Delavere	Delavere		
276.		De la Hord		
277.		Durange		
278.	De liele	De Lee	De la	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
279.		De Laund		
280.	De la Ward	De la Ward		
281.	De la plance	De la planche		
282.		Damnot		
283.	Danway	Danway		
284.	De Hewse	Dehense		
285.		Devile		
286.	Disard	Disard		
287.		Doivile		
288.	Durant	Durant	Duredent	
289.	Drury	Drury		
290.		Dalitos		
291.		Dunsterville	Dunsterville	
292.		Dunchampe	Dunchampe	
293.		Dambleton		
294.			Drukeh	
295.			Dreward	
296.			De la mere	
297.			Drunall	
298.			Deincourt	
	(32)	(45)	(12)	(4)
299.	Estrange	Estrange		R. Estraunge
300.	Escutavile	Estuterville		
301.	Engain	Engaine		
302.	Escriols	Estriels		
303.	Esturney	Esturney		
304.	Euers			
305.			Ewins	
306.			Estotkirke	
307.				R. de Eirle
	(6)	(5)	(2)	(2)
308.		Ferrerers	Ferers	R. de Ferrers
309.			Faherburt	Faherburt
310.	Folvile	Folville		
311.			Fassared	Fassered
312.	Fitzwater	Fitzwater	Fitzwaters	
313.			Fresel	Fresel
314.	Fitz Marmaduke	Fitzmarmaduke		
315.			Fressenile	H. Ferret
316.		Flevey		
317.			Folenite	
318.	Fibert	Filberd		S. de Filberd
319.			Firmunde	
320.	Fitz Roger	Fitz Roger		
321.			Firpers	
322.	Fitz Robert		Fizurs	
323.	Fanecourt	Favecourt		
324.		Ferrers	Ferrer	
325.	Fitz Philip	Fitz Philip		
326.			Fornitall	
327.		Filiot	Filiot	
328.		Furneveus		
329.			Fitz Brian	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
330.	Fitzwilliam	Fitzwilliam		
331.			Fohamble	
332.	Fitz Pain	Fitz Pain		
333.			Frignes	
334.	Fitz Alyne	F. Aleyn		
335.			Fitz Garis	
336.		Furnivans	Feskampe	R. de Fernevaulx
337.	Fitz Ralfe		Formentin	
338.		Fitz Otes		
339.	Fitz Broun	F. Brown		G. de Ferron
340.				W. de Feus
341.				G. de Fues
342.	Foke	Fouke		
343.		Fitz Roand		
344.				H. Filiot
345.	Frevile	Frevil	Frevile	Gilbert de Frankvile
346.				Bernard de Frevilen
347.		Fitz Anger		
348.	Faconbridge	Facunberge		
349.	Frissel	Frisell		
350.	Fjlioll			
351.		Fitz Rauf		
352.	Fitz Thomas	Fitz Thomas		
353.	Fitz Morice	Fitz Morice		
354.	Fitz Hugh	Fitz Hugh	Fitzhu	
355.	Fitz Warren	F. Waren		
356.		Front de Boef		
357.	Faunvile	Feamvile		
358.	Formay	Formay		
359.	Formiband	Formiband		
360.	Frison	Frisound	Frison	
361.		Fitz Simon		
362.		Fitz Fouk		
363.	Finer	Finere	Fineis	
364.	Fitz Urey			R. Fizury
365.		Filiott		
366.	Furnivall			
367.	Fitz Herbert	Fitz Herbert		
368.	Fitz John	Fitz John		
369.		Fitz Henry		
370.		F. Rainold		
371.		F. Eustace		
372.		F. Laurence		
373.		Fort		
374.		Fitz Robert		
375.		Furnivall		
376.		F. Geffrey	F. Giffray	
377.	378.	F. peres		
379.		Fichet		
380.		F. Rewes		
381.		F. Fitz		
382.		Fleschampe		
	(31)	(53)	(24)	(14)

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
383.				T. Gilbard
384.		Gurnay	Gournay	S. de Gorney
385.				P. de Gourne
386.		Gressy		
387.	Granson	Graunson	Grauntson	
388.	Gracy	Gracy		
389.		Georges	Gorge	
390.	Gouer	Gower		
391.		Gangy		
392.		Goband		
393.	Gray	Gray	Greis	J. de Greys
394.	Granson	Gawnson		
395.	Golofer	Golofre		
396.		Gobion		
397.		Grensy		
398.	Grauns	Graunt		
399.		Greile		
400.		Grevet		
401.		Gurry		F. de Gory
402.	Gurly	Gurley		
403.		Grammori		
404.		Gernoun		
405.		Grendon		
406.	Gurdon	Gurdon		
407.		Gines		
408.		Grivel		
409.		Grenevile		P. de Grenvile
410.		Glatevile		
411.		Gurney		
412.		Giffard	Giffard	H. Gyffard
413.		Goverges		
414.	Gamages	Gamages	Gamage	
415.	Gaunt			S. de Gant
416.	Goscayne			W. de Grangers
417.				S. de Grangers
418.			Gangy	
419.			Greminle	
420.			Gieunite	J. de Genevgle
421.			Gornumile	
422.			Gemule	
423.			Gerard	
424.			Gondrel	
425.			Gorger	
426.			Goner	
427.			Gigod	
428.			Gibit	
429.			Giptot	
430.			Garin	
431.			Gunter	
432.			Gras	
433.			Gautere	
	(12)	(30)	(22)	(11)
434.		Hauntenez		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
435.	Hansard	Haunsard	Hansard	H. de Haunsard
436.			Hasard	
437.	Hastinges	Hastings		J. de Hastings
438.	Haulay	Hanlay		
439.		Haurell		
440.	Husie	Husee	Hus	J. de la Hase
441.				R. de la Hase
442.		Hercy	Hersy	
443.		Herioun		W. de Helyoun
444.	Herne	Herne		
445.		Harecourt		J. de Harecourt
446.		Henoure		
447.		Hovell	Havel	
448.	Hamelyn	Hamelin	Hamelin	
449.	Harewell	Harewell		
450.	Hardell	Hardell		H. Hardue
451.	Hecket	Haket	Haket	
452.	Hamound	Hamound		
453.	Harcourd	Harcord	Harecurte	
454.			Hainule	
455.			Hantvile	
456.			Hamchampe	
457.			Herebrace	
458.			Henile	
459.			Herenile	
460.			Hachet	
461.			Haruy	
462.			Hanesy	
463.			Hai	
464.			Hasser	
465.			Hubert	
466.			Hense	
467.				W. de Hildebron
468.				G. de Haslank
	(11)	(17)	(21)	(9)
469.	Jarden	Jarden	Jardin	
470.	Jay	Jay		
471.		Jeniels		
472.		Jerconvise		
473.	Janvile	Janvile		
474.	Jaspervile	Jaspervile		
475.			J. de St John	
	(4)	(6)	(2)	
476.	Kaunt	Kaunt		
477.	Karre	Karre		
478.	Karron	Karrowe		
479.		Koine		
480.		Kimaronne		
481.		Kiriell		
482.		Kyriell		
483.	Kaucey	Kaucey		
484.	Kenelre	Kenelre		
485.			Kemes	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
486.			Keines	
487.			Kusac	
488.			Kosin	
489.			Kamais	
490.			B. de Knenvile	
491.			C. de Karvile	
492.			G. de Kanovile	
	(5)	(9)	(8)	
493.	Levony	Loveney	Levener	
494.				S. Leger
495.				S. de Lymoges
496.				R. de Lages
497.				S. de St. Low
498.				R. de Lymogy
499.				H. de Lymastz
500.		Lacy	Laci	
501.		Linnely		
502.	Latomere	Latomer		
503.	Loveday	Loveday		
504.	Levell	Lovell	Levell	F. Lovel
505.	Lemare	Lemare	Limare	T. de Lamar
506.				J. de Lamare
507.		Lavelot		J. de Lovotot
508.	Lucy	Lucy	Lucy	G. de Lucy
509.		Luny	Lunecy	
510.		Logevile		V. de Lorgevile
511.	Longspes	Longespes		
512.		Loverace		
513.	Longechampe	Longschampe		
514.	Lascales	Lastels		
515.	Lacy	L'escei		H. de Lacy
516.		Lovan		
517.		Leded		
518.		Luse		
519.	Loterell	Loterell		
520.		Loruge		
521.				
522.	Lorgvaile	Longevale		
523.	Loy	Loy	La	
524.		Lorancourt		
525.		Loians		
526.		Limes		
527.		Longepay		
528.		Laumale		
529.	Lave	Lane	Len	
530.		Lovetot		
531.	Le Dispenser			
532.	Le Vawse			
533.	Lindsey			
534.	Lind Sey			
535.	Lislay or Liele		L'isle	J. de Lille
536.	Litterile			

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
537.		Logenton		
538.		Le Scrope		
539.		L'estrange		
540.			Liars	
541.			Luret	
542.			Lidet	
543.			Linguenile	
544.			Licot	
545.			Lonecot	
546.			Lambert	
	(20)	(33)	(16)	(14)
547.		Mohant		
548.		Mowne	Mowne	
549.	Maundevile	Maundevile		John de Maundevile
550.	Marmilon	Marmilon		
551.	Moribray	Moribray		
552.	Morvile	Morvile	Morvile	Hugh de Morvile
553.				J. Monum
554.		Morull		
555.				H. de Matreys
556.	Manlay			
557.	Malebranch	Malebranch		H. de Malebranch
558.	Malemaine	Malemaine		S. de Malemain
559.		Mortimere	Mortimer	R. de Mortimer
560.	Mortimain	Mortimain		
561.			Mulet	
562.			Mumpitchet	
563.	Muse	Muse		
564.			Morell	
565.	Marteine	Marteine	Martell	R. de Morteyne
566.	Mountbocher	Mountbother	Musard	J. de Montbruge
567.			Maleit	
568.		Montsoler		H. de Mountserel
569.			Milere	
570.	Malevile	Malevile	Molevorer	H. Malovile
571.		Malet		R. Molet
572.			Marturners	
573.			Moreiis	
574.	Mounteney	Mounteney		
575.			Muelent	
576.			Meigne	
577.		Monfichet		S. de Mountfichot
578.			Menul	
579.	Maleherbe	Maleherbe		
580.			Manne	
581.		Mare		T. de Morer
582.			Maceis	
583.				J. de St. Martin
584.			Mabuom	
585.	Musegross	Musegros		
586.			Mortem	
587.			Mansey	
588.			Mareshall	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
589.	Musard.	Musard		
590.		Moine	Morley	
591.			Martinas	
592.	Man	Montravers		
593.			Murdache	
594.	Merke	Merke		
595.			Metun	
596.			Mameisin	
597.	Murres	Murres		
598.			Morin	
599.		Mortivale		
600.			Mire	
601.			Morim	
602.		Mouchenesy		
603.	Malony	Mallony		
604.		Marny		
605.	Montagu	Mountagu	Mountague	W. de Mountague
606.				G. de Mountague
607.		Mountfort		S. de Mountfort
608.				G. de Maleorbe
609.	610.	Maule		H. Mandut
611.				
612.		Monhermon		
613.				J. de Muchis
614.				J. de Maubank
615.		Musett		
616.				G. de Monthant
617.		Meneivile		
618.				J. de Mountchesy
619.		Mantevenat		
620.		Manfe		
621.				J. de Monbray
622.	Menpincoy	Menpincoy		
623.				G. de Morley
624.		Maine		
625.	Mainard	Mainard	Maignard	
626.	Morell	Morell		
627.		Mainell		
628.		Maleluse		
629.		Memorous		
630.		Morreis		
631.	Morley	Morleian		
632.	Manlez			
633.		Maine		
634.		Malevere		
635.	Mandute	Mandet		
636.	Mountmarten	Mountmarten		
637.	Mantell	Mantelet		
638.	Myners	Miners		
639.		Mauclerke		
640.		Maunchenel		
641.		Movet		
642.		Meintenore		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
643.		Meletak		
644.		Manvile		
645.	Manley	Manlay		
646.		Manlard		
647.		Mainard		
648.	Merny	Manere		
649.		Martinost		
650.		Mare		
651.	Mainwaring	Mainwaring		
652.		Matelay		
653.		Malemis		
654.		Maleheire		
655.		Moren		
656.		Melun		
657.		Marceans		
658.	Mayel	Maiell		
659.	Morton	Morton		
660.	Muschampe			
661.	Musgrave			
662.	Menilebellers			
663.	Montalent			
664.	Muffet			
665.	Manle			
666.			Mountford	
667.			Maureward	
668.			Mountbray	
669.			Mansell	
670.			Maschy	
671.			Mungomer	
672.			Meisy	
673.			Munby	
674.			Mounteni	
	(41)	(75)	(41)	(26)
675.		Noers		
676.	Nevile	Nevile		B. de Kneuvile
677.				G. de Nevile
678.	Newmarch	Newmarch		
679.				
680.	Norbet	Norbet		N. de Norbeck
681.	Norece	Norice		
682.	Newborough	Newborough		R. de Newburgh
683.		Neiremet		
684.	Neele	Neile		
685.	Normanvile	Normavile		
686.	Neumarch	Neofmarch	Neemarch	
687.		Nermitz		
688.		Nembrutz		
689.			Nepunt	
	(8)	(12)	(2)	(4)
690.	Otenel	Otevel		
691.	Olibet	Olibet		
692.	Olifaunt	Olifant		E. de Ou
693.		Osenel		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
694.	Oysel	Oisel		
695.	Oleford	Oleford		
696.		Orinal	Orinall	
697.	Oryol			
698.		Oriol		
699.			Osevile	
700.			Orware	
	(6)	(8)	(3)	(1)
701.	Pigot	Pigot	Picot	
702.	Painel	Painel	Panel	W. Paynell
703.	Perecount	Perepount		
704.				C. Panner
705.	Pershale	Pershale		
706.				H. Pontrel
707.	Pomer	Pomer		
708.		Perche		Hugo Pepard
709.	Peche?	Perche	Pers	W. de Percy
710.		Paney		
711.				P. de Pinkeny
712.			Passemer	
713.			Passenaunt	
714.			Poorvanger	
715.			Purcel	
716.	Penerel	Penrell		
717.			Pichard	
718.				P. de Pavely
719.	Perot	Perot		
720.			Pypard	
721.				J. Pouchardon
722.	Picard	Picard		
723.			Pamel	
724.				R. de la Pomerey
725.		Pinkenie		
726.	Pudsey			J. de Pountz
727.	Pounsey	Pounce-		
728.	Pimeray	Pomeray		R. de Pontlarge
729.			Piterel	
730.		Panely	Penerel	
731.		Paifrere		
732.			Pleisy	
733.		Plukenet		
734.			Paveli	
735.		Phuars		
736.			Pilet	
737.	Punchardon	Puuchardoun		
738.			Parly	
739.	Pynchard	Pinchard		
740.			Palet	
741.	Placy	Placy		
742.			Piket	
743.		Pugay		
744.	Patine			
745.		Patefine		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
746.			Percy	
747.	Pampilion	Pampilioun		
748.		Place		
749.	Poterel			
750.			Punchet	
751.		Pekeney		
752.			Pachet	
753.			Punis	
754.		Percelay		
755.	Pervinke			
756.			Pandulfe	
757.		Perere		
758.	Penicord			
759.			Pulem	
760.		Pekeney		
761.			Penir	
762.		Poterell		
763.			Penne	
764.		Penkeney		
765.			Phanecourt	
766.		Peccel		
767.			Pales	
768.		Pinel		
769.			Prouz	
770.		Putrel		
771.			Pirim	
772.		Petivol		
773.			Peisim	
774.		Preans		
775.			Parteben	
776.		Pantolf		
777.			Puntfrait	
778.		Peito		
779.		Penecord		
780.		Prenclirlegast		
781.		Percivale		
	(20)	(41)	(33)	(11)
782.	Quincy	Quincy	Quinsi	
783.				H. de St. Quentin
784.	Quintine	Quintiny	Quatramart	
	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
785.	Ridle	Ridell	Rydel	Richdi
786.		Rivers		J. de Rivers
787.	Rynel		Roter	
788.		Rohell	Rochell	Rochvile
789.		Rivell		
790.				R. de Rotevile
791.				Simon de Rotevile
792.	Rous	Rous	Rooz	
793.				R. de Rotes
794.	Russel	Rushell	Russel	
795.		Rabande		
796.				T. de Revile

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
797.	Rond	Ronde		
798.				S. de Rovile
799.	Rie			
800.				T. de Rotelet
801.		Risers		
802.		Randvile		
803.		Roxlin		
804.		Rastoke		
805.		Rinvile		
806.		Rougere		
807.		Rait		
808.		Ripere		
809.		Rigny		
810.	Richmond	Richemound	Richmount	
811.	Rochford	Rochford		
812.	Reymond	Raimond		
	(9)	(20)	(6)	(9)
813.	Seuche	Souch		R. de la Souche
814.			Seintenile	J. de Saintenys
815.		Shevile		
816.			Somery	
817.		Seuchens		J. de Syneler
818.		Say	Say	
819.				H. de Spencer
820.		Senclere		
821.			Sunelli	
822.				H. Santsager
823.	St. Quintin	St. Quintin	Seint Quintin	R. de St. Quentin
824.			Sorel	
825.				S. de St. Low
826.	St. Omere	St. Omere		
827.			Saleplace	
828.				P. de St. Malow
829.	St. Amond	St. Amond		
830.			Spinenile	
831.				H. de St. Arvant
832.	St. Legre	St. Legre	Seint Leger	St. Leger
833.		Siward		
834.	Sovervile	Somervile	Saundernile	V. de Somery
835.			Sonule	
836.				St. Meder
837.		St. Martin		J. de St. Martin
838.		Saunsovere		
839.			Sourrile	
840.	Sanford	Sanford		
841.		St. John	Stutenile	
842.				J. de St. John
843.		Sanches		
844.			Solenz	
845.				T. de St. Gory
846.		Savay		
847.			Spigurnel	
848.				R. de Valery

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
849.		Saulay		
850.			Saint Brenel	
851.			Savage	Tho. Savage
852.		Sules		
853.			Saylard	
854.		Sorrell		
855.			Swywar	
856.	Somerey	Somerey		
857.			Saucer	Sausaver
858.			Seniler	
859.	St. George	St. George	Seintgorge	
860.	St. Les	St. Les		
861.			St. Cler	
862.			Semttomer	
863.	Savine	Salvin		
864.		Sirewast		
865.			Saundenal	
866.		Solers		
867.		Saulay		
868.		St. Glo		
869.			Seintion	
870.	St. Albine	St. Albin		
871.			Saint Mareis	
872.		Sauncey	Saucei	
873.		Saurdemale		
874.			Sal	
875.		Seguin		
876.			Seignes	
877.	St. Barbe	St. Barbe		
878.			Seinths	
879.		St. Vile		
880.			Seintmonis	
881.		Souremount		
882.			Seintiore	
883.	Sandevile	Sandvile		
884.	St. More	St. More	Seintmore	
885.			Sauntzine	
886.	St. Cheverd			
887.			Saintchy	
888.			Setuans	
889.	St. Scudemore	St. Scudemore		
890.			Seint Crayiz	
891.			Seinteleme	
	(17)	(38)	(39)	(18)
892.	Taget	Taget		
893.	Trusbut		Trussbut	W. Trussebut
894.			Toret	
895.		Tercy		
896.	Trussel	Trussel	Trussel	W. Trussell
897.	Toget			
898.			Tavit	
899.	Tucket	Tachet	Tuchet	
900.	Talybois		Tayleboys	

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
901.			Turpet	
902.		Tracy	Tracy	E. Tracy
903.			Tramel	
904.		Trousbut		
905.				H. de Turberville
906.			Torchapel	
907.		Traynel		
908.				R. Troblenuer
909.		Touny	Touny	
910.	Taket	Taket		
911.	Traynell			
912.				S. Treoly
913.				J. Trigors
914.		Trison		
915.	Talbot	Talbot	Talebot	S. Talbot
916.			Trenet	
917.			Tirel	
918.			Trans	
919.		Traies		
920.		Tollemach		
921.	Turbevile	Turbevile	Turbenite	
922.		Talons		
923.	Tanny	Tanny		
924.			Toc	
925.		Touke		
926.	Truslet			
927.			Tailpas	
928.	Tibtote	Tibtote		
929.			Truan	
930.			Tener	
931.	Turvile	Turvile		
932.			Tisiure	
933.		Tomy		
934.	Taverner	Taverner		
935.		Trenchevile		
936.		Trenchelion		
937.		Tankervile		
938.	Tirell	Tirell		
939.		Trivet		
940.	Totet	Tolet		
941.	Travers	Travers		
942.		Tardevile		
943.		Turbavile		
944.		Tinevile		
945.	Torel	Torel		
946.	Totels	Tortechappel		
947.		Trusbote		
948.		Treverel		
949.		Tenwis		
950.		Totelles		
	(20)	(37)	(21)	(8)
951.	Vere	Vere		
952.	Vernoun	Vernoun		C. de Vernon

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*From Stow.*	*Fox.*
953.	Verdon	Verdoune		H. de Verdon
954.			Verner	
955.				Adam Undevile
956.		Vesey	Vilers	
957.				W. de Vignoum
958.			Vestry	
959.				
960.				K. de Vispount
961.	Valence	Valence		
962.	Umfranville		Vinframile	
963.				N. de Vendres
964.	Verder	Verdeire		
965.			Veily	
966.	Vavasour	Vavasour		
967.			Vaiens	
968.				H. de Verto
669.	Vender	Vendone		
970.			Veisin	
971.	Verlay	Verlay		
672.			Varill	
973.				R. de Vaures
974.		Valenger		
975.			Venur	
976.				G. de Vargenteen
977.	Venables	Venables		
978.			Vavasue	
979.				M. de Crona
980.				De St. Viger
981.	Vendure	Vendure		
982.			Vaus	
983.				H. Vamgers
984.		Vilan		
985.	Verland	Verland		
986.				G. de Vandein
987.				C. de Vantort
988.		Valers		
989.	Verny	Veirny		
990.	Vilian	Veniels		
991.		Verrere		
992.		Uschere		
993.		Veffray		
994.		Vanay		
995.		Vian		
996.		Vernoys		
997.	Urnol	Urnol		
998.	Unliet	Unliet		
999.		Urnaful		
1000.		Vasderol		
1001.		Vaberon		
1002.		Valinford		
1003.		Venicorde		
1004.		Valive		
1005.		Viville		

	Stow.	*Holinshed.*	*Stow.*	*Fox.*
1006.	Vancord	Vancorde		
1007.		Valenges		
	(17)	(34)	(11)	(14)
1008.	Wardebus	Wardebois		T. de Wardboys
1009.			Widenile	
1010.	Waren	Warein	Warem	W. de Waren
1011.	Warde	Ward	Ward	
1012.			Wimle	
1013.		Wafre		
1014.	Walenger			
1015.			Wilby	
1016.				A. de Warvile
1017.	Wake	Wake		
1018.			Wadel	
1019.				W. de Werders
1020.	Watevile	Watevile		J. de Watervile
1021.	Wate	Wate		
1022.			Wyschard	
1023.	Wateline	Watelin		
1024.			Waldeboef	
1025.			Wastueis	
1026.	Woly	Wely		
1027.		Werdonel		
1028.			Weirim	
1029.		Wespaile		
1030.	Wyvel	Wivell		
	(10)	(12)	(10)	(5)
1031.			Yuoire	
			(1)	
	Total in Stow.	*Total in Holinshed.*	*Total (From Stow.)*	*Total in Fox.*
	386	643	396	217

Summary of Names in the Battle Abbey Roll.

Letters.	Stow.	Holinshed.	From Stow.	Fox.
A	16	24	17	12
B	49	93	67	27
C	49	49	35	27
D	32	45	12	4
E	6	5	2	2
F	31	53	24	14
G	13	30	22	11
H	11	18	21	9
I J	4	6	2	0
K	5	9	8	0
L	20	33	16	14
M	41	75	41	26
N	8	12	2	4
O	6	8	3	1
P	20	41	33	11

Summary of Names in the Battle Abbey Roll.

Letters.	Stow.	Holinshed.	From Stow.	Fox.
Q	2	2	2	1
R	9	20	6	9
S	17	38	39	18
T	20	37	21	8
U V	17	34	11	14
W	10	12	10	5
Y	0	0	1	0
Total	386	643	396	217

Terminations of Names.

These have a few Exceptions.

1. Aber, Scotch, a month
2. Aux, significative of derivation of a place in France
3. Balli, Irish, a town.
4. Bridge, as Bridgewater, Cambridge.
5. Bury, Saxon, a town or borough, as Shrewsbury.
6. Burg, Saxon, a town or borough, as Newburg.
7. Burgh, Saxon, a town or borough, as Edinburgh.
8. Bourg, Saxon, a town or borough, Cherbourg.
9. Berry, Saxon, a town, as Newberry.
10. By, ? a corruption of Bury, as Crosby.
11. Brook, a stream, as Brooke, Rutland.
12. Beck, a river, as Wentybeck.
13. Beau, signicative of derivation of a place in Normandy, Camden.
14. Bois, French, wood, as Tallibois.
15. Car, British, from caer, a city, as Carlisle.
16. Char, British, from caer, a city, as Charmouth.
17. Ceaster, Saxon, a town, q.d. Castrum, as Worcester.
18. Chester, Saxon, a town, as Chichester.
19. Cumb, Saxon, a valley, as Edgecumb.
20. Comb, Saxon, a valley, as Wiccomb in Bucks.
21. Clive, Saxon, a cliff, as Clive.
22. Clif, Saxon, a cliff, as Wickcliff.
23. Chip, a market town, as Chippenham.
24. Cheap, a market town, as Cheapside.
25. Chipping, a market town.
26. Cote, Saxon, a place, as Cotesmore, Rutland.
27. Croft, Saxon, a small close of land, as Croft, Hastings.
28. Champ, a field, as Beauchamp.
29. De, French, signicative of derivation of a place, as Devizes.
30. Du, French, signicative of derivation of a place, as Dubarry.
31. Des, French, signicative of derivation of a place, as Despenser.
32. De La, French, signicative of derivation of a place, as De la pole.
33. *Der, Saxon, *deor*, a place where wild beasts herd, as Dermot.
34. Derry, Irish, a town, as Londonderry.
35. Den, Saxon, a town, as Camden, Hernden.
36. Don, Saxon, a town, as London in Middlesex.

* Names with this syllable in them have been derived from places.

37. Dale, Saxon, a valley, as Dalton le Dale, Durham.
38. Dall,
39. Dell,
40. Dun, Saxon, a hill, sometimes a town, as Witheringdon.
41. Eia, Saxon, from *eig*, an island.
42. †Ey, Saxon, generally denotes water, as Putney, Whitney.
43. Ea, Saxon, generally denotes water, as Winchelsea.
44. Er, this termination will most generally signify some trade, profession, or employment, as Baker, Brewer, Barber, Butler, Butcher, &c.
45. Ern, Saxon, a retired melancholy spot, as Severn.
46. Field, a place, as Hatfield.
47. Ford, a ford, and will denote, of course, a place, as Burford.
48. Garth, British, a garden.
49. Gore, a narrow slip of ground, as Kensington Gore.
50. Grave, German, a wood, from Saxon *graf*, as Bigrave, Mackgrave.
51. Glyn, a valley.
52. Hall, see Dictionary.
53. Ham, Saxon, a boro' or village, as Hamlet, Windham.
54. Haw, Saxon, a small piece of land or stone, as Hawarden.
55. Hill, a hill, as Greenhill, Bunhill.
56. Holmes, Saxon, an island or cliff, as Holmehurst.
57. Holt, Saxon, a wood.
58. Hulme, Saxon, an island or cliff.
59. Hurst, Saxon, a wood, as Hurstmonceau, Chiselhurst.
60. Inge, Saxon, meadow land: names with this syllable are from places.
61. Land: names with this termination are derived from a residence, as Leland.
62. Ley, a place qd. lien, as Berkeley.
63. Mont, French, mount.
64. Rick, Irish, a rock, as Patrick.
65. Saint, signicative of derivation of a place in France, as St. Michael.
66. Shaw, a wood.
67. Son, signifying the son of, as Hodgson the son of Roger.
68. Stead, Saxon, a place, as Sanderstead.
69. Stow, Saxon, a place or village, Brighthelmstow.
70. Thorp, Saxon, a village, as Martinsthorp, Rutland.
71. Ton, a town, as Seaton, the Sea town, Tonbridge.
72. Val.
73. Vaux.
74. Ville, French and Saxon, a town or village, as Umphville.
75. Vil, French and Saxon, a town or village.
76. Vil, corrupted by some into field, as Somerfeld, Dangerfeld.
77. Well, a mill, as Wherwell.
78. Wàter, as Waterford, Bridgwater.
79. Weold, Saxon, a forest.
80. Were, Saxon, a man.
81. Will, is often a corruption of Vil, as in Boswell, Freshwell for Bosville, Freshville.
82. Wic, Saxon, a town.
83. Wick, Saxon, a town, as Warwick.
84. Wich, Saxon, a town, as Ipswich.

† Names with this termination usually denote a place, and generally an island.

85. With often means worth.
86. Worth, Saxon, a farm or vill, as Wandsworth.
87. Wire, Saxon, a forest, Worcester.
88. Wood, as Woodstock, Norwood.
89. Wyke, Saxon, a town.

Dictionary of Names and Derivations.

1. Aaron, Hebrew, a teacher, a mountain, *Exodus* iv., 14.
2. Abaddon, Hebrew, the destroyer, *Revelations* ix., 11.
3. Abbey, a place.
4. Abbot, from the dignity of an ecclesiastic.
5. Abchurch, a place.
6. Abdalla, servant of Allah, Arabic.
7. Abdi, Hebrew, my servant, *Ezra* x., 26.
8. Abdiel, Hebrew, the servant of God, *I. Chronicles* v., 15.
9. Abdy, a place in Yorkshire.
10. Abel, Hebrew, vanity, *Genesis* iv., 2.
11. Aber, Scotch, a month: names thus beginning are probably from places.
12. Aberconway, Scotch, from *aber*, a month.
13. Aberdene, Scotch, from *aber*, a month.
14. Aberdun, from *aber*, a month, dun.
15. Abiah, Hebrew, the will of Jehovah, *I. Samuel* viii., 2.
16. Abiather, Hebrew, excellent father, *I. Kings* ii., 22.
17. Abiezer, Hebrew, father's help, *Joshua* xvii., 12.
18. Abigail, Hebrew, father's joy, *II. Samuel* ii., 2.
19. Abimelech, Hebrew, my father the king, *Judges* viii., 31.
20. Abishag, Hebrew, the father's error, *I. Kings* i., 15.
21. Abner, Hebrew, the father's lamp, *I. Samuel* xiv., 51.
22. Abraham, Hebrew, the father of a great multitude, *Genesis* xvii., 5.
23. Absalom, Hebrew, the father's peace, *II. Chronicles* xi., 22.
24. Achan, Hebrew, troubling, *Joshua* vii., 18.
25. Achilles, Greek, a freer from pain, *Homer*.
26. Achish, Hebrew, sure it is, *I. Samuel* xxi., 10.
27. Ackerman, from acre and man, a name derived from a residence.
28. Adam, Hebrew, red earth: living, *Deuteronomy* xxxii., 8.
29. Adamson, the son of Adam.
30. Adan, mighty.
31. Addison, the son of Addi; Hebrew, witness, *Luke* iii., 28.
32. Adel, Saxan, noble, the first syllable of a great many Saxon names.
33. Adelard, *i.e.* adel, noble, and *ard*.
34. Adelin, German, a princess.
35. Adeling, Saxon, *aedelan*, excellent, was a title of honour among the Angles, properly belonging to the king's children, it being usual for the Saxons to join ling (which signifies a son or the younger) to the Christian name. Edward the Confessor having no issue, and intending to make Edgar, his nephew, the heir of the kingdom, gave him the style and title of Adeling.
36. Adelm, Saxon, a helmet of happiness.
37. Adolphus, Saxon, happiness and help.

38. Adonijah, Hebrew, ruling, *Nehemiah* x., 16.
39. Adrian, Latin, elder; Roman Emperor.
40. Aedulph, Saxon, German, ancient help.
41. Ael, Saxon, a word frequently occurring in names, and signifies all or together.
42. Aelf, Saxon, is a word that signifies assistance, it is now pronounced and corrupted into help, and gave rise to many ancient and truly British names.
43. Aelfege, Saxon, always merry.
44. Aelfgiver, Saxon, lover of assistance.
45. Aelfwin, Saxon, victorious aid.
46. Aelfwould, Saxon, an auxiliary governor.
47. Aelian, Greek, lamenting.
48. Aelmer, Saxon, altogether famous.
49. Aelmund, Saxon, from *ael* all, and *mund* peace, all peace.
50. Aelstan, *vide* Ael and Stan.
51. Aelwin, Saxon, from *ael* complete, and *win* conqueror, a complete conqueror; *win* is used at the present day to denote the same meaning.
52. Aemilianus, Latin, qd. the son of Aemilius.
53. Aethel, Saxon, noble, the first syllable in many words.
54. Aethelbald, Saxon, nobly bold, a name compounded of the Saxon words *aethel* noble, and *bald* bold, vide Bald.
55. Aethelbert, Saxon, eminently noble, best signifying bright, eminent.
56. Aethelmer, Saxon, *Aethel* noble, and *mer* famous.
57. Aethelmund, Saxon, *aethel* noble, and *mund* peace.
58. Aethelrard, Saxon, a noble genius.
59. Aethelred, Saxon, noble for counsel, *red* signifying counsel.
60. Aethelric, Saxon, *aelhel* nobly, *ric* powerful.
61. Aethelstan, Saxon, most noble, the superlative of noble.
62. Aethelward, Saxon, a noble protector, ward signifying as at present, a protector.
63. Aethelwold, Saxon, *aethel* noble, *wold* governor.
64. Africanus, Latin, a name given to Scipio, from his conquest of Carthage and Africa.
65. Aga, a warlike tribe among the Turks.
66. Agar, I think this is a town in Somersetshire.
67. Agatha, Greek, good.
68. Agathias, Greek, from the qualities of the mind.
69. Agnes, Greek, chaste.
70. Aiskew, York Street.
71. Ala, Latin, wing, Servitus was so called, because when going to kill Ipwines, he held his dagger under his arm.
72. Alan, British, swift, like a greyhound.
73. Alanson, the son of Alan.
74. Alban, Latin, white.
75. Alberick, German, simple.
76. Albert, Saxon, all illustrious, *bert* signifying bright or illustrious.
77. Albigny, French, from that place in Normandy.
78. Albiney, from *albers* whitish.
79. Albinus, from the garment or complexion.
80. Alcock, from the bird.
81. Alder, Saxon, the elder, as alderman, the elderman.

82. Alders, Saxon, the elders.
83. Aldersen, Saxon, the son of Alder.
84. Aldrad, Saxon, revered, *dred* signifying revered in Saxon.
85. Aldred, Saxon, revered.
86. Aldrede, Saxon, revered.
87. Alethea, Greek, the truth.
88. Alexander, Greek, a helper of men.
89. Alfred, Saxon, altogether peaceful.
90. Alfric, Saxon, *al* altogether, *ric* strong, altogether strong, or all rich.
91. Algernon, see Gernon.
92. Algers, a place in Africa.
93. Alice, German, noble.
94. Allan, British, swift, like a greyhound.
95. Allason, British, from the son of Alice.
96. Allen, British, swift.
97. Allenson, the son of Allen.
98. Alleyn, British, swift.
99. Allison, British, from the son of Alice.
100. Almon, Saxon, all or together.
101. Almond, Saxon, all or together.
102. Almoner, from an office.
103. Alphonso, Gothic, our help.
104. Althea, Greek, hunting.
105. Alut, from *allun*, qd. little Alutt.
106. Alwi, Saxon, *al* altogether, *wi* holy, altogether holy.
107. Amadeus, Latin, a lover of God.
108. Ambrose, Greek, immortal.
109. Amerinus, Latin, a Roman name derived from a place.
110. Amery, German, always rich.
111. Amerz, from Almeric.
112. Ammon, one of Jupiter's names, signifying sandy, from discovering a fountain to Bacchus in Arabia Deserta.
113. Amon, Hebrew, faithful, *Matthew*, i., 10.
114. Amor, probably corrupted from Amator.
115. Amos, Hebrew, a burden, *Isaiah* i., 1..
116. Ananias, Hebrew, cloud of the Lord, *Acts* v., 5.
117. Anarand, honored, from *honoratus*.
118. Anastasius, Greek, rising up.
119. Anchoret, Greek, living solitarily.
120. Ancona, a place in Italy.
121. Ancus, so called from the crookedness of one of his arms, which he was incapable of extending, Latin, crooked arm.
122. Anderson, the son of Andrews.
123. Andragathius, Greek, from the qualities of the mind.
124. Andre, *vide* Andrew.
125. Andree, *vide* Andrew.
126. Andress, *vide* Andrew.
127. Andrew, Greek, courageous.
128. Andrews, *vide* Andrew.
129. Andronicus, Greek, conqueror of man.
130. Angel, qd. possibly an Englishman; Greek, a messenger.
131. Angerstein, German, name of a place, *stein* signifying a stone.
132. Angle, qd. an Englishman; Hebrew, *engel*, a bull.

133. Angus, a place in Scotland.
134. Anna, Hebrew, gracious, *Luke* ii., 36.
135. Annas, Hebrew, gracious, *John* xviii., 13.
136. Anne, Hebrew, gracious.
137. Anneis, from Anne.
138. Anness, from Anne.
139. Annison, the son of Ann.
140. Anselm, German, a defender.
141. Anson, the son of Ann.
142. Anstase, Greek, rising again.
143. Antipas, Greek, instead of all.
144. Antony, Latin, flourishing.
145. Antrobus, local, Camden.
146. Anvers, from a place in Normandy.
147. Ap, Welsh, son, as Evan ap Rice, Evan the son of Rice, corrupted into Cevan Price.
148. Apelles, Greek, not at all black.
149. Aper, Latin, a bee.
150. Appleby, Lincoln, Derby, Leicestershire.
151. Applegarth, the apple garden.
152. Appleyard, the yard of apples.
153. Apronius, Latin, from Aper.
154. Aquilius, Latin, *aquila* an eagle.
155. Arblaster, this name was owned by a knight, temp. Richard II., his arms was a cross-bow (arbalestrier).
156. Arbuthnot (Viscount Arbuthnot) from Arbuthnot, Kincardineshire.
157. Archdeacon, a dignity, chief deacon.
158. Archelaus, Greek, a prince of the people.
159. Archer, an occupation.
160. Archevesque, the noble house of this name took it in commemoration of one of their ancestors returning by dispensation to a temporal state.
161. Archias, Greek, from the dignity.
162. Archibald, German, a bold observer.
163. Archippus, Greek, mastery of the horse.
164. D'Aarcy (Earl of Holderness) this noble family, who are from the town of Arcy in Normandy, came to England with the Conqueror, and received 33 Lordships in Lincolnshire.
165. Aard, Saxon, signifying natural disposition, *vide* Godard, Segard, Giffard, Reinard, Bernard, q. Richard.
166. Arden, Saxon, from *ard*.
167. Argent, Latin, silver.
168. Argentine, from Argentino, now Strasburg, in Germany.
169. Aries, Latin, a ram.
170. Aristarchns, Greek, the best prince.
171. Aristobulus, Greek, the best counsellor.
172. Armi, from the arm.
173. Armiger, an esquire.
174. Armitage, from the hermitage.
175. Armorer, an occupation.
176. Armstrong, qd. Strong in the arm.
177. Arnand, French, a maintainer of honor.
178. Arnold, German, a maintainer of honor.

179. Arondell, a swallow.
180. Arrow, a weapon.
181. Arrowsmith, the maker of arrows.
182. Arthur, British, a strong man.
183. Arundel (Viscount Galway) from Arundel in Sussex, though many have taken this name from arondell, a swallow, witness the arms of Arundel.
184. Arundells, of Cornwell, William Bute, a poet, describing one of the Arundels assaulting a warlike man in the year 1170, says, *Hirundelæ veloicon alite quæ dat Hoe agnomen ei fert cujus in ægide signum se rapit agminibus medis, &c.*
185. Ascuith, qd. Hasculphus or Hastulphus, *id est* speedy help.
186. Ascythe, Greek, indefatigable.
187. Ash, from a dwelling at an ash tree, Camden.
188. Ashburnham, (Earl of Ashburnham) from Ashburnham in Norfolk.
189. Ashby, name of a place.
190. Ashe, from Ash.
191. Asiaticus, Julius Cornelius Scipio was so named from his Conquests in Asia.
192. Askouth, corruption of Ascuith.
193. Askow, corruption of Ascouth.
194. Aspe, a tree Camden.
195. Asper, Latin, bitter.
196. Astley, from Estlega.
197. Asyncritus, Greek, incomparable.
198. Atdon, at the down.
199. Atfield, at the field.
200. Athanasus, Greek, immortal.
201. Athel, Saxon, noble, first syllable of many names.
202. Athill, at the hill.
203. Atho, local name from dwelling at the house.
204. Athow, local name from dwelling at how.
205. Atkins, from Arthur.
206. Atkinson, the son of Atkins.
207. Atmor, local name from dwelling on the moor.
208. Atwell, local name from dwelling at the well.
209. Atwood, local name from dwelling at the wood.
210. D'Aubeney, French, from *albens*, wittish.
211. Aubert, from Albert.
212. Aubertin, from Aubert.
213. Aubin, a name in Brittany.
214. Aubrey, German, contracted from Alberic.
215. Ausgustin, Latin, venerable.
216. Auld, Scoth, old, in contradistinction to young.
217. Aumonier, almoner, an office, French.
218. Auranch, a name from Normandy.
219. Aush, a Gloucestershire name.
220. Awdley, from Aldethelighe.
221. Aylwin, Saxon, a complete conqueror, *vide* Aelwin.
222. Baal, Hebrew, a lord.
223. Bacchus, *qd.* revelling.
224. Bachelor, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of an inferior degree.
225. Backhouse, the back or bakehouse.

226. Backster, a baker.
227. Bacon, a local name, Camden.
228. Badger, from the animal.
229. Badman, expressive.
230. Badkin, equally expressive.
231. Bagot, Norman, the same with Scipio.
232. Bagster, a baker, as Backester.
233. Bailey, perhaps from the occupation of bailiff.
234. Bailive, from the occupation of bailiff.
235. Baker, a trade; Saxon, *bacan.*
236. Bakervit.
237. Balaam, Hebrew, the ancient of the people.
238. Balak, Hebrew, destroying.
239. Bald, Saxon, word signifying bold, used in many Saxon names as indicative of the character of him who used it, *vide* Eadbald, Aethelbald, &c.
240. Baldred, Saxon, bold in counsel, of *bald*, bold, and *read*, counsel.
241. Baldwin, Saxon, a bold conqueror, compounded of the words *bald* and *win.*
242. Balinaird, from the lands of Balinaird, in the county of Forfar.
243. Ballaille, a battle.
244. Balthazar, Hebrew, without treasure.
245. Balun, French, a place in Brittany.
246. Ban, Irish and Scotch, white.
247. Band, pleasant, quality of the mind.
248. Bannister, *i.e.* Balneator.
249. Baptist, Greek, a baptizer, first used by John the Baptist.
250. Barabbas, Syriac, the father's son.
251. Barak, Hebrew, the lightning.
252. Barbara, Latin, foreign or strange.
253. Barbaroux, French, barbarous.
254. Barber, from the trade; Latin, *barba*, a beard.
255. Barbor, from barber.
256. Bardulph, German, a famous helper.
257. Barefoot, Hebrew, *bar*, open.
258. Barfoot, the same.
259. Barker, from Barkaria, a Tan yard, Barker being an old appellation for Tanner.
260. Barmore, *vide* Barrymore.
261. Barnabas, Hebrew, the son of consolation.
262. Barnaby, the son of consolation.
263. Barnett, French, from the place of that name.
264. Baron, formerly all who held manors were barons, Saxon.
265. Barrat, French, *i.e.* subtle.
266. Barrow, a little hill, from the Saxon *boerg*, a heap of earth designating a tomb.
267. Barry, *vide* Barrymore.
268. Barrymore, from the Isle of Barry, and for the sake of distinction called Barrymore signifying the great Barry, the earl of Barry's family.
269. Barsabas, Syriac, a son of rest.
270. Bartholomew, Hebrew, the son of him who makes the waters to mount.
271. Bartlemy, corrupted from Bartholomew.

272. Bartlet, diminutive of Bartholomew.
273. Barton, an ancient name for farmer.
274. Baruch, Hebrew, blessed.
275. Barzillai, Hebrew, as hard as iron.
276. Base, name of a fish.
277. Basil, regal, kingly.
278. Basilius, Greek, king.
279. Basire, French, *baisir*, a shield.
280. Baskervile, French, a place in Normandy.
281. Bassano, a town in Italy.
282. Basset, fat.
283. Bassu, the humpbacked.
284. Bassus, fat.
285. Bat, from Bartholomew.
286. Bates, from Bartholomew.
287. Bateson, the son of Bates.
288. Bath, name of a place; Saxon, *bæth*, a bath.
289. Battison, the son of Bates.
290. Batty, corruption from the last syllable of Elizabeth.
291. Baul, Saxon, bold, *vide* Bald.
292. Baxter.
293. Bay, a tree, Camden; Latin, *bacca*, a berry.
294. Bazil, Greek, kindly.
295. Beach, dwelling at the beach; Icelandic, *bakki*, a bank.
296. Beal, French, from Belle, handsome.
297. Beament, *qd.* Beaumont.
298. Beaquet, *query* a bouquet.
299. Bear, *query* a beast, see Camden, *qd.* Ursini at Rome.
300. Beard, a beard, Saxon.
301. Beardmore, the great beard.
302. Bearward, *i.e.* keeper of a bear.
303. Beatrix, Latin, one that makes happy.
304. Beatson, the son of Bates.
305. Beauclerk (duke of St. Albans) a natural son of Charles II., alluding to his great learning.
306. Beauſoe, French, good faith.
307. Beaufort, French, fair and strong.
308. Beauſoy, French, good faith.
309. Beaumes, German, from *baum*, a tree.
310. Beaupré, French, fine meadow.
311. Beauvais, French, *qd.* Beauvis.
312. Beckwith, York street.
313. Bedal, York street.
314. Bede, a devotee.
315. Bedel, Saxon, from *bydel*, a messenger.
316. Bedow, from Bede, a devotee.
317. Beech, a dwelling at the beech.
318. Beke, a place in the Netherlands.
319. Belamour, French, *bel, amour*, beautiful love.
320. Belamy, French, *Bel*, fine, *ami*, friend.
321. Belasyse, from Belasis, a town in Normandy. Earl Faucouberg, William I.
322. Belial, Hebrew, wicked.
323. Bell, French, from *belle*, handsome.

324. Belleau, French, fine water.
325. Bellen, French, fine water.
326. Bellot, French, from Bellulus.
327. Bellowes, *qd.* bell house.
328. Belmain, French, fine hand.
329. Belson, the son of Belle.
330. Belword, a fair ward.
331. Belzebub, the god of lies, Hebrew.
332. Ben, Hebrew, first syllable of Benjamin, son.
333. Benaiah, Hebrew, the son of Jehovah.
334. Benedict, Latin, blessed.
335. Benedicta, Latin, blessed (feminine.)
336. Benger, French, Berenger.
337. Benjamin, Hebrew, the son of the right hand.
338. Benlow, Latin, from, *benevolus*, kind.
339. Bennison, the son of Ben.
340. Bens, Hebrew, son, first syllable of Benjamin.
341. Benson, the son of Ben, *qd. bens*, son.
342. Bentnich, *query?* a Dutch town.
343. Berea, in Doomsday Book, a large open Field.
344. Berge, a place.
345. Berger, a shepherd.
346. Beria, in Doomsday Book, a large open Field.
347. Beringard, *bahren*, bears, and *gard* a keeper.
348. Beringer, of *bahren*, bears, and *gard*, a keeper.
349. Berks, a place.
350. Bernard, German, Bears Heart.
351. Bernard, a Saxon name, derived from *ard*, temper or disposition, and *Bern*, a Son, signifying filial affection, *vide* Ard.
352. Berne, a place, Swiss.
353. Bernice, Greek, bringing victory.
354. Bermund, Saxon, *bern*, a bear, and *mund*, a mouth; or of *bera*, to bear, and *mund*, peace.
355. Berryman.
356. Bert, Saxon, signifying the same as, and from which our English word bright is derived. Johnson spells it *beorht*, it was often used in names, *vide* Sigbert, Ecbert, Herbert, Hildebert, Segbert, Webert.
357. Bertha, German, noble.
358. Berthelm, Saxon, compounded of *Bert* and *helm*, defence, signifying eminent defence, *vide* helm.
359. Berton, an ancient name for a farmer.
360. Bertwold, Saxon, *Bert*, famous, *wold*, governor.
361. Best (Mr. Sergeant Best), this family evidently excelled in the former days, as well as in the present ones.
362. Bethell, Welsh, from *ap Ythel.*
363. Bethune, French, place in Picardy.
364. Bets, Latin, from *beatus*, happy.
365. Betsham, Saxon, signifying best.
366. Betty, corruption from the last syllable in Elizabeth.
367. Betum, now Bethunes, from a place in Picardy.
368. Bevan, from *ap Evan*, Welsh.
369. Bezaliel, Hebrew, shadow of God.
370. Bickerstaff, York street.

371. Biddulph, a place in Staffordshire.
372. Bigge, quality of body; Gothic, *pigo*, a heap.
373. Bigod, *id est* Norman, because they were accustomed to swear at every word By God. When Rollo had Normandy made over to him by Carolus Stultes, with his daughter Gisla, he would not submit to kiss Charles's feet; and when his friends urged him by all means to comply with the request in gratitude for so distinguished a favour, he made answer in the English tongue "*Ne se bi God*," that is, not him by God; words which the King and courtiers deriding him and corruptly repeating his answer, called him Bigod, whence the Normans are to this day called Bigod. For the same reason it is possible the French call hypocritic and superstitious persons Bigods.
374. Biknet, little sharp nose.
375. Bill, nickname of William.
376. Billman, an occupation; Saxon, *bile*, a dart.
377. Bills, nickname of William.
378. Bird, from the animal, Saxon.
379. Bishop, a dignity, Saxon.
380. Bisset, *i.e.* Dove, a bird.
381. Black, from the colour of their garment or complexion.
382. Blackbeard, Saxon.
383. Blackman, Saxon.
384. Blais, a city in France.
385. Blanche, French, white.
386. Bland, *i.e.* fair spoken; Latin, *blandus*, white.
387. Blase, Greek, sprouting forth.
388. Blithe, *i.e.* merry, a quality of the mind, Saxon.
389. Blocke, tree; Danish, *blok*, round.
390. Blount, a river, at least it is translated *flavus* in old writings.
391. Bluet, in Little Builamy.
392. Bluet, French, a place in Brittany.
393. Blund, Saxon, derived from complexion, signifying Flaxen hair.
394. Blunt, Saxon, flaxen hair.
395. Bohun, French, a place in France.
396. Bohun, *query* from Boheme (the name was so spelt) a Bohemian.
397. Bollagen, a place.
398. Bollein, French, a place in France.
399. Bona, Latin, good.
400. Bond, *i.e.* Pater Familias, whence is corrupted Husband.
401. Bonfe, French, a place in Normandy.
402. Boniface, Latin, a well doer.
403. Bonvil, French, a place in Normandy.
404. Booth, (lord) a name derived from their ancestor's residence; it originated in the Welsh word *booth*, signifying a small cottage.
405. Booths, English and Scotch.
406. Booz, strength, Hebrew.
407. Borelman, corruption of Brothelman.
408. Boswell, *query* a place in Normandy.
409. Boscawen (Viscount Falmouth) from Boscawen, a town in Cornwall.
410. Bourchier, De Burgo charo.
411. Bourchier, from Burg-Boro, and chier, chére, dear.

412. Bouverie (Earl of Radnor) take their name from the castle of des Bouveries, near Lisle in Flanders.
413. Bowcer, from Bourchier.
414. Bower, a maker of laws, Saxon.
415. Bowes, from the war instrument, Saxon.
416. Bows, from the war instrument, Saxon.
417. Boys, French, wood.
418. Bracy, French, a place in Normandy.
419. Braham, from Abraham.
420. Brazier, from the occupation.
421. Breakspeare, a broad Hastefragus.
422. Breme, a fish.
423. Bret, from Brittaine.
424. Bretton, from the name of the country.
425. Brewer, from the occupation.
426. Brian, French, clamorous.
427. Briant, French, clamorous.
428. Bridget, Irish, shining bright.
429. Briewer, William de Briewer, a baron, temp. Richard I., so called because born in a heath.
430. Briggs, *qd.* Bridges, anciently being the surname, Depond.
431. Brinant, French, clamorous.
432. Britainie, from the name of the country.
433. Brithelm, Saxon, *Beorht*, helm, *vide Bright*, helm.
434. Brithwold, Saxon, *Brit*, famous, and *wealdan* to bear rule.
435. Broad, quality of body.
436. Broadspear, from using one.
437. Broc, a beast, *query*, see Camden.
438. Broome, tree, Saxon.
439. Brown, from the colour of their garment or complexion; it is of Pictish origin, left in England when invaded by that people.
440. Brownlow (Lord Brownlow) from Brownlow in Ireland.
441. Bruges, a place in the Netherlands.
442. Brutus, Latin, a brute, this name was given to Brutus for his idiocy, which he assumed till he had matured his plans, for the expulsion of the Roman kings.
443. Brydges (duke of Chandos) from their residence in the city of Bruges in Flanders, who came to England with the Conqueror.
444. Buccleugh. I mention this Dukedom because it is not like most if not all others, derived from a place, but originates in a singular circumstance, see "Lay of the Last Minstrel."
445. Bucke, *i.e.* beech.
446. Buckster, Backster, a baker.
447. Buers, a place in the Netherlands.
448. Bulmer, Essex, York, Durham.
449. Buor, *vide* Burh.
450. Burge, a place.
451. Burge, a town in Lincolnshire.
452. Burgh, *vide* Burh.
453. Burgoin, from the name of the country.
454. Burh, Saxon, signifying a tower, *vide* Cuthburh and Cuenburg.
455. Burleigh, from the lordship of Burleigh in Fifeshire.
456. Burley, *qd.* Boorlike, *luy*, fat, gross, heavy.

457. Burrlius, Latin, complexion or garment.
458. Burt, a fish.
459. Bush, tree, Camden.
460. Butcher, from the trade.
461. Butler, so named because the situation of Butler to the Household of (I think) Henry II. was held by their ancestor (Earl of Lanesborough). See Chambers, 161; others of course took the same name from similar situations.
462. Butler, this name is derived from the office so called. The Duke of Ormond inherited this name from the circumstance of Edward Fitz Theobald, one of his grace's ancestors, having been made Butler of Ireland.
463. Byron (Lord Byron) a name taken from a small town in Perigaird in French County.
464. Byron, (Lord Byron) from Byron in Nottinghamshire, Domesday.
465. Bythell, Welsh, from *ap Ythel.*
466. Caby, from a place in Normandy.
467. Cadogan, a place, I believe from that place in Pembrokeshire.
468. Cadogan, from *cadwygan*, a place.
469. Cadwallader, a captain of war, *can*, a battle, and *gwaladr.*
470. Cæsar, Latin, adorned with hair.
471. Cæsius, Latin, *qd.* cat's eyes.
472. Caiaphas, Hebrew, an encompasser, or walker about.
473. Caleb, Hebrew, a dove.
474. Calder, Welsh, a river, Camden.
475. Caligula, Latin, from a Roman garment.
476. Callan, Highland appellation of Colin.
477. Callender, the name of a Barony in Scotland.
478. Calliniens, Greek, a fair victor.
479. Calvert, culvert, anciently signified a coward.
480. Calvus, Latin, *qd.* bald pate, thin, from the body.
481. Campbell, Latin, from Campbeltown in Flintyre, or as some say, from living *campo bello*, in the field of Mars.
482. Campernulph, from *de campo* Arnulphi.
483. Camus, the flat nosed.
484. Canaan, Hebrew, a merchant.
485. Candidus, Latin, from the complexion or garment, white.
486. Candish, from Cavendish.
487. Caninius, Latin, animal like; *canis*, a dog.
488. Canmore, Scotch, great head.
489. Canon, a situation in the Church.
490. Cap, from the article of dress.
491. Capel (Earl of Essex) from their possessions at Capel in Suffolk. Others derive it from *capella*, a chapel.
492. Capell, Kent, Suffolk, Surrey.
493. Capet, some historians affirm this name to have been derived from *caput*, a head figuratively signifying a sensible man, though others say that he was thus named from a kind of hat which he first introduced.
494. Capito, Latin, from *caput*, the head.
495. Capper, one who makes caps.
496. Capribus, Latin, a goat.
497. Car, a city, names with this syllable are derived from places.

498. Caracalla, Latin, from a Roman government.
499. Caractacus, dearly beloved bird.
500. Caradock, dearly beloved bird.
501. Carie, English or Scotch, from a place.
502. Carman, from the occupation.
503. Carmenon, English or Scotch, from a place.
504. Carmichael (Earl of Carmichael) from the lands of Carm in Lancashire.
505. Carnegy, this family are anciently called Balinard, but assumed the name of Carnegy from the lands of Carnegy in the barony of Panmure, Scotland, temp. David II.
506. Carpenter, from the occupation.
507. Carrinas, Latin, a Roman name, from a place.
508. Carter, from the occupation.
509. Cary, *qd.* Cray.
510. Caryon, a town in Normandy, local.
511. Cassandra, Greek, a reformer of men.
512. Castellan, a noble woman, *qd. castella, domina.*
513. Castel, from a fish.
514. Caster, Latin, same as *castrum*, a camp, from a place.
515. Castleman, Latin, from castle and *magno* great.
516. Castor, Latin, animal like.
517. Catena, a chain.
518. Catharine, Greek, pure or clean.
519. Cathcart, this lord's name is taken from the lands of Cath or Keth Cart in the county of Renfrew.
520. Cato, wisdom, from *catus*, is wise.
521. Catullus, Latin, from *catulus*, or *catellus*, a little dog.
522. Ceapman, Saxon, a buyer or customer.
523. Cecil, Latin, dim sighted, see another definition from Setsill.
524. Ceolwulf, Saxon, help by ships, a name derived from the words *ceol*, a ship, and *wulf*, help.
525. Chaffinch, a bird.
526. Chaloner, from a place in France.
527. Chalons, from a place in France.
528. Chamberlain, this name was formerly and ? now ennobled; John Count of Tankerville of Normandy being made chamberlain to the King of England about 500 years ago, his descendants took that name.
529. Chambers, abbreviation of Chamberlayen.
530. Chamorth, from a place in France.
531. Champries, from the Country.
532. Chapman, Saxon, a buyer or customer.
533. Char, a city, names with this syllable are derived from places.
534. Charity, Greek, love, from *charitas.*
535. Charles, German, noble spirit.
536. Charlotte, French, all noble.
537. Charron, the wheelwright.
538. Chastellaine, a noble woman, *qd. castella domina.*
539. Chaumont, French, a warm mountain.
540. Chauser, *i.e.* hosier.
541. Chaworth, from cahors.
542. Cheap, signifies the place to be a market town as Chippenham.

543. Chelwode, a place in Buckinghamshire.
544. Chesney, old word for oak.
545. Chester, Latin, the same meaning as *castrum.*
546. Chetwynd (lord Chetwynd) from Chetwynd in Dorset.
547. Cheyney, old word for oak.
548. Child, name derived from age; Saxon, *cild.*
549. Chilo, Latin, *qd.* flat lips, or as Velius Longius saith: *Improbioribus labiis homo.*
550. Chloe, Greek, a green herb.
551. Chlorus, Greek, from the complexion or garment.
552. Cholmondley, (lord Cholmondley) in Chester.
553. Christian, Greek, belonging to Christ, *Acts* xi., 26.
554. Christmas, feast of Christ's birth.
555. Christopher, Greek, bearing Christ.
556. Chrysis, Greek, handsome.
557. Chrysostom, Greek, golden mouthed.
558. Church, from being born in, or most likely residing there.
559. Cicero, Latin, from *cicer*, a pulse like a pea, a Roman name derived from agriculture and skill in sowing those grains.
560. Cicely, Latin, from Cæcilia, a Roman family.
561. Cid, Sir.
562. Cilo, Latin, *qd.* pretty long pate.
563. Civitis, Latin, one of power, from *civis*, a spear.
564. Clare, name of a place.
565. St. Clare, *vide* Sinclair, Latin, from *clarus*, clear, bright.
566. Clarival, Latin, a clear valley.
567. Clark, from the occupation.
568. Clarke, this name is derived from an engagement in some clerical situation.
569. Clarkson, son of Clark.
570. Claud, British, a ditch, *claudere*, to enclose.
571. Claudius, perhaps British, from *claud.*
572. Claudius, Latin, descended from Clausus.
573. Claudre, feminine of Claudius.
574. Clavering, from a place in Lincolnshire.
575. Clem, from Clement.
576. Clement, Latin, mild tempered.
577. Clems, from Clemish.
578. Cleoptras, Greek, all glorious.
579. Clerk, from some clerical post.
580. Le Clerk, French, *vide* Clerk.
581. Clerke, from some clerical post.
582. Clermont, a clear mount.
583. Cliffe, Saxon, a rock.
584. Clifford, (lord Clifford) from Clifford in Herefordshire.
585. Clinton, (duke of Newcastle) from Clinton in Nottinghamshire.
586. Clive (lord Clive) Saxon, a rock.
587. Cobberts, places where anciently such villains had received their freedom.
588. Cochran (lord Dundonald) from the barony of Cochran, in the county of Renfrew.
589. Cockles, Latin, one eye.
590. Cockrel, a young cock.
591. Coigne, *i.e.* valiant.

592. Coigniesr, a quince tree, Camden.
593. Coleberts, were anciently such villains as had received their freedom.
594. Colson, the son of Cole or Nicholas.
595. Columbus, Latin, a dove.
596. Colville (lord Colville) ? French.
597. Combes, Suffolk, local, a place.
598. Compton (earl of Northampton) from Compton in Warwickshire, from *comb*, town or village in the valley, such being the situation of Compton.
599. Conigsby (lord Conigsby) from Connigsby, a place in Ireland.
600. Conquest, from a place in Brittany.
601. Conrad, Saxon, a name from the words *con*, powerful or skilful, and *rad*, counsel, signifying skilful in counsel.
602. Constable, from the occupation.
603. Constance, Latin, constant.
604. Constans, Latin, quality of the mind.
605. Constantine, Latin, resolute.
606. Constantius, *see* Gervus.
607. Conyers, French, from Coigniers in France.
608. Conyngham (lord Conyngham) a place.
609. Cook, from the occupation.
610. Cooper, a name which formerly designated the holder's situation in life (lord Cowper).
611. Cope, called a hill in Domesday Book.
612. Corbeans, and their name from the translation of Crow in Norfolk; both families are very common, as also Raven, which is derived from the same circumstance.
613. Corbet, Saxon, a little crow; they bear crows on their arms.
614. Corby, from a place in France.
615. Corculum, Latin, ? from *cor*, heart.
616. Corders, of Scotland.
617. Corelius, Latin, from the complexion or garment.
618. Cornelius, Greek, the horn of the sun, *see* another definition.
619. Cornelius, Latin, *qd. cornu*, horn, *betti*, war.
620. Cornish, from the county.
621. Cornwallis (lord Cornwallis) derives his name from Cornwall.
622. Corsini, Italian, from the island of Corsica.
623. Corvinus, Latin, a crow.
624. Coscorraur, Welsh, the great householder.
625. Cote, Saxon, *cota*, a hut.
626. Coterelli, are mentioned in old records as a set of straggling bandittis like the moss trooper, on the borders of Scotland.
627. Cotterel, in Doomsday Book is used as meaning a carriage.
628. Couldray, *i.e.* Hazelwood.
629. Courtier, the name has lately been assumed from its approximation to *Le Couteur*, the name of a foreign emigré who was aware of the disadvantage attending a foreign name.
630. Courtney, a place.
631. Coventry (earl of Coventry) from the city of Coventry.
632. Cowley, a valley.
633. Crab, a fish.
634. Cradock, dearly beloved bird.

635. Craig, a name possessed by many very respectable families, which, though generally supposed to be Scotch, is derived from the Welsh word *craig*, signifying the top of a rock, the inhabitant of which place most probably assumed the name from his residence.
636. Cranage, from *cranagium*, a crane.
637. Crassus, Latin, fat, a Roman name derived from the appearance of the body.
638. Craustin, from the lands of Craustow in Midlothian and Teviotdale, their crest also has an allusion to their name, a crane holding up a stone with its right foot.
639. Craven (lord Craven) so named from their possessions at Craven in Yorkshire.
640. Crawford (lord Crawford) from a barony of that name in Lanarkshire.
641. Cray, a most ancient family: by French genealogists the family is traced up some centuries beyond Adam: the present name is derived from De Cray in Picardy, and has been corrupted into De Gray.
642. Crazier, one whose business was to bear the cross before the prelate, like the verger of the present day.
643. Creighton, this family are from Hungary, and derive their name from some place in that country.
644. Creping, local, Camden.
645. Cressy, French, from a place in France.
646. Crevecuer, French, from a place in France.
647. Crevecure, *qd.* de *crepito* and *corde.*
648. Crew, English or Scotch, from a place.
649. Crichton, *vide* Creighton.
650. Crighton, *vide* Creighton.
651. Crips, Latin, from Crispin.
652. Crispus, Latin, having curled locks.
653. Croe, a river, Camden,
654. Crofts, local, from a croft.
655. Cromar, French, from a place in France.
656. Crosse, formerly a baronet, bears his name from the crusade, very probably from the holy cross, his arms are also dated at the same period, being a blue cross on a silver shield.
657. Crow, this family derive their pedigree from the Corbeans.
658. Crump, Saxon, crooked.
659. Cub, a fish.
660. Cuckold, for Coxwold.
661. Cunningham (earl of Glencarin); take their name from the barony of Cunningham in the north division of the county of Ayr, which possessions they retain to this day.
662. Curry, probably from carrier.
663. Curson, the stock of a vine, Camden.
664. Cursy, the stock of a vine, Camden.
665. Curtis, from *cortis*, a courtyard before a house.
666. Custewith, Welsh, corruption of Constantine.
667. Cuth, Saxon, signifying knowledge or skill, which gave rise to the name of Cuthbert.
668. Cuthbert, Saxon, famous for skill, compounded of the words *cuth* and *bert.*

669. Cuthbertson, Saxon, son of Cuthbert.
670. Cuthburh, Saxon, famous for assistance, *burgh* signifying a town, castle, etc.
671. Cuthred, Saxon, a knowing counsellor, compounded of *cuth* and *red.*
672. Cuthwin, Saxon, a knowing counsellor, compounded of *cuth* and *win.*
673. Curenburg, Saxon, a woman ready to assist, a name derived from *curen* and *burg*, rich town.
674. Cyprian, *qd. cypro* and *ortus.*
675. Cyril, Greek, *qd.* a little Cyrus.
676. Cyrus, Persian, little dog.
677. Czar, *qd.* Cæsar.
678. Dabridgcourt, in the Netherlands, from *dam, pse, court.*
679. Dabscot, from *dam, pse, court.*
680. Dacre, Scotland.
681. D'Aincourt, name of a place.
682. Dairell, from le Daiherell.
683. Dale, in Brittany.
684. Dalison, from D'Alincourt.
685. Dalrymple, from the barony of Dalrymple, on the river Dur in Ayrshire (earl of Stair).
686. Dalziel, a relation of Kenneth IV., being hung up by the Picts, it so vexed the king, that he offered a great reward to any subject who would dare to rescue his corpse: after much hesitation from most of those near him, a young man stepped up and said, Dalziel, signifyingI dare, the which performing he assumed that name, and took for his arms a naked man with his arms extended proper.
687. Damaris, Greek, a little wife.
688. Damer (lord Milton) a name derived from D'Amony, signifying of Amony. I know not where that place is situated.
689. Dan, from Daniel.
690. Dan, a corruption of Dominics. The better sort of men in England formerly used this title as the Spaniards do Don.
691. Dan, Hebrew, judgment.
692. Dane, from Denmark.
693. Daneis, from Denmark.
694. Daniel, Hebrew, the judge through God.
695. Danison, the son of Daniel.
696. Danson, from Davidson.
697. Danvers, French, from Anvers.
698. Darcy, Freneh, of Arcy, corrupted from Adrecy.
699. Daukins, from Davy.
700. Dauncy, that is, Alder.
701. Davers, from Danvers.
702. David, Hebrew, beloved.
703. Davidson, son of David.
704. Davie, local, anciently De la Vip, then de Wey, de Wy, and de Vie, and afterwards Davie.
705. Davison, son of Davis.
706. Day (Birth) time of Birth.
707. Daye, from David.
708. Dayley, from de Oileio.
709. Deacon, from the situation, ecclesiastical.

710. Deane, eccleastical.
711. Deaves, Latin, from *dives*, rich.
712. Deborah, Hebrew, a wood, or a bee.
713. Decimus, Latin, a Roman name: the tenth.
714. Dee, British, black, from the custom of painting.
715. Delancey, azure, a lance proper on the arms, alluding to this name.
716. Delaval, see under C.
717. Derison, derived from the word Denizen, a foreigner, enfranchised by the king's licence.
718. Dennis, a contraction of Dionysius.
719. Dennison, the son of Dennis, *vide* Dennis.
720. Deodato, Latin, given by God.
721. Der, from Saxon *deor*, a place where wild beasts herd.
723. Dering, Kent, baronet, from the Greek, signifying contention.
722. Dering, from Saxon, signifying daring: their motto, *Terrere nolo-timere nescio.*
724. Derric, Greek, from Theodoric.
725. Despenser, le, dispensator, Latin, steward.
726. Devereux, Viscount Hereford, from Evreux in Normandy.
727. Devill, *qd.* Davill or D'Ivill.
728. Dickens, from Richard.
729. Dicks, from Richard.
730. Dickson, son of Dick.
731. Didymus, Greek, a twin.
732. Diego, corruption of Didacus.
733. Digby, *vide* under C.
734. Dimoe, Scotland.
735. Dinah, Hebrew, judgment.
736. Dinant, *see* Brittany.
737. Dinham, from Dinant.
738. Dive, has been Latinized by Diva, but seems to have originated from *dives*, rich.
739. Dives, Latin, rich, *see* Dive.
740. Dixy, appears to have the same origin as the name of Jeffrey, it being a favourite word of their ancestors "Dixi," I have said; a very old family motto, seems to corroborate this, it being *quod dixi dici.*
741. Dobbins, from Dob from Robert.
742. Doeg, Hebrew, careful.
743. Dolabella, Latin, a little axe, a Roman name.
744. Dolbein, local, Caernarvon.
745. Dole, place in Brittany.
746. Don, Saxon, a name signifying a hill, consequently the name has been derived from some place.
747. Done, from Donatus: also a bird.
748. Donet, from Donatus.
749. Dorcas, Greek, a roebuck.
750. Doria, a noble house of Genoa, from a place so called in Italy.
751. Dorothy, Greek, the gift of God.
752. Douglas, according to Camden, Scotland.
753. Doway, Netherlands.
754. Doyley, from de Oileio.
755. Drinkwater, from Derwentwater.
756. Drury, *i.e.* jewel.

757. Drusitta, Greek, diminutive eyes.
758. Du, an ancient British name signifying black, and those who depicted their bodies black took the appellation of Du, as other colours gave rise to the names of Lloyd, Wynne, Roderick Dhu, etc.
759. Ducie (lord Ducie) from Ducie in Normandy.
760. Dudley, this name was derived from the barony of Dudley.
761. Duff, from a Scotch barony named Duffus; in Irish, black.
762. Duke, from Marmaduke; also from a dignity.
763. Dulcitius, Latin, a quality of the mind.
764. Dulsabella, Latin, sweet and fair.
765. Dun, Saxon, a name signifying a hill, *see* Don.
766. Dunstan, Saxon, the superlative of Don, signifying the most high.
767. Durham, from Durham.
768. Dyer, from the trade of dyer.
769. Dymocke, local, Gloucestershire, Marmion.
770. Dyre, well beloved.
771. Dysart, probably from Dysard, a prattler, or Dwaes Ard, an idiot.
772. Ea, from the Saxon *eig*, an island, as Ramsey, the island of rams.
773. Ead, a Saxon word denoting happiness or blessedness.
774. Eadbald, Saxon, happily bold; a name derived from the words *ead*, happy, and *bald*, bold.
775. Eadbert, of *ead*, happiness, and *beorht*.
776. Eadgar, Saxon, happy power; *gar* denoting power, but Verstigair derives it from *ead*, an oath, and *gard*, *qd.* keeper.
777. Eadhelm, Saxon, compounded of the words *ead*, happy, and *helm*, defence, signifying happy defence, *vide* helm.
778. Eadmund, Saxon, happy peace, compounded of *ead* and *mund*, peace.
779. Eadward, Saxon, happy preserver; compounded of *ead*, happy, and *ward*, preserver.
780. Eadwin, Saxon, happy conqueror; compounded of *ead* and *win*, conqueror.
781. Eadulph, Saxon, happy assistance: *ulph* signifying help or assistance.
782. Eason, a Saxon word, signifying water, doubtful.
783. East, from situation: from the country; ? Saxon, *vide* west.
784. Eastcote, from situation.
785. Eath, Saxon, signifying easy, gentle, mild.
786. Ecbert, Saxon, *vide bert*, a name derived from the word *ce*, eternal, and *bert*, bright.
787. Ede, from *eudo*.
788. Eden, a river, Camden.
789. Edgar, Saxon, *vide* Eadgar.
790. Edgcumbe (lord Edgcumbe) from Edgcumbe, a manor in Devonshire.
791. Edith, Saxon, happy, eadig.
792. Edmeads, Saxon, *ead*, happy, and *mead*, from *medo*, a meadow, as happy meadows.
793. Edom, Hebrew, red, earthy.
794. Egbert, Saxon, properly *ecbert* of *ec*, eternal, and *beorht*, flourishing.

795. Egerton, a name derived from a town.
796. Ehud, Hebrew, praising.
797. Elam, Hebrew, a young man.
798. Elder, tree, Camden.
799. Eldred, Saxon, terrible.
800. Eleanor, Latin, from Helena, Saxon, all fruitful.
801. Eleazar, Hebrew, the help of God.
802. Eli, Hebrew, offering or lifting up.
803. Eliakim, Hebrew, God arises.
804. Elias, Hebrew, the Lord; Elijah.
805. Eliphaz, Hebrew. the endeavour of God.
806. Elis, Hebrew, from Elias.
807. Elisha, Hebrew, the health of God.
808. Eliza, Elizabeth, Hebrew, God hath sworn.
809. Ella, Saxon.
810. Ellen, valour.
811. Elmer, or Ethelmer, renowned, Saxon.
812. Elphingston, this seems to be derived from a German, who came to England in the reign of Robert I., of Scotland.
813. Elverton, *qy.* the name of a German place.
814. Emery, or Emeric, Saxon, always rich.
815. Emma, German, a nurse.
816. Emmanuel, Hebrew, God with us.
817. En, Hebrew, a watchman.
818. Enioa, British, upright.
819. Enoch, Hebrew, dedicated or instructed.
820. Enodia, Greek, prosperity in the way.
821. Enos, Hebrew, mortal.
822. Epaphroditus, Greek, fair, graceful.
823. Epenetus, Greek, deserving praise.
824. Ephraim, Hebrew, fruitful.
825. Epicurus, Greek, auxiliary.
826. Erasmus, Greek, amiable, lovely, worthy to be beloved.
827. Erchenbald, Greek, a bold learner.
828. Ernest, German, serious.
829. Erskines, took their name from the castle of Erskine in Renfrew.
830. Esau, Hebrew, completed.
831. Esay, or Isaias, Hebrew, the salutation of the Lord.
832. Esgiil, river, Camden.
833. Estamper, a place in France.
834. Esther, Hebrew, secret.
835. Estrange, French, the foreigner.
836. Ethelbald, Saxon, nobly bold.
837. Erhelbert, Saxon, *aedel, beorht,* bright, nobly bright.
838. Ethelfred, Saxon, *aedel, frede;* a noble piece.
839. Ethelred, Saxon, *aedel, rode;* noble in counsel.
840. Ethelstan, Saxon, a noble jewel, *see* Athelstan.
841. Ethelward, Saxon, *aedel* and *ward, i.e.* a noble keeper.
842. Ethelwin, Saxon, *aedel* and *winnan,* to acquire, noble purchaser.
843. Ethelwold, Saxon, *aedel* and *wealdan,* to govern, a noble.
844. Ethelwulph, Saxon, *aedel* and *ulph, i.e.* noble helper.
845. Eubulus, Greek, a good counsellor, quality of the mind.
846. Eucalpe, Greek, signifying insinuater.
847. Eugene, Latin, from Greek, from Eugenius, nobly born.

848. Eumenias, Greek, quality of the mind.
849. Eunice, Greek, fair victory.
850. Eusebia, Greek, from *eusebius*, godliness, piety.
851. Eustace, Greek, standing firm.
852. Eutychus, Greek, fortunate.
853. Evan, Welsh, ivon, John, corruption q, Johannes.
854. Evashes, Greek, beloved.
855. Eve, Hebrew, causing life; she lived.
856. Everard, *eofor*, a boar, and *ward*, a keeper; or of *ever*, English, and *arc*, Saxon, honour. One always much honoured.
857. Evelyn, local, Salop.
858. Evereux, a place in Normandy.
859. Ezekias, Hebrew, cleaving to God.
860. Ezekiel, Hebrew, the strength of God.
861. Ezra, Hebrew, or Esdras, a helper.
862. Fabian, Latin, descended from Fabius.
863. Fabius, Latin, flowers or fruit, a beanman, so called from their skill in sowing that grain.
864. Faire, quality of the body.
865. Fairpas, a corruption of fairlocks, a name derived from the hair.
866. Faith, English, belief.
867. Falco, a bird.
868. Falconer, a Scotch family whose ancestor being falconer to King William (a Scottish king), assumed that name and corresponding name.
869. Fales, Shropshire.
870. Fane, slender, derived by some from *faunna*, a temple, but formerly fanes or pieces of silk (see that) were hung out of the houses, perhaps from that.
871. Farmer, from the occupation.
872. Farrar, from the occupation of a farrier.
873. Faulder, probably from *falda* a sheepfold.
874. Faulis, Latin, from *folim* a leaf.
875. Faush, *fausset*, a tap or peg.
876. Faustus, Latin, lucky.
877. Fawell, a place in Surrey.
878. Fawkener, same as Falconer, which see.
879. Fayle, q. signifying to fail, *fehl*, German, *fallo*, Italian, *fallier*, French, *fallere*, Latin; *vide* also fell.
880. Felix, Latin, happy.
881. Fenner, from *feinour*.
882. Ferdinando, German, pure peace.
883. Fernman, from the occupation.
884. Ferrers. Camden says from a place in Normandy, I think wrongly. This family bear for their arms on a bend, three horse shoes, which, as well as the name, indicate their former employment as farriers (probably to the king or to the army); posts of this sort, though now in contempt, being anciently held in great honour: this family also possesses a manor at Okehampton, on passing through which you forfeit a horse's shoe, or compound for it.
885. Ferth, from the Saxon *fryth*, an army.
886. Ferois, from Ferrers.
887. Fester, Latin, solemnly joyful.

888. Festus, Latin, time of birth.
889. Few, perhaps from being a tenant of a particular tenure in Scotland, called *few* or *fewferm*, from *feudu firma.*
890. Fielder, from an occupation.
891. Fielding, (Earl of Denbigh) this family who were descendants of the Earl of Hapsburg in Germany, being suppressed by the Emperor, came into England and served Henry II.; but afterwards, laying claim to the territory of Lauffenburg and Rhin Fielding, took the name Filding.
892. Fiennes, (Viscount Say and Sele) from Fiennes.
893. Filbert, from the fruit.
894. Filpot, qd. Phillipot.
895. Fimbria, Latin, from a Garment.
896. Finch, this name was taken by the Earl of Nottingham's family in the reign of Edward I. It is derived from the bird so called.
897. Fines, France.
898. Firmin, either from a farmer, or freeman; the motto, I think, is subsequent to, and not illustrative of the name.
899. Fisher, from the occupation.
900. Fitz, a word commonly added to the surnames of families of England descended of the Norman race; *qd.* son.
901. Fitz-Clarence, the son of Clarence; a Norman name.
902. Fitz-James, the eldest natural son of James II.; Fitz being, however, only son, and not natural son.
903. Fitzroy, (Duke of Cleveland and Earl of Southampton), alluding to their being the son of the king Charles II.
904. Flaccus, Latin, qd. loll ears, or flag eared.
905. Flaminius, Latin, from the Roman dignity.
906. Flavius, Latin, from the garment or complexion.
907. Fleming, from the couutry.
908. Fleming, (Earl of Wigton) from their ancestor, who coming over into England from Flanders, A.D. 1140, took the name of his country.
909. Fletcher, of *fleche*, French, an arrow; a maker of arrows; arrow-smith.
910. Flora, Latin, sweet as a flower.
911. Florence, Latin, flourishing.
912. Flud, British, corruption of *lluid*, red, from painting.
913. Fontevraud, name of a place in Normandy.
914. Foot, from the foot.
915. Forbes (Lord Forbes) from the lands of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, which were given to them in 1230, by Alexander II.
916. Forbisher, from an occupation.
917. Ford, a shallow place in a river.
918. Forester, from the occupation. This name was common before the year 1300 in Scotland.
919. Forster, a corruption from forester. In the north, and especially in Northumberland, the name is very common, for formerly the whole county were foresters. The present Dr. Forster's family of Norwich from time immemorial have used their name with an abbreviating mark; arms, argent, a chevron sable, 3 hunting horns.

920. Fortescue. It is reported of this family that their ancestor, who came over with the Conqueror, carried a strong shield before him, from which he was ever after called Fortescue, signifying *forte scuto*, through the means of a strong shield. (Earl of Fortescue.)
921. Forth, Saxon, *ford*, abroad or without.
922. Fortunatus, Latin, happy.
923. Fortune, Latin, *fortuna*, good chance.
924. Fosca, from Fortescue.
925. Foster, that is nourisher.
926. Foulgiers, *i.e.* fearne.
927. Foulis, of French extraction, from *feiulles*, leaves; arms, three bay leaves.
928. Foulk, Saxon, from *fok*, *foulk* (Camden) popular.
929. Fowler, from the occupation.
930. Fox, from the wild beast, (Lord Holland) (Earl Ilchester) bears 3 foxes' head.
931. Francis, German, free.
932. Franciscus, one of the earliest persons by whom this name was borne, was Justinian the Roman Emperor who assumed it as a title; it gave such offence, however, to their king (Childebert I.) that all the sacrifices which the Emperor afterwards made were not able to prevent the war which thereupon ensued between those countries.
933. Franks, *quasi dictum*, a Frank, that is, free.
934. Franklin, a freeman or gentleman.
935. Fraser. This family had an ancestor who was Ambassador from Achaius, king of Scotland, in 807, to Charlemagne, and it does not appear from what circumstance he took his name, most probably from a place, since his style was Pierri Fraser, Sieur de Traite. Frasenburgh in Aberdeenshire did not give but derived its name from this family. *To frase* is an old word signifying to break.
936. Fred, Saxon word signifying peace, and which is a component syllable of many Saxon names, as Wilfred.
937. Frederic, Saxon, powerful, or wealthy in peace, *ric* signifying rich; *vide* also Winifred and Reinfred.
938. Frediswid, Saxon, very free.
939. Fredgisle, Saxon, a name compounded of the words *fred*, peace, and *gisle*, a pledge, signifying a pledge of peace.
940. Freebody, a quality of the body.
941. Frealing, Saxon, from friling, a free man.
942. Freer, a friar, from *frère* a brother, French.
943. French, a name taken from the country.
944. Frerry, a name taken from Frederick.
945. Frocke, from wearing a frock.
946. Frogmorton, from Throckmorton.
947. Fronto, a name derived from the forehead.
948. Fuller, from the occupation.
949. Fulvius, Latin, from the garment or complexion.
950. Fuschus, Latin, from the garment or complexion.
951. Gaal, an abomination.
952. Gabinus, from Gabii.
953. Gabriel, Hebrew, the strength of God.

954. Gabul, q. Cabul.
955. Gad, Hebrew, a troop, a band.
956. Gage, French, a pledge.
957. Gaicote, from apparel.
958. Galber, Latin, a maggot.
959. Galliard, French, frolick.
960. Gallus, Latin, a bird (cock).
961. Gam, bent, crooked.
962. Gamaliel, Hebrew, God's reward.
963. Gambier, probably from Gamberia, or Gambria, a military boot, or defence of the leg.
964. Ganeloc, Irish, fetters.
965. Gar, *vide* Lawyer.
966. Gardiner, a person whose employment is in gardens.
967. Garnet, the same as Gerald, from Garner a granary, or Granatum a pomegranate.
968. Garnish, French, from Gernons.
969. Garrett, from Gerrard.
970. Garth, British, a garden.
971. Gascoyne, French, from Gascony.
972. Gates, local, from the gate.
973. Gaunt, Flemish, John of, so called from a place in the Netherlands.
974. Gearing, French, from Garin who came over with the Conqueror.
975. Gedaliah, Hebrew, the greatness of the Lord.
976. Gedge.
977. Geffrey, from *gaw*, glad, and *friede*, peace; joyful peace, which answers to Irenæus.
978. George, Greek, a husbandman.
979. Gephyri, Bridges.
980. Gerald, the same as Garnet.
981. Gerard, Saxon, *gar*, all, and *ard*, nature (all towardliness).
982. Germain, German, from the country.
983. German, Latin, a place near Rénoman.
984. Gernon, Saxon, *georne*, studious.
985. Gertrude, Teutonic, *gar*, all, *trude*, truth.
986. Gervas, Teutonic, *gervast*, all fast; a proper name of men answering to Constantius.
987. Gibbons, corruption and contraction of Gilbert, qd. the son of Gilbert.
988. Gibs, from Gilbert.
989. Gibson, corruption and contraction of Gilbert, q.d. the son of Gilbert.
990. Gideon, Hebrew, a breaker or destroyer.
991. Giffard, Saxon, derived from *giff* (now corrupted into give) bountiful, and *ard*, temper; a bountiful temper; *vide ard*, liberal.
992. Giffonds, Saxon, same as Giffard.
993. Gilbert, Saxon, *gealric*, yellow, and *beorht*, famous; or from Gildberht, of *gild*, a college, and *be richten*, to instruct some say bright as gold.
994. Giles, Greek, a little goat.
995. Gilian, Latin, feminine of Julian.
996. Gill, Latin, corruption of Julian.
997. Gilpin from Gilbert.

998. Gislebert, Saxon, compounded of the words *gisle* a pledge, and *bert* illustrious; signifying an illustrious pledge.
999. Giton, Greek, signifying what is generally understood by the word *chere amie.*
1000. Gladuse, Latin, feminine of Claudius.
1001. Glover, from the occupation.
1002. Glus, Scotch, A.D. 717, Salvathus, reg. In an engagement between the Scots and Picts, aided by the Saxons, the Scots were in a manner entirely routed; but the extraordinary bravery of a man turned the fortune of the day. The king enquired who he was that behaved so gallantly; a gentleman pointed him out as he rested himself on the ground, and said *Sholto, dow, glas*, see the black grey man. The king loaded him with honours and the family ever after continued the name.—*The Bruciad*, p. 229.
1003. Glyn, a valley.
1004. Goch, British, red, from painting their bodies this colour.
1005. Godard, Saxon, a name derived from the word *God*, signifying divine, and *ard*, natural disposition or temper; *vide Ard.*
1006. Gode, from Godfrey or Godard.
1007. Godfrey, Saxon, of *god* and *frede*, peace; godlike peace.
1008. Godolphin, qd. Godolchan. This family derives its name from the Cornish word *godolphin*, signifying a white eagle, which is also borne on the coat of arms of the Godolphins; since when, or from what circumstance this name was first assumed is difficult to determine at this period of time. There may be so many causes that to offer a supposition even would be ridiculous.
1009. Godrick, Saxon, *goodrick* or *goadricke*, a word derived from *god*, good, and *rick*, rich; meaning rich in goodness.
1010. Godscall, Saxon, from *god* and *scall*, a servant in God.
1011. Goodchild, from a quality of mind.
1012. Godwin, Saxon, a name derived from the words *god*, divine, and *win*, victorious; signifying divinely victorious.
1013. Goff, Welsh, a farrier or smith.
1014. Goldschmidt, German, from the trade.
1015. Goldsmith, English, from the trade.
1016. Gomer, Hebrew, consuming.
1017. Good, a quality of the mind.
1018. Goodbody, quality of the mind.
1019. Goodman, quality of the mind.
1020. Gordon, Scotch, they took their name from the barony of Gordon in Aberdeenshire.
1021. Gore, a narrow slip of ground.
1022. Gorges, Latin, *Gurges*, a gulf; also French.
1023. Goring, Scotch, Sussex.
1024. Gorney, and Gurney, a town in Normandy called Gurnuy.
1025. Gosling, from the bird.
1026. Gouge, Teutonic, *gow*, a village (Spelman).
1027. Gracchus, Latin, *i.e.* their.
1028. Grace, Latin, favour.
1029. Graham. Whether this family take their name from the lands in Graham, in the county of Northumberland, or whether the lands are so named after them, will be a difficult point to

determine. It may, however, be of assistance to say that the Scotch writers take this family back to the renowned Grame, who lived A.D. 404, and who, having made a breach A.D. 420, in Severus' Wall, it was ever after called Grames Dyke.

1030. Grandison, from a place in the Netherlands.
1031. Grant, a river in Cambridgeshire.
1032. Granville, French, from Grand ville in Normandy. This family came over with the Conqueror.
1033. Grave, Saxon, from *gruf*, a wood, thicket, den or cave: also a governor.
1034. Gray, French, they took their name from castle Cray in Normandy.
1035. Green, derived from the dwelling on or near a green, rather than from the colour, which seems in some measure proved by the singular name of Greenskreets, a tradesman in London. It is a Pictish word, engrafted on the English soil on the invasion of the country.
1036. Greene, from the colour of the complexion or garment.
1037. Greenefield, French, from Grinvile.
1038. Gregory, Greek, watchful.
1039. Grenvelle, same as Granville.
1040. Grey, French, anciently written de Grey from de Cray. This family came over with the Conqueror.
1041. Griffith, British, having great faith.
1042. Grig, old English, hoarse, from Gregory.
1043. Grim, German, strong.
1044. Grimaldi, the name is Gothic, and is an Italian corruption, or rather amendment from Grimoald, which was assumed by the brother of Charles Martel, about the year 714, from whom it was handed down to and borne by his descendants, being altered first to Grimaldus, and afterwards to Grimaldi. The name signifies power over anger; *grim*, still signifying in the German language, anger, and *bald* meaning bold.
1045. Gris, grey, from the colour of the complexion or garment.
1046. Grishild, German, grey.
1047. Grismond, French, from *gros*, large, *mont*, a mountain.
1048. Grisognel, French, grey cloak, a nickname borne by Geoffrey, first Earl of Anjou.
1049. Grocer, from the occupation.
1050. Gross, du, French, heavy, dull, fat.
1051. Grosvenor, French, same as Gravenor, *gros* and *venator*, a great merchant, or *le gros veneur*, a great hunter.
1052. Grove, and Groves, from living at or near a grove.
1053. Gubbins, from Gilbert.
1054. Guelph, or Guelf, a name derived from that of Welf, borne by the ancestors of her Majesty's family, before the year 1000. It is derived from *welf*, signifying in German, a wolf.
1055. Gurnay, French, from Gurnuy, in Normandy.
1056. Grypus, hawk's nose.
1057. Gurnard, name of a fish.
1058. Guy, French, from *Guyde*, a leader; or *Guidon*, a banner; or the mistletoe shrub; and Guyes.

1059. Gwin, British, white, from painting their bodies this colour.
1060. Gwynn, *vide* Wynne.
1061. Habakkuk, Hebrew, a wrestler.
1062. Hadad, Hebrew, rejoicing.
1063. Hadarezer, Hebrew, beautiful help.
1064. Hagar, a stranger.
1065. Haggai, Hebrew, pleasant.
1066. Hain, Hebrew, crafty.
1067. Haket, from hake.
1068. Hall, for Harry, anciently a manor house, it has been explained by Rula, a fore court.
1069. Halls, from a place in Kent.
1070. Ham, Hebrew, crafty; Saxon, a town.
1071. Haman, Hebrew, making an uproar.
1072. Hambly, does it not mean Hamlet?
1073. Hamilton, from the manor of Hambledown in Bucks.
1074. Hammon, *vide* Ammon.
1075. Hamor, Hebrew, an ass.
1076. Hand, from the hands.
1077. Handcock, from the bird.
1078. Hankin, from Randol, a place in Cheshire.
1079. Hannah, Hebrew, gracious.
1080. Hannibal, Punick, a gracious lord.
1081. Hanse, German, a corruption from Johannes.
1082. Hanson, the son of Hankin, of *han*, diminutive of Rankin.
1083. Haran, Hebrew, anger.
1084. Harbgill, the name of a river—Camden.
1085. Harbohorne, a local name—Camden.
1086. Hardes, from a place in England or Scotland.
1087. Hardy, Saxon, from their undauntedness, quality of the mind.
1088. Hare, or Here, Saxon, a lord, or army, from the animal.
1089. Harecourt, corrupted into Harcot, from Harcourt in Normandy, the family came over with William I.
1090. Hareman, Saxon, compounded of the words *hare*, an army, *man*, a great man.
1091. Harfager, Saxon, *haer*, hair, *faeger*, fair; fair haired. A king of England, Harold Harefager.
1092. Harley, (Earl of Oxford) from a town named Harlai in Normandy.
1093. Harman, German, the general of a lord.
1094. Harold, Saxon, a champion; a word and name taken by some authors in the same sense as *wold*, signifying governour or chief officer, *q.* holdin.
1095. Harper, a harper—Morvin, p. 769.
1096. Harvey, or Harvy, Saxon: *here*, an army, and *wic*, a fort.
1097. Hasculphus, or Hastulphus, *i.e.* speedy health.
1098. Hastings, Saxon, a place in Sussex (earl of Huntingdon).
1099. Hat, from the garment.
1100. Hawes, from *haw*, a small parcel of land; or according to Sir Edward Coke, a house.
1101. Hawke, from a well known bird.
1102. Hawthorne, from the tree—Camden.
1103. Hay, Saxon, from *Haeg*, a sledge, supposed by some to be from a place so called in Armenia, for that name is found there.

1104. Hayes, a very numerous family so called from one of the many places of that name in England.
1105. Hayward, French, *haye* and *gard*, the keeper of the cattle of a town; so called because one part of his business is to see that they neither break nor crop the hedges, and that he keeps the grass from hurt or destruction.
1106. Hazael, Hebrew, seeing God.
1107. Head, from the head, and from *hede* now called Hide, Kent.
1108. Heard, Saxon, denoting a guard or keeper.
1109. Heardberht, Saxon, an eminent Guard.
1110. Heart, from the bodily organ.
1111. Heather, a local name—Camden.
1112. Heil, healthful, *q.* hale.
1113. Heilrigg, a place in Normandy.
1114. Helder, thin.
1115. Helena, Greek, alluring.
1116. Helm, Saxon, a word anciently denoting defence, and at the present day that part of a soldier's arms which protects his head, is called a helm or helmet. It gives rise to the following names which are placed under their respective letters, Berthelm, Eadhelm, Sighelm, Wilhelm, William.
1117. Hengist, Saxon, *hengerht*, *hengst*, Teutonic, a horse, probably from the figure of a horse on his shield; see Horsa.
1118. Henley, from a place so called in Warwickshire. The same name is also met with in the county of Oxford.
1119. Henoch, Hebrew, taught or dedicated.
1120. Henry, German, *rich* lord; Camden derives it from Honore, Latin: Verstegan from *han* (Teutonic) haven, and *rice* (Saxon) rich; Killian from *heyn rick*, qd. *heymrick*, rich at home.
1121. Heraud, English.
1122. Herault, French, common in France though not in England.—Moreri v., p. 770.
1123. Herbert, Saxon, derived from *here*, an army, and *beorght*, bright, meaning the glory of an army. Others say from the Teutonic *bericht*, expert, meaning expert soldier. This name is borne by the Earls of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Powis, &c. They are descended from Henry Fitzroy, natural son to king Henry I.
1124. Hercules, Greek, the glory of Hera or Juno.
1125. Herdson, the son of Herding.
1126. Herebert or Herbert, Saxon, compounded of the words, *her*, an army, and *bert*, victorious, signifying a victorious army.
1127. Herman, Saxon, *here*, army, and *man*, a great man.
1128. Hermes, Greek, a letter, or interpreter.
1129. Hermogenes, Greek, descended of Hermes.
1130. Hern, Saxon, signifying a cottage.
1131. Herod, Greek.
1132. Herring, from the fish.
1133. Hervey (Earl of Bristol) from Hervey, Duke of Orleans, temp. William I., most probably some French town.
1134. Herwald, Saxon, *vide* Waldher.
1135. Herwin, Saxon, compounded of the words *her* and *win*.
1136. Hester, Hebrew, *vide* Esther.

1137. Heth, Hebrew, fear.
1138. Hezekiah, Hebrew, cleaving to the Lord, strong in the Lord.
1139. Hierom, Greek, holy name, from Hieronimus, *i.e.* holy law.
1140. Higgins, corruption from Hugh, signifying the son of Hugh.
1141. Higginson, *vide* Higgins.
1142. Hilary, Latin, merry.
1143. Hildebert, Saxon, compounded of the words *Hilde* a lord (although the same word was used to designate a lady) and *bert*, bright or noble, signifying a noble lord; *vide* Matheld.
1144. Hildyard, German, a noble temper.
1145. Hilkiah, Hebrew, the Lord's portion.
1146. Hill, an abbreviation of Athill, from dwelling at a hill.
1147. Hills, see Hill.
1148. Hilpric, Saxon, *hilp*, helper, *ric*, powerful; or powerful helper.
1149. Hind, Saxon, from *hine*, a servant, in husbandry, one of the family; an animal.
1150. Hine, Saxon, same as Hind, Hineman, Hinde.
1151. Hobart, possibly a corruption of Hubert.
1152. Hobkins and Hopkins, *qd.* Hobbs, a diminutive of Roberts, *qd.* a little Robert.
1153. Hobs, a corruption from Robert, formerly a Christian now a surname, and thence Hobson.
1154. Hodges, a corruption of Roger.
1155. Hodgkins, from Hodge, corrupted of Hodges, *qd.* a little Hodges.
1156. Hodgkinson, the son of Hodgkins.
1157. Hodsdon, the son of Odo, or Otto.
1158. Hodson, the son of Hod, or Oddo.
1159. Hog, from the animal.
1160. Hogarth, Saxon, of *heah*, high, and *geard*, earth; or *hoogh*, high, and *aerd*, nature, Dutch.
1161. Hold, Saxon, a word and name taken by some authors in the sense of *wold*, governour.
1162. Holde, Saxon, a bailiff of a town, or as others say, a general.
1163. Holden, Saxon, the same as Holde.
1164. Holiday, time of birth.
1165. Holmes, Saxon, an island, ferry ground, a hill, a cliff.
1166. Holt, Saxon, a wood.
1167. Holyoak, from the plant so called.
1168. Home (earls of Home) take their name from the castle of Home, Berwickshire; Saxon, a hill.
1169. Homel, British, sound or whole.
1170. Hood, part of the dress of a monk, *vide* the Peerage.
1171. Hookeman, from an occupation.
1172. Hope, Saxon, *hopa*, a valley; and Dutch, *hope*. It is a Dutch family.
1173. Hopkins, from *hob*, a little Hob, *vide* Hobkins.
1174. Horatio, Latin, worthy to be beheld.
1175. Horden, a steward.
1176. Horn, or Horne, a knight, temp. Richard II., who bore three horns, thus deriving his name.
1177. Hornby, they bore three horns, *vide* Horn.
1178. Horner, a worker in horn, formerly very corn.

1179. Horsman, from the occupation.
1180. Horsa, Saxon, the general, brother of Hengist, so called from the figure of a horse which he and his brother wore on their arms.
1181. Hose, from the garment. Saxon, *hos.*
1182. Hosatus, Latin, from one of their garments.
1183. Hoskins, from Hodge, a little Hodge.
1184. Hostilius, Latin, relating to an enemy.
1185. Hotspur, an assumed name, even so late as Henry V. it appears that one of the family of Percy (which evidently were not in need of a sirname) did not scruple to take a name indicative of his own character.
1186. How, Saxon, *hoch*, high, Camden.
1187. Hound, from a dog so called.
1188. Howard, Saxon, *hofward*, the keeper of a hall; or *höldward*, the keeper of a stronghold; or *hochward* (Teutonic) a high warden; or *hold*, favour, and *ward*, worthy, worthy of favour; the surname of the Duke of Northumberland.
1189. Howel, Welch, a Christian name formerly, now a surname, Camden, Bailey.
1190. Howlet, from a bird so called, French.
1191. Hubert, German, a bright colour; Saxon, of *here*, colour, and *beorht*, bright.
1192. Huet, a corruption of Hugh.
1193. Huff, a swaggering fellow, a bully.
1194. Huggins, corruption from Hugh, signifying the son of Hugh.
1195. Hugh, *hew*, English; or *hewen*. Teutonic, to cleave or hough.
1196. Hughes, Dutch, high, lofty, from the formerly common Christian name of Hugh.
1197. Hughson, the son of Hugh.
1198. Hulet, of *hulette*, a shepherd's crook.
1199. Hull, from the place of that name, dwelling there.
1200. Hullet, from the bird, or howlet.
1201. Hulm, Saxon, an island, ferry ground, hill, cliff.
1202. Hulson, the son of Huldric.
1203. Hume, Scotch, from a place.
1204. Humfrey, of home (English) and *frede* (Saxon) peace, one who makes peace at home; German, domestic peace.
1205. Hunter, a name significant of the original owners' mode of living, the Hunter arms are also symbolical, being three hunting horns, and three greyhounds.
1206. Hurlestone, *qd.* Hurdlestone.
1207. Hurn, Saxon, of *hyrn*, a horn.
1208. Hurst, Saxon, from *hyrsta*, horse trappings.
1209. Hurstles, Saxon, of *hurst*, a wood, and *leay*, a field, Camden.
1210. Husle, from the tree hazle, Camden.
1211. Hussey, *de horato*, and Horatius.
1212. Husting, from a place in England.
1213. Hutchinson, the son of Hutchins.
1214. Huttin, *i.e.* Mutiners.
1215. Iago, Italian, a corruption of Jacobus.
1216. Ichabod, Hebrew, where is the glory?
1217. Idle, Saxon, *idel*, lazy.
1218. Ingram, Greek, of angelic purity.

1219. Inkeper, *qd.* Ingepen.
1220. Irenæus, see Geoffrey.
1221. Irwin, Scotch, from Irwin in the county of Air.
1222. Isaac, Hebrew, laughter.
1223. Isabel, French, *qd.* Eliza ; *bella*, fair.
1224. Ishmael, Hebrew, God hath heard.
1225. Israel, Hebrew, prevailing in the Lord.
1226. Isrish, from Ireland.
1227. Issacher, Hebrew, wages.
1228. Ivon, British, John.
1229. Jabesh, Hebrew, confusion.
1230. Jabin, Hebrew, understanding.
1231. Jacob, Hebrew, a supplanter or beguiler.
1232. Jacques, French, from Jacob.
1233. Jael, Hebrew, a doe.
1234. Jair, Hebrew, or Jairnus, enlightening.
1235. James, Hebrew, a supplanter.
1236. Jameson, Hebrew, son of James.
1237. Jane, Hebrew, softened from Jvan, feminine of John.
1238. Januarius, Latin, from the time of birth.
1239. Janus, Latin, *quasi Eanus ab eundo.*
1240. Jaquet, French, feminine of Jacques.
1241. Jared, Hebrew, a commander.
1242. Jason, Greek, about to heal.
1243. Jasper, Arab, Gaspard.
1244. Jaycocke, from the bird.
1245. Jeconiah, or Jechonias, Hebrew, the stability or prepared of the Lord.
1246. Jeff, from Jeffrey, *vide* Geoffrey. I can only say that this family bear for a motto *Je ferai ce que derai*, and as I am not acquainted with any place named Jefferey I presume the assumer's bravery was their patrimony, which handed his name down to posterity.
1247 Jehoahaz, Hebrew, the Lord seeing.
1248. Jehoram, Hebrew, the height of the Lord.
1249. Jehosaphat, Hebrew, the judgment of the Lord.
1250. Jehu, Hebrew, being.
1251. Jenet. *qd.* a little Jane.
1252. Jenkins, *qd.* little John.
1253. Jenkinson, the son of Jenkins.
1254. Jeptha, Hebrew, a discoverer.
1255. Jeremiah, Hebrew, exalting the Lord, and Jeremy.
1256. Jerningham, from Gernegan.
1257. Jeroboam, Hebrew, fighting.
1258. Jesabel, Hebrew, inhabiting an island.
1259. Jesse, a gift.
1260. Jesur, Hebrew, same as Joshua, saviour. *Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins.*
1261. Jethro, Hebrew, excelling.
1262. Joab, Hebrew, fatherhood.
1263. Joan, Hebrew, from John, the grace of God ; or Jane, the feminine of John.
1264. Joannah, Hebrew, the grace of God.
1265. Joash, Hebrew, the fire of the Lord.

1266. Job, Hebrew, patience or sorrowing.
1267. Joel, Hebrew, acquiescing.
1268. John, Hebrew, the grace of God.
1269. Johnson, from the Hebrew, son of John.
1270. Johnston (marquis of Arundale) derive their name from the barony of Johnstone in Arnandale, Scotland. This name is Scotch, and on the Pictish and Scotish invasion was planted in England.
1271. Joll, from Julian.
1272. Jollan, from Julian.
1273. Jonas, Hebrew, a dove.
1274. Jonathan, Hebrew, the gift of the Lord.
1275. Joram, Hebrew, the height of the Lord.
1276. Joseph, Hebrew, encrease.
1277. Joshua, Hebrew, Josua, the Lord Saviour.
1278. Josiah, Hebrew, fire of the Lord.
1279. Jotham, Hebrew, perfect.
1280. Joyce, French, from *jayeuse*, merry.
1281. Joyner, from the trade of joining.
1282. Juan, Spanish, *i.e.* John.
1283. Juda, Hebrew, Jude, Judas, Confession.
1284. Judah, Hebrew, praise.
1285. Judith, Hebrew, praising.
1286. Julian, Latin, sprung from Julius.
1287. Juliana, Latin, feminine of Julius.
1288. Julius, Latin, sprung from Julus.
1289. Julus, Latin, the moss or down of flowers.
1290. Junius, Latin, the younger, from age.
1291. Juvenalis, Latin, from age.
1292. Katherine, Greek, clear.
1293. Keith. This family boast their descent from the chieftain of the Catti (before the year 1000) from whom it is said came the name of Keith.
1294. Kemp, Saxon, *campa*, a soldier.
1295. Ken and Kin, Saxon, a word denoting kinsfolk, which has given rise to a great many Saxon words compounded of it.
1296. Kenard and Kinnaird, so named from lands in Perthshire; *qd.* of a kind nature, Saxon.
1297. Kendal, Saxon, name of a place in Westmoreland.
1298. Kene, Saxon, *cene*; Dutch, *kœn*, sharp; or from Saxon, *een*, knowledge, bravery.
1299. Kenehelm, Saxon, Kenelm, protector of his kindred.
1300. Kennett, Saxon, from a river in Berkshire.
1301. Kenred, Saxon, from *cene*, bold, and *rede*, counsel.
1302. Kenric, Saxon, from *cene*, bold, and *ric*, a kingdom; *qd.* a valiant ruler.
1303. Kent, from the county of that name.
1304. Kenwulph, Saxon, *cene*, bold, and *ulph*, help.
1305. Kenzie, Highland appellation of Kennett.
1306. Keppel (earl of Albemarle) this family came to England with William III. and took their name from Keppel in Germany.
1307. Ker (duke of Roxburgh) from Ker in Lancashire, or perhaps it is a Norman place.
1308. Kerl, Saxon, from *karl*, a man.

1309. Kern, Kernes, temp. Edward III., were idle persons and vagabonds.
1310. Ket, from Christopher.
1311. Key, Keys, Keyse, Keyus, Saxon, a guardian, warder, or keeper; and in the Isle of Man the 24 chief commoners who are the conservators of the liberties of the people, are called the keys of the island.
1312. Kidder, those who anciently carried corn, dead victuals, and merchandise up and down to sell.
1313. Killigrew, name of a place in Scotland.
1314. Kimburg.
1315. Kimric, Saxon, rich or powerful in kindred.
1316. King, Knight, from officers, *vide* preface.
1317. Kinulph, Saxon, help to kindred.
1318. Kish, Hebrew, a diligent searcher.
1319. Kitchen, from the kitchen, probaby from a birth in that place, or the most frequent abode being there.
1320. Kite, from the bird of that name.
1321. Knapp, Saxon, is derived from the word *cnape*, or Dutch word *knape*, a knave; this word having formerly a different signification to that bestowed on it at present, and meaning servitor or servant, and is to be all reputed to this, rather than from the crest of the family arms, a spear broken, or knapped asunder, as the Bible uses the word, *He knappeth the spear in sunder*, Psalm. The word had at first a sense of simplicity and innocence, for it signified a boy, whence a knave child, *i.e.* a boy in contradistinction to a girl; afterwards it was taken for a servant boy, and at length for a servant man. Also it was applied to a Minister or officer who bore the weapon or shield of his superior, *seild knapsa* qd. *armigerune escuyer*. And it was sometimes of old made use of as a titular addition, as *Johannis C. filius Willielmus C. de Derby knave, &c.*, 22 Henry VII.
1322. Knevet, from Duvenet.
1323. Knight, it anciently meant a servant, as knights of the shire, and still means those who serve for their constituents in Parliament.
1324. Knowles, a local name from in Knowle.
1325. Kriah, old English, curly pated.
1326. Krig, old English, hoarse.
1327. Kunegunda, German, the king's favor.
1328. Laban, Hebrew, white or shining.
1329. Labeo, Latin, *qd.* blubber lips.
1330. Lamb, from the animal thus called.
1331. Lambert, Saxon, of lamb, and *beorht*, a fair lamb.
1332. Land, an element pretty generally known.
1333. Langdale, Saxon, from Langdale in Yorkshire.
1334. Lapidus, Latin, a quality of the mind.
1335. Larke, from the bird of that name.
1336. Lascelles, from a place in Brittany.
1337. Latimer, that is, interpreter.
1338. Launcelot, Spanish, a spear or lance, or rather a little lance.
1339. Laurence, Latin, crowned with laurel.
1340. Lavina, in old records signifies watery load.

1341. Law (Lord Ellenborough, chief justice of the King's Bench). It would appear from his name that he is not the first of his family who exercised that honorable profession; from Laurence.
1342. Lawson, son of Lawes.
1343. Lazarus, Hebrew, destitute of help.
1344. Lea, the name of a place.
1345. Leach, from the occupation, Camden.
1346. Leader, a person in authority.
1347. Leah, Hebrew, painful.
1348. Lebbeus, Hebrew, sincere.
1349. Lee (earl of Richmond) from the lordship of Lee in Chester.
1350. Legge (earl of Dartmouth) from Lega, an Italian town.
1351. Legonier, from Ligonier, I believe in Languedoc.
1352. Leigh, Saxon (Lord Leigh) from the town of High Leigh in Cheshire: from Ley, a pasture or meadow.
1353. Leman, probably from L'Aiment, a sweetheart.
1354. Lenox (Duke of Richmond) a natural son of King Charles II., from Lenox in Scotland.
1355. Lenæus, Latin, a name of Bacchus; *quad linear mentem vinem.*
1356. Lentulus, Latin, pliant, a lentile, from sowing with skill.
1357. Leo, Latin, a lion, from the animal.
1358. Leod, Saxon, a word or name signifying the people, though it has almost become Scotch, from the common name of Macleod, Mac signifying son; the word *leod* also gives rise to the name Leodgar, compounded of the Saxon words *Leod* and *gar*, great, signifying one of great interest with the people.
1359. Leof, Saxon, Love, corrupted from the Saxon name and word *leof*, signifying love.
1360. Leofstan, Saxon, the best beloved.
1361. Leofwin, Saxon, a winner of love.
1362. Leonard, Saxon, from *leon*, a lion, and *aerd*, nature; like a lion, Teutonic.
1363. Leopold, Saxon, of *leod*, the people, and *hold*, a defender of the people.
1364. Leporarius, Latin, an animal.
1365. L'Estrange, French, the foreigner.
1366. Lettice, Latin, joy; Letitia.
1367. Leucagus, Greek, garment and complexion.
1368. Levi, Hebrew, joined.
1369. Lewis, Saxon, of *leod*, the people, and *wic*, a castle; the safeguard of men, the Defender of the people.
1370. Ley, Saxon, from *ley*, a pasture or meadow. The word in Doomsday is used as a pasture ground.
1371. Liddell (lord Ravensworth) from Liddell, Durham.
1372. Lights, a quality.
1373. Lilly, flower.
1374. Lionel, a little lion.
1375. Lis, French, flower.
1376. Lisle, French, a town in Flanders; L'isle, an island, translated de Insula.
1377. Little, Saxon, small, a quality of the body.
1378. Livia, Latin, *i.e.* stockdove.
1379. Llewellyn, British, like a lion.

1380. Lloyd, from Lluid, red, so called from the circumstance of the ancient Welsh painting their bodies.
1381. Lockhart, a celebrated Scotch family, whom having been deputed to convey the heart of Robert Bruce to the Holy Land, in order to perpetuate this honour assumed the name of Lockhart, to intimate that he was intrusted with one of the keys of the Padlock to the Box which contained that king's heart. His arms are also correspondent.
1382. Lois, Greek, better; hence probably Louisa.
1383. Lokky, a corruption of Luke.
1384. Lodge, from a residence in one.
1385. Long, from a quality of the body.
1386. Longchamp, French, a long field.
1387. Longinus, Latin, long, a quality of the body.
1388. Longsword: explains itself.
1389. Lorayne, Dutch, a place in the Netherlands.
1390. Lorimer, Latin, *lerum*, one who makes bitts, spurs, &c.
1391. Lot, Hebrew, wrapped or joined together.
1392. Louisa, Saxon, of *lud*, the people, and *wic*, castle, *i.e.* the safeguard of men; the defender of the people.
1393. Lovel, Latin, signifying a little wolf, *qd.* de Lupellis.
1394. Lovet, Latin, from *lupus*, a wolf.
1395. Lovelas, from a place in Kent.
1396. Loving, *i.e.* from coming from Letheringia.
1397. Low, from the want of height.
1398. Lowris, corrupted from Lawrence by the Welsh.
1399. Lowther, western.
1400. Lucius, Latin, shining.
1401. Lucy, Latin, feminine of Lucius: Camden says a place in Normandy. A family whose arms are quartered by the Percys, dukes of Northumberland; the name I apprehend is not derived from any place, but rather from their warlike profession, *lucii* being the Latin word for pikes, which very pikes were borne as their arms before the conquest. Others however derive it from the word *lucia*, light.
1402. Ludovic, Saxon, *lud*, the people, and *wic*, a castle.
1403. Luke, Greek, a wood or grove.
1404. Lumley (earl of Scarborough) from Lumley, in Durham.
1405. Lucifer, Latin, light bearing.
1406. Lupus, Latin, a wolf.
1407. Lusias, Greek, a dissolver.
1408. Lydia, Greek, descended from *lud*, or from a country in Asia.
1409. Lynn, a place in Norfolk; the family derive it from Lyon.
1410. Lyon, from the beast. Some families derive this name from the noble house of Leoni at Rome; their earliest ancestor came to England, A.D. 1066. Henry II. was sirnamed the lion, because he defended himself valiantly againt the marquis of Brandenburg about 1343, Moreri v. 765.
1411. Lysanias, Greek, dissolving sorrow.
1412. Lyseas, Greek, a dissolver.
1413. Lyttleton (lord Lyttleton) ? from South Lyttleton in Worcestershire.
1414. Mab, Hebrew, from Abraham.
1415. Mabel, French, *ma belle*; or Latin, *amabilius*, lovely.

1416. Macdonald, Scotch, *mac*, son; as son Donald.
1417. Macer, Latin, lean, derived from the habit of body.
1418. Machel, Latin, *malus certulus*, bad dog.
1419. Mayer, from the old English word *maier*.
1420. Mackay (Lord Raey) or Mackie in Scotland, *y* was formerly a Christian name, and Mackie is no more than *mac y*, the son of *y*; first used about the end of the 13th century.
1421. Mackennie, Scotch, *vide* Mackenzie.
1422. Mackenzie (Lord Seaforth) this family originally named Fitzgerald was so called to signify they were the sons of Kenneth, which though first but Mackennir was afterwards corrupted into Mackenzie.
1423. Mackworth, from a place in Derbyshire.
1424. Macloid, Scotch, son of Lloyd.
1425. Macros, Greek, a quality of the body.
1426. Madison, the son of Matthew or Mathilda.
1427. Madock, British, good.
1428. Madocks, Welsh, quality of the mind, *i.e.* good.
1429. Maer, or Mer, famous, noted, great, *vide* Aelner, Aethelmer, as *ael* is a mere affix.
1430. Magdalen, Syriac, magnified, magnificent.
1431. Mahomet, *i.e.* Mahommed, Arabic, praised, glorified.
1432. Maigny, a place in Normandy.
1433. Maine, from the country so called.
1434. Maitland, (Earl of Lauderdale) anciently written de Mantland, from some foreign place.
1435. Malachi, Hebrew, my messenger.
1436. Malchi, Hebrew, my messenger.
1437. Malchier, bad dog, French.
1438. Malines, from a place in the Netherlands.
1439. Malduit, Latin, from *malus ductus*, a bad leader.
1440. Malleon, French, *mal*, bad, *leon*, lion.
1441. Mallieure, French, *mal luirre*, badly hunting the hare.
1442. Malliery, French, same as Mallieure.
1443. Mallorell, Latin, *malus lupellus*.
1444. Malmain, French, a bad hand.
1445. Malone, same as Malleon.
1446. Malpas, French, a false step.
1447. Maltravers, from an ancient barony in Sussex.
1448. Malvis, French, *mal*, bad, *vis*, visage.
1449. Manasseh, Hebrew, causing to forget.
1450. Man, or Mann, Saxon, a word and name signifying not only a man but a chief man, *vide* Hareman.
1451. Manasses, Hebrew, causing to forget.
1452. Mandevil, French, *qd. magre ville*, of the great town.
1453. Manners, from manors.
1454. Manning, a day's work of a man, and in ancient times there were recorded so much rent and so many mannings.
1455. Mansel or Mansell, French, is a corruption of the words *main seul* (hand alone.) Mr. Sergeant Mansel bears for his paternal coat of arms, *argent*, a dexter hand displayed *sable*.—S.G.
1456. Many, from a place in the Netherlands.
1457. Marcus, Latin, a little hammer.
1458. Margaret, Margary, Latin, *margarita*, a pearl.

1459. Marison, son of Maurice.
1460. Mark, Latin, from *marcus*, the month.
1461. Marmaduke, German, mighty duke.
1462. Marmion, a place in Normandy.
1463. Mars, Latin, *quod maribus in præsit.*
1464. Marsh, Saxon, of *mere*, a marsh.
1465. Marshal, French. I am inclined to think that the family of the Marshals who for some generations possessed the office of earl-marshal of England, date that as the origin of their name. Those who possess this name are most probably of French derivation, since it is a French name.
1466. Martha, Hebrew, bitterness.
1467. Martia, *qd.* Martius.
1468. Martel, Charles, ancestor of the Merovingian race of the kings of France: struck when in battle with such force that his blows more resembled the ponderous stroke of a hammer than that of a warrior. In consequence of which he was called Martel (the hammer). Some, however, say, that he fought with a hammer; his arms are a corroboration of one or the other: they are *or*, three hammers, *sable.*
1469. Mager, Latin, greater.
1470. Martin, Latin, martial, *q.* Martin's day.
1471. Martins, Latin, belonging to war, from the time of birth.
1472. Mary, Hebrew, bitter.
1473. Masser, Latin, the priest who says mass.
1474. Master, Latin, magister.
1475. Maswell, written *circa* A.D. 1000, Maeswell with *de* before, and therefore probably a place.
1476. Matthias, Hebrew, gift of the Lord.
1477. Mathilda, Saxon, from the words *mak* and *hild*, signifying an heroic lady; *vide* Hildebert.
1478. Matison, the son of Matthew.
1479. Matthero, a reward.
1480. Matthew, Hebrew, a gift.
1481. Mathildis, from *maecht* a maid, *die* a lady, and *hilde*; or of Magdalen.
1482. Maud, Greek, a lady of honor.
1483. Maudlin, Syriac, magnificent.
1484. Mauley, French, *mal*, bad, *ley*, lake, a place, *malo locu.*
1485. Maurice, Latin, spring of a moor; corruption of Mauritius.
1486. Mayle, the old name for mule.
1487. May, from the time of birth.
1488. Maynard (Viscount) French, in Normandy.
1489. Maximilian, Latin, *qd.* Maximus Œmilianus.
1490. Meager, Latin, *qd.* maugre, *i.e. mal que*, bad will.
1491. Meagre, Saxon, thin.
1492. Meares, Saxon, of *mere* a marsh.
1493. Mecenas, Latin, derived from a place.
1494. Medley, and Midgley, Saxon, a place in Yorkshire.
1495. Medici, Italian, the great Italian Dukes. I have been informed by a very great antiquarian, that this family derive their name from their ancestor having been a physician, and that the balls in his arms were actually nothing but pills. I have, however, discovered that the balls allude to a warlike instru-

ment with iron nobs or balls hanging to it, which their ancestor took in battle from a Giant. I cannot, therefore, vouch for the name.

1496. Meek, Saxon, a family whose ancestor's docile disposition was the reason of him obtaining so meek a name.
1497. Megasthenes, Greek, from a quality of the body.
1498. Melancthon, Greek, black land.
1499. Melchizideck, Hebrew, king of righteousness.
1500. Melicint, Greek and French, sweet as honey.
1501. Melvil, Hungarian? from a town.
1502. Mephibosheth, Hebrew, shame of mouth.
1503. Mercy, English, compassion.
1504. Merlin, Welsh, du Merlin, a sort of hawk.
1505. Merrick, Latin, corruption of Mauritius.
1506. Meschines, French, (formerly Earl of Chester) a corruption from the Roman name Mœcenas.
1507. Methuselah, Hebrew, the weapons of his death.
1508. Meredith, British, roaring of the sea.
1509. Merric, British.
1510. Mesurier, le, French.
1511. Meux, French, either from *mieux*, best, or *mews*, an ancient English word denoting or relating to stables.
1512. Mews, see Meux, horses.
1513. Michael, Hebrew, who is like God.
1514. Micklethwait, *micl*, much, and *thoit*, a pasture.
1515. Midian, Hebrew, *i.e.* judgment.
1516. Mildred, Saxon, speaking mildly.
1517. Miles, Latin, of Milo, who was noted for strength; a term originally given to anyone who served the king whether in civil or military capacity, but afterwards retained to military. Of *millium*, *millet*, or rather *miles*, a soldier: in Hampshire.
1518. Mill, Mills, from *miles* a soldier.
1519. Miller, from the trade.
1520. Millet, Latin, from *miles*, a soldier.
1521. Millward, *i.e.* keeper of a mill.
1522. Milton, from Milton, in Kent, Oxfordshire, or Cambridgeshire.
1523. Milvius, Latin, a bird.
1524. Miner, Latin, lesser; and Manor, from one under age, and from the working in mines.
1525. Minerva, Latin, *qd.* diminishing, because war diminishes.
1526. Minutius, Latin, from a quality of the body.
1527. Misurier, le, French, the tailor.
1528. Mnemion, mindful.
1529. Moab, Hebrew, of the father.
1530. Moald, French, corruption of Moutalt.
1531. Moberley, from Mobberly a town in Cheshire.
1532. Mohun, French, from a place in Normandy.
1533. Moliére, French, a stone quarry.
1534. Molini, Molines, Molineux, Mollyneux, Molyneux, are derived from *moulin*, a mill.
1535. Moloch, Hebrew, a king.
1536. Mongay, from *mons jovis*, or mount joy.
1537. Montalt, French, high mount.
1538. Montbeyon, French, mount.

1539. Monger, *i.e.* Chapman.
1540. Monk, and le Moine, French, both from the religious person so called.
1541. Montague, French, *de monto acuto*, from a sharp pointed rock in Somersetshire. If it were allowed to take notice of anything so heraldically improper, I should like to have said it was my opinion that the lozenges borne in the Duke of Manchester's arms are, or rather meant in allusion to a sharp pointed rock. Montaigne in Normandy.
1542. Montchaussy, French, high.
1543. Monteagle, French.
1544. Montfort, French, from a place in Normandy.
1545. Montgag, French.
1546. Monthermer, French.
1547. Montperson, French, *qd.* mount Peterson, the mount of the son of Peter.
1548. Montfichet, French.
1549. Moone, corruption of Mohune.
1550. Moor, Saxon, a barren ground.
1551. Moortain, (lord Rominny) from Marshtan in Norfolk.
1552. More, a termination in many names signifying great; as Barrymore, the great Barry; McCallanmore, an Highland epithet of the Duke of Argyle, meaning the son of Colin the great; see Maer.
1553. Moreton, from Moreton in Staffordshire.
1554. Morley, French, a place in Brittany.
1555. Montgomery, Welsh, ? from mount Gomer in Wales.
1556. Morgan, British, a mariner.
1557. Mortimer, French, a dead sea, a place in Normandy.
1558. Moses, Hebrew, drawn out.
1559. Mosinias, Latin, most mighty.
1560. Mount, Latin, *mons*, a mountain.
1561. Mountjoy, Latin, *mons jovis*.
1562. Moyle, Irish, bald.
1563. Mullet, English, a fish.
1564. Mund, Saxon, from Edmund.
1565. Munday, Saxon, from the time of birth.
1566. Mundy, Saxon, from *mund*, peace, peaceful.
1567. Munn, Saxon, see Man.
1568. Murena, Latin, name of a fish.
1569. Murray, so called from a Scotch place.
1570. Munden, Saxon, from *mund*, a word signifying peace, see Eadmund, Aethelmund, Aelmund, Sigismund, and Wimund.
1571. Musard, *i.e.* delayer.
1572. Muscamp, from *museo*, moss, *campo*, field; the moss field.
1573. Musgrave, German, land, *grave*, a canal. Westmoreland.
1574. Musters, from monasteries.
1575. Naaman, Hebrew, comely, fair.
1576. Naason, Hebrew, a little servant.
1577. Nabal, Hebrew, a fool.
1578. Nadab, Hebrew, a prince.
1579. Nairn, Scotch, from the lordship of Nairn in Perthshire.
1580. Napier. This family descended from the ancient Thanes of Lennox, took their name from the following event. About

1344 king David of Scotland, in his war with the English, convocating his subjects to battle, the Earl of Lennox sent his second, Sir Donald with his forces, whose bravery changing the fortune of their day, caused his sovereign to obtain the battle. Whereupon every one advancing (as the custom was) the king declared they had all behaved valiantly; but that there was one among them who had *na pier*, that is no equal, upon which the lord Donald among other honors took the name of Napier.

1581. Napthali. Hebrew, my wrestling.
1582. Narcissus, Greek, a daffodil.
1583. Nash, Saxon, *nese*, tender, weak.
1584. Naso, Latin, long nose.
1585. Nassau, German (Earl of Rochford) from the country of Nassau in Germany.
1586. Nat, Hebrew, from Nathaniel, a gift.
1587. Nathan, Hebrew, a gift.
1588. Nathaniel, Hebrew, the gift of God.
1589. Nayler.
1590. Neal, French, from *nigellus*, black.
1591. Nehemiah, Hebrew, the rest of the Lord.
1592. Neithermil, *qd.* Netteril.
1593. Nell, from Nigel.
1594. Nelson, the son of Neal, or Nigel, or Nel, the nothing.
1595. Nemoliah, Irish, full of wounds.
1596. Nereus, Greek, humble.
1597. Nero, Latin, the Claudian family took their name from Nerio, or Nerione, the wife of Mars, which in the Sabine language signifies valor and strength.
1598. Nest, British, the same with Agnes.
1599. Nevill, French, from Neufville, I believe in Champagne.
1601. Newburg, a name conveying its own signification.
1602. Newcastle, from the castle built by Rufus there.
1603. Newland, English, ? from a place in Cumberland.
1604. Newport, English (viscount Newport ?) from Newport in Salop.
1605. Nicanor, Greek, a man of victory.
1606. Nichols, from Nicholas.
1607. Nicholson, son of Nichols.
1608. Nicks, a corruption by way of abbreviation of Nicholas, and thence also Nickson.
1609. Niclas, from Nicholas.
1610. Nicodemus, Greek, a conqueror of the people.
1611. Nicola, Greek, victorious over the people.
1612. Niger, Latin, black, from the complexion or garment.
1613. Nigrinus, Latin, black, same as Niger.
1614. Nitingale, English, from the bird.
1615. Noah, Hebrew, ceasing or resting.
1616. Noel, French, christmas; of *natalis*, Latin, relating to or belonging to one's nativity; time of birth.
1617. Norbanus, Latin, a Roman name, from which came Norba an Italian name.
1618. Norman, English, an inhabitant of Normandy; *qd.* Northman.
1619. Norney, English, local, alluding to the North.
1620. Norris, q. from Noryce, a foster child.

1621. North, English, local, a point of the compass which points the opposite way to the south, significant of that part of the country whence the name originated.
1622. Northcote, English, local, alluding to the north.
1623. Nun, Latin, alone. It is not by way of explanation that I write this word, but to wonder how it could originate, since a nun could certainly have no issue, and no man could be a nun, &c.
1624. Nut, English, from a fruit so called.
1625. Oatlands, English, this name was given to one of Charles I. children (Henry of Oatlands) from the place so called in Middlesex.
1626. Obed, Hebrew, a servant.
1627. Obediah, Hebrew, the servant of the Lord.
1628. Octavia, Latin, the eighth child.
1629. Odingsels, Dutch, from a place in the Netherlands.
1630. Og, Hebrew, a mock.
1631. Ogilvy, Scotch, from the barony of Ogilvy in the County of Forfar.
1632. Oke, English, from the oak tree, Camden.
1633. Oker, from Okerer.
1634. Old, English, from being of great age.
1635. Oldershaw, ? the name of a place.
1636. Oliphant (lord Oliphant) the name was common in 1142.
1637. Oliver, Latin, from *olivia*, an olive tree, an emblem of peace.
1638. Olympas, Greek, celestial.
1639. Olympias, Greek, heavenly.
1640. Onalislis, Latin, to be intreated.
1641. Onesimus, Greek, profitable.
1642. Onslow, Saxon (lord Onslow) from the manor of Onslow or Ondeslow in Shropshire.
1643. Oraka, Latin, a first called gilthed.
1644. Ord, Saxon, from a place in Westmoreland.
1645. Oreb, Hebrew, a crow.
1646. Oritius, Latin, sheep.
1647. Orlando, Hebrew, counsel of the Lord.
1648. Orso, Latin, from *urso*.
1649. Osbourn, Saxon, a name derived from *hur*, an house, and *bearn*, a child (a family child) the duke of Leeds' family name; though others derive it, and with more appearance of probability from *asbourn*, naked, a Pictish word, since corrupted into Osbourn.
1650. Osmumd, Saxon, of *hur*, house, and *mund*, peace; the peace of the house.
1651. Oswald, German, a ruler of the house.
1652. Oswald, Saxon, of *hur*, a house, and *wald*, power, *i.e.* a house ruler.
1653. Oswy, Saxon, of *hur* and *wie*, meaning consecrated.
1654. Owen, Welsh, according to Camden from Eugenius, British, well descended.
1655. Page, French, a youth of honor in the service of some great personage. It will be seen that according as a name is common, so does it generally happen that the number of persons who have been in that station of life from which the name is derived, is in proportion.

1656. Paget (earl of Uxbridge) a nick name given to the early ancestor, who asking Henry VIII. for a patch of ground on Cotton chase, had it granted to him, and from that circumstance called Patchet now corrupted into Paget (Mr. Franks) Beaudesert now stands there.
1657. Pagrave, from a place in England.
1658. Pain, French, from *payer*, a countryman, of *paganus*, Latin, a pagan.
1659. Painter, from the occupation.
1660. Palfriman, from the occupation.
1661. Palmer, a pilgrim from carrying a palm, the sign of having made a journey to Jerusalem, see Baronetage I. 90.
1662. Pansa, Latin, *qd.* broad foot.
1663. Panton, Latin, ? from *pons*, a bridge.
1664. Paris, French, from the city of that name.
1665. Parker, a corruption most probably from park keeper.
1666. Parlor, probably from a birth in that room, or most frequently dwelling there.
1667. Parmenas, Greek, continuing by.
1668. Parnel, Latin, of *petronilla*, a wanton woman.
1669. Parrat, from parrot, the bird.
1670. Parry, Welsh, from *apa* Harry.
1671. Parsons, from the dignity of a person, which means parish son; as the pastor or son of a parish.
1672. Pascal, from the time of birth, Easter.
1673. Patison, Latin, son of Patrick.
1674. Patrick, Latin, *patricius*, a nobleman.
1675. Patrochus, Greek, walking in his father's steps.
1676. Paul, Latin, *paulus*, small; Greek, little.
1677. Paulet, Latin, diminutive of aul, P(marquis of Winchester).
1678. Paulus, Latin, little.
1679. Paunton, Latin, ? from *pons*, a bridge.
1680. Paynter, from the occupation of a painter.
1681. Paytherus, Greek, from Prothero.
1682. Peach, French, from *pèche*, a sin, or a peach.
1683. Peachey, French, from Peach.
1684. Peacock, from the bird so called.
1685. Peare, from the fruit called pear.
1686. Pearson, French, the son of Pierre or Peter.
1687. Pedo, Latin, derived from the foot.
1688. Peed, from *pied*, foot.
1689. Peerson, the son of Pierre or Peter.
1690. Pelham (duke of Newcastle) this family took their name from their lordship of Pelham, Herefordshire, which they enjoyed temp. Henry III.
1691. Penelope, Greek, a turkey.
1692. Penfold, Saxon, from *pynden*, to shut up and fold; a place to put cattle in.
1693. Pennyman, Saxon, from *pen-na-man*, the chief head man.
1694. Penrye, Welsh, from *ap* Henry.
1695. Pentecost, from the time of birth.
1696. Percival, French, a place in France; it may perhaps throw some light on this name to say that one branch of this family bear

as crest, a man on horseback fighting in armour: motto, '*Per se valens*,' *pertinax*, resolute.

1697. Percy, Norman, (duke of Northumberland) from Percy in Normandy.
1698. Peregrine, Latin, *peregrinus*, outlandish.
1699. Perkin, Greek, *qd.* Peterkin, a little Peter.
1700. Persis, Greek, a destroyer.
1701. Pescod, from the pea shuck.
1702. Peter, Greek, a christian name, derived from *petros* of *petra*, a rock. "*On this rock I found my Church*," our Saviour said to Peter.
1703. Petfin, from Poiterin.
1704. Peticoat, from wearing one.
1705. Petre (lord Petre) the same signification as Peter, *vide* Peter.
1706. Petronel, Greek, little Peter.
1707. Petus, Latin, pink eyed.
1708. Phæbe, Greek, the life of life.
1709. Phalee, or Phalec, Hebrew, division.
1710. Phanuel, Hebrew, seen by God.
1711. Pharaoh, Egyptian, servant of Ra.
1712. Philadelphia, Greek, brotherly love.
1713. Philemon, Greek, a kiss or saluting.
1714. Philibert, Saxon, of *fila*, much, and *beorht*, bright, *i.e.* very bright.
1715. Philip, Greek, a lover of horses.
1716. Philippa, Greek, loving horses.
1717. Phineas, Hebrew, bold countenance.
1718. Phlegon, Greek, burning, or on fire.
1719. Phocas, Latin, name of some fish.
1720. Phyllis, Greek, a green bough.
1721. Pickering, from a place in Yorkshire.
1722. Picus, from the name of a bird.
1723. Pierrepont, French, from a dwelling at or near a stone, or Peter's bridge.
1724. Pierson, the son of Pierre or Peter.
1725. Pigot, Saxon, signifying speckled, derived from the complexion.
1726. Pike, from the fish of that name.
1727. Pikerell, same derivation as Pike.
1728. Pine, Pines, a place in Devonshire; a tree, Camden.
1729. Pipe, from Pipard.
1730. Piso, Latin, a pescod man, from skill in sowing those grains.
1731. Pitt, from a place in Hampshire.
1732. Pius, Latin, from a quality of the mind.
1733. Plaine, from a quality of the mind.
1734. Plantagenet, French, of *plant* and *genet*, a plant or stalk of the green broom; a sirname of Geoffrey count of Anjou, father to Henry II., who wore a stalk of broom in his hat, which is said to have taken its rise on account of one of those dukes who—to expiate the death of his brother whom to obtain the kingdom to himself he had put to death—took a journey into the Holy Land, and every night scourged himself during his journey with a rod of broom for penance.
1735. Plato, Greek, broad.
1736. Playce, from the name of a fish.

1737. Plumnel, from the tree, Camden.
1738. Pointer, from an occupation.
1739. Pole, from Pogli.
1740. Pollard, from part of the body.
1741. Poly, from Pogli.
1742. Pomer, from a vegetable.
1743. Ponteney, Pontey, ? from *pons*, a bridge.
1744. Pompey, Latin, *qd. pompa*, pomp.
1745. Poole, a lordship in Cheshire.
1746. Porcius, Latin, swine.
1747. Porter, from the employment, a door keeper.
1748. Posthumus, Latin, born after his father's death.
1749. Potter, a maker of pots, from the occupation.
1750. Potunce, Latin, *potus*, drunken.
1751. Powel, Welsh, this name is a corruption of the Christian name Howel, it being written *ap* Howel (meaning the son of Howel) the *a* has been omitted and the *p* added to the word Howel which for brevity sake is now spelt Powel.
1752. Powlitt (Duke of Bolton) this family derive their name from Paulet in Somersetshire, conferred on him temp. Hen. II.
1753. Praers, French, from *prairie*, meadow; local—Camden.
1754. Pratt, cunning.
1755. Preston, from Preston in Lancashire.
1756. Price, Welsh, from *ap* Rice, meaning the son of Rice.
1757. Prichard, Welsh, from *ap* Richard.
1758. Prideaux, Welsh, from a place in Great Britain.
1759. Primrose (Earl of Roseberry) from the lands of Primrose in the county of Fife.
1760. Prince, from the dignity, or perhaps a nick name.
1761. Prior, from the dignity of a Prior.
1762. Priscilla, Latin, *prisca*, ancient, somewhat old.
1763. Priscas, Greek, ancient.
1764. Priscus, Latin, ancient, from age.
1765. Prochoras, Greek, leading a dance.
1766. Probert, Welsh, from *ap* Robert.
1767. Proctor, from the occupation.
1768. Progers, Welsh, from *ap* Rogers, the son of Roger.
1769. Proud, a quality of the mind.
1770. Prud, Welsh, from *ap* Rhud.
1771. Prudence, Latin, quality of the mind.
1772. Prudentius, Latin, quality of the mind.
1773. Psyche, Greek, according to Quartilla, and signifies the soul, it was an affectionate name given to courtiers.
1774. Ptolemy, Greek, mighty in war.
1775. Publius, Latin, acceptable to the people.
1776. Pudens, Latin, bashful.
1777. Pugh, Welsh, from *ap* Hugh, the son of Hugh, Pughe.
1778. Purcell, Latin, from *porcellis*, a little hog.
1779. Purfrey, from Purefoy.
1780. Purser, from the occupation.
1781. Pusey. Till lately a family in Berkshire; they took their name from the manor of Pusey which, king Canute through the medium of a horn, gave to their ancestor for his discovery of an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to take the king's life

away. As this antique horn has become the subject of much disquisition among antiquarians (*vide* Archæologia, I.) I will not conclude without saying that it is a buffalo's horn mounted in silver, with the following lines engraved on it (evidently since the time of Canute).

"Kyng Knowd geve Wyllyam Pewse
Yys Horn to holde by the Lorde."

1782. Pyrrhus, Greek, ruddy, colour of the garment or complexion.
1783. Pythagoras, Greek, from words meaning to enquire, a sermon.
1784. Quartilla, Latin, the fourth daughter.
1785. Quene, see Preface.
1786. Quick, in York street, quality of the mind.
1787. Quintilla, Latin, the fifth daughter.
1788. Quintin, Latin, belonging to five.
1789. St. Quintin, French, from a place.
1790. Quintus, Latin, belonging to five.
1791. Quirinus, Latin, from Curis or Quiris, a spear; a name given to Mars, and Romulus was the supposed son of Mars, therefore called Quirinus.
1792. Quirites, Latin, *vide* Quirinus.
1793. Racha, Hebrew, shallow.
1794. Rachel, Hebrew, a sheep or lamb.
1795. Rad, Saxon, counsel, see Conrad, Æthelred.
1796. Radegund, Saxon.
1797. Rahab, Hebrew, a wilderness.
1798. Rainard, Saxon, *rein*, sincere, *ard*, temper.
1799. Raleigh, Latin, ? Ralla, *a rado*, Polish.
1800. Ralf, contracted from Radolph.
1801. Ralph, Saxon, *rade*, counsel, *ulph*, help; from Radolphus.
1802. Ram, from Randel.
1803. Ramsay, German, this family were in England, A.D. 1140.
1804. Randal, Saxon, pure help.
1805. Ranulph, Saxon, pure help.
1806. Raoulson, son of Raoul or Ralf.
1807. Raphael, Hebrew, the healing of God.
1808. Rashael, Hebrew, a sheep or lamb.
1809. Rather, a nation, country, or people.
1810. Raulins, from Raoul, *i.e.* Ralph.
1811. Raven, *vide* Corbet.
1812. Raymund, Saxon, *rein*, pure, *mund*, peace; quiet peace.
1813. Read, Rede, Reid, Saxon, advice.
1814. Reader, English, from the occupation.
1815. Reading, English, town in Berkshire.
1816. Reagh, Irish, brown.
1817. Rebeccah, Hebrew, fat and full.
1818. Recue, see Blackstone, I., 339.
1819. Red, colour of complexion or garment.
1820. Redcliffe,
1821. Redhead, from hair, red hair.
1822. Redman, probably from a red dress worn at a tilt, the arms seem to corroborate this, being a red cross, *crux redamanda*; others say it is from red main, red hand.
1823. Reed, a place in Hertfordshire.
1824. Reede, a place in Suffolk.

1825. Reginald, German, a lover of purity, Reginaldus.
1826. Regulus, Latin, regal.
1827. Reeve, from the occupation.
1828. Rehoboam, Hebrew, the breach of the people.
1829. Reims, a place in France.
1830. Reinfred, Saxon, *rein*, sincere, *fred*, peace; sincere peace.
1831. Remus, Latin, an oar.
1832. Reuben, Hebrew, the son of vision.
1833. Reynolds, German, a lover of purity, from Reginaldus.
1834. Rhesè, British, a manger.
1835. Rhode, Greek, a rose.
1836. Ric, Saxon, rich, *vide* Æthelric.
1837. Rice, Welsh, *vide* Price.
1838. Rich, Saxon, rich, *vide* Alric.
1839. Richard, Saxon, powerful, or liberal hearted.
1840. Richardson, Saxon, the son of Richard.
1841. Ridgway, Saxon, the top of a hill and way.
1842. Rivers, *quod dicit.*
1843. Robbin, Robbins, ? Hebrew, Rabbin, a master of the Law.
1844. Robert, Saxon, *rod*, counsel, *bert*, eminent (for counsel).
1845. Robins, little Rob, a corruption of Robert.
1846. Robsert, a place in the Netherlands.
1847. Roby, corruption from Robert.
1848. Roch, French, a rock.
1849. Rochford, the ford of Roch.
1850. Rod, Saxon, counsel, *vide* Conrad.
1851. Rodbert, Saxon, eminent for counsel.
1852. Roderic, Saxon, rich in counsel.
1853. Roe, from the animal so called.
1854. Roger, Teutonic, a keeper or desirer of rest.
1855. Rogerson, the son of Roger.
1856. Rol, from Rolland.
1857. Romulus, Latin, from a quality of the body.
1858. Roo, Irish, red.
1859. Roper, ? from *rom*, red.
1860. Rosamund, Latin, *rosa*, *mundi*, the rose of the world.
1861. Rosamund, Saxon, the rose of peace.
1862. Roscarree, an English or Scotch place.
1863. Rose, English, a flower. Latin, *rosa*, a rose.
1864. Rosecleer, English, a fair rose.
1865. Rous, *i.e.* red.
1866. Rowena, *rown*, peace, *winnan*, to acquire.
1867. Rowland, Saxon, peacemaker to his country.
1868. Ruddle, a place.
1869. Rufus, Latin, red (William II. from his red hair.)
1870. Rupert, German, Rupertus.
1871. Rus, French, *rase*, cunning.
1872. Ruse, Rouse, French, *roux*, red haired.
1873. Rush, French, subtle, they bear a fay for crest.
1874. Russell, French, *roux*, red, or *rousseaux*, somewhat reddish, or *rausseau*, a stream; (duke of Bedford.)
1875. Ruth, Hebrew, trembling.
1876. Rutherford, from the ford of Ruther.
1877. Rutilius, Latin, from a garment or complexion.

1878. Sabina, Latin, sprung from the Sabines.
1879. Sabrigworth, ? altered into Sapsford.
1880. Sackvil, from a place in Normandy.
1881. Sadler, from the occupation.
1882. Sactville, (duke of Dorset) a place in Normandy.
1883. St. Amaud, from a saint.
1884. St. Andrew, French, from a saint.
1885. St. George, French, from a saint.
1886. St. John, (lord Bolingbroke) a place in Oxfordshire.
1887. St. Leger, French, a place in France.
1888. St. Lo, French, from a Norman town.
1889. St. Mnase, French, from a Norman town.
1890. St. Quintin, French, a place in France.
1891. Salathiel, Hebrew, desired of God.
1892. Salmon, Hebrew, a fish.
1893. Sam, Hebrew, from Samuel.
1894. Sams, Hebrew, from Sampson.
1895. Salome, Hebrew, perfect.
1896. Salter, from the occupation.
1897. Saltmarsh, ? as it says.
1898. Saltmersh, Latin, *salso marisco.*
1899. Salust, Latin, healthy.
1900. Samond, Latin, *de sancto amando.*
1901. Sampier, Italian, San Pietro, near Genoa.
1902. Sampul, Italian, Sancto Paulo.
1903. Sampson, Hebrew, a second son.
1904. Samuel, Hebrew, asked of God, 1. Kings i., 20.
1905. Sanballat, Hebrew, a bramble hid in secret.
1906. Sanderson, Scotch, son of Sanders.
1907. Sanders, Scoth, corruption of Alexander.
1908. Sandilands, Scotch, a place in North Britain, this family were in Britain previous to 1066.
1909. Sanport, Italian, Sancto Paolo.
1910. Sapphiro, Greek, like a sapphire stone.
1911. Sarah, Hebrew, a princess.
1912. Sarmentum, sprig, a name given to a dwarf.
1913. Saturnus, from sowing, *a satu.*
1914. Saul, Hebrew, asked or lent.
1915. Saunders, from Alexander.
1916. Savage, English, expressive of its own sense.
1917. Scales, Latin. *scala*, a ladder.
1918. Scaurus, Latin, *qd.* knob'd heele.
1919. Scipio, Latin, a cudgel, crutch or walking staff.
1920. Scot, Scotch, one who came from Scotland.
1921. Scropho, Latin, from a sow.
1922. Scudamore, French, local, a Kentish family. The name was originally spelt Escudamore, and I cannot but conceive that the gallantry of their ancestors (which has even descended to the present branch of the family) was the cause of their name, for without any transposition it makes *L'escu d'amore*, the shield of love; and even the family motto is *Scuto amoris divini.*
1923. Searle, Saxon, *ceorle*, a servant or clown.
1924. Sebastian, Greek, majestical.

1925. Sebert, Saxon, corruption of Sigebert.
1926. Secundilla, Latin, the second daughter.
1927. Sellar, from being born in a cellar.
1928. Semarton, Italian, Sancto Martino.
1929. Sempol, Itatian, Sancto Paulo.
1930. Senacherib, Hebrew, the bramble of destruction.
1931. Senbarb, Italian, Sancto Barbara.
1932. Senecio, Latin, old age.
1933. Semarton, Italian, Sancto Martino
1934. Senley, French, corruption of St. Lizy, ? St. Lys.
1935. Sentlo, Welsh, corruption of St. Lloyd or Laud.
1936. Sentlow, Italian, corruption of Sancto Lupo.
1937. Seofrid, Saxon, a peaceful sight.
1938. Sergeant, from the rank.
1939. Serle, Saxon, *ceorl*, a servant.
1940. Serranus, Latin, sowing; Quintus Cincinnatus.
1941. Seton, Saxon, Sea town, in Devonshire.
1942. Seth, Hebrew, a foundation, Genesis iv., 25.
1943. Sextus, Latin, the sixth.
1944. Seymour, Italian, de sancto Mauro, or St. More.
1945. Shadrach, Hebrew, a tender nipple.
1946. Shakespeare, English, from shaking the spear.
1947. Sharpe, English, from the quality of mind.
1948. Shaw, Saxon, a wood.
1949. Sheffield, English (duke of Buckingham) from the town.
1950. Shepherd, Saxon, guardian of sheep.
1951. Sheriff, from the office.
1952. Sherwood, Saxon, ? from Schirard.
1953. Shibboleth, Hebrew, an ear of corn.
1954. Shipwith, a place in Yorkshire.
1955. Shipwright, from the occupation.
1956. Shire, Saxon, *i.e.* a county.
1957. Short, Saxon, a quality of the body.
1958. Shotbolt, an ancient term in archery.
1959. Sibyll, Greek, the counsel of God.
1960. Sigard, Saxon, conquering temper.
1961. Sigbert, Saxon, *sig*, conqueror, *bert*, famous, *vide bert.*
1962. Sigebert, Saxon, famous for victory.
1963. Sihon, Hebrew, conclusion.
1964. Sigismundus, Saxon, a peaceful victory.
1965. Silvanus, Latin, woody.
1966. Sighelm, Saxon, victorious defence.
1967. Sigword, Saxon, victorious preserver.
1968. Silin, Welsh, corruption of Ægidus.
1969. Silvester, Latin, belonging to a wood.
1970. Simberd, Italian, from Sancta Barbara.
1971. Simeon, Hebrew, hearing.
1972. Simon, Hebrew, obedient.
1973. Simondson, Hebrew, son of Simon.
1974. Simson, Hebrew, son of Simon.
1975. Sims, from Simpson.
1976. Sinclair, from St. Clair.
1977. Singlis, Italian, from Sancto Gelasio.
1978. Sior, Welsh, corruption from George.

1979. Smalbacke, *qd.* Smalbach.
1980. Smith, from the occupation.
1981. Sokenger, from St. Leger.
1982. Sole, from the fish.
1983. Solers, Latin, *solaris*, belonging to the sun.
1984. Soliman, Arabic, peaceable.
1985. Solo, Latin, *qd.* ape's nose.
1986. Solomon, Hebrew, peaceable.
1987. Somerby, place in Cumberland.
1988. Sodi, Hebrew, my Secret.
1989. Somerfield, place in Normandy.
1990. Somervil, a place in Normandy.
1991. Somerville, French, a town in Normandy.
1992. Somerset (duke of Beaufort) from the county.
1993. Sophia, Greek, wisdom, hence Sophy.
1994. Sophy, of *sophi*, pure, a title of the Shah of Persia.
1995. Sopater, Greek, a safe father.
1996. Sophronia, Greek, of a sound mind.
1997. Sophocles, Greek, from a quality of the mind.
1998. Sosthenes, Greek, of sound strength.
1999. South, indicative of the country, *vide* West.
2000. Southcote, southside from situation.
2001. Sparrow, from the bird.
2002. Spelman, *i.e.* learned man.
2003. Speed, haste, from a quality of the mind.
2004. Spencer, French, *i.e.* Steward, from De Spensier.
2005. Spicer, from an occupation.
2006. Spigurnel, *i.e.* sealer of writs.
2007. Spine, Latin, from *spina*, a thorn.
2008. Spinola, Latin, a distaff. Genoese family.
2009. Spurilius, Latin, from *spurius*, false.
2010. Spurrier, spur maker, of Poole, they bear 3 spurs.
2011. Squire, from the rank.
2012. Squires, *qd.* esquire.
2013. Stamel, ? from the name of a place.
2014. Stampes, French.
2015. Stanhope, from Stanhope, Durham.
2016. Stanislaus, Saxon, strong hill.
2017. Stanlame, Saxon, strong hill.
2018. Stanley, Saxon, strong field.
2019. Statilius, Latin, from *statius*.
2020. Statter, *i.e.* constable or standard bearer.
2021. Staunde, French, from Staunde in Brittany.
2022. Stephen, Greek, a garland or crown.
2023. Sterling, from a place in Scotland.
2024. Stevenson, the son of Stephen.
2025. Stewart, from the dignity of seneschal of Scotland.
2026. Still, from a quality of the mind.
2027. Sterling, Scotch, from Sterling in Perthshire.
2028. Stolo, Latin, a branch.
2029. Stonehouse, from a place in Gloucestershire, Stonhouse.
2030. Stour, from a river in Cambridgeshire.
2031. Stow, Saxon, *stowe*, a valley.
2032. Strabo, Latin, *qd.* squint eye.

2033. Stradling, Easterling, east of Germany.
2034. Strange, ? a stranger.
2035. Stratton, *qd.* Straits town.—Street, from living in the street.—Sute, from a quality of the mind.
2036. Stripling, from age.
2037. Strong, Saxon, from a quality of the body.
2038. Strood, from Strood in Kent.
2039. Strongbow, (earl) it needs no explanation.
2040. Strongi'th'arm, this evidently means strong in the arm.
2041. Strut, Saxon, walk stiffly, or from street.
2042. Stubbes, from a place in Cheshire.
2043. Stuart, Scotch, a steward.
2044. Suillius, Latin, *qd.* swineherd.
2045. Summer, from the time of birth.
2046. Sunday, Saxon, from time of birth.
2047. Surtees, signifying upon the river Tees.
2048. Surteyes, Latin, *super Teysam.*
2049. Susan, Hebrew, from Susanna, a lily.
2050. Sutherland, Scotch, (earl of); the Catti from Germany coming into Scotland, half settled in Caithness, and of those in the south lands this family were Thanes before the title earl was used; and this earldom, the Scotch say, is the oldest in Europe.
2051. Swall, a river in Cambridgeshire.
2052. Swan, from the bird.
2053. Sweet, from a quality of the mind.
2054. Swinburne, a place in Northumberland.
2055. Swithin, Saxon, very high.
2056. Sylla, Latin, *syl oker.*
2057. Sylvester, Latin, woody.
2058. Syntycho, Greek, conversing with.
2059. Tabbe, or St. Tabbe, from St. Ebbe.
2060. Tabbey, corruption of dwelling at the abbey.
2061. Tabitha, Syrian, a roe buck.
2062. Tacitus, Latin, silent, from a quality of the mind.
2063. Tailbois, French, *taille*, to cut, *bois*, wood.
2064. Talbot, ? *tasl*, a tail, *catan*, a dog.
2065. Talvas, name of Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury's shield.
2066. Tamer, from a river—Camden.
2067. Tames, from a river—Camden.
2068. Tancred, anciently written Tankard and Tanckard.
2069. Tankervile, from a place in Normandy.
2070. Tanner, from the occupation.
2071. Tarquinius, Latin, derived from the Tarquins.
2072. Tashe, from dwelling at or near an ash.
2073. Taurus, Latin, a bull.
2074. Taverner, from keeping an inn.
2075. Tawkervillc, from a place in Normandy.
2076. Taylor, from being a tailor.
2077. Tebald, from Theobald.
2078. Temple, from a manor in Leicestershire.
2079. Tenant, from being a lessee.
2080. Terentius, Latin, *i.e.* tender.

2081. Terry, from Theodoric.
2082. Tertulla, Latin, the third daughter.
2083. Thaddeus, Syriac, a breast.
2084. Thamar, Hebrew, a palm tree.
2085. Thend, from living at the end.
2086. Theobald, Saxon, bold over the people.
2087. Theoderick, Saxon, *deod*, people, *ric*, rich.
2088. Theodore, Greek, the gift of God.
2089. Theodosia, Greek, given by God; Theodosius.
2090. Theophilus, Greek, a lover of God.
2091. Thomasin, feminine of Thomas.
2092. Thomai, double hearted; *vide* Bailey.
2093. Thomas, Hebrew, a twin.
2094. Thompson, *i.e.* son of Thomas.
2095. Thoms, from Thomas.
2096. Thornes, local, from a thorn.
2097. Thornton, from Thornton in Yorkshire.
2098. Thorp, Saxon, a village or country town.
2099. Thraseas, Greek, from a quality of the mind.
2100. Thurshan, German, faithful.
2101. Thwaits, grubbed up wood—Doomsday.
2102. Thynne, from that place in Wiltshire. (Viscount Weymouth.)
2103. Tilton, from that place in Leicestershire.
2104. Tim, from Timothy.
2105. Timbrel, from tymberella, a ducking stool.
2106. Timothy, Greek, a fearer of God.
2107. Tine, from a river—Camden.
2108. Tirwhit, a local name—Camden.
2109. Tituis, Latin, from Titus.
2110. Tobald, Saxon, bold over the people.
2111. Tobia, Hebrew, the goodness of God.
2112. Toby, or Tobias, Hebrew, goodness of the Lord.
2113. Toke, from dwelling at the oak.
2114. Tolye, corruption from Saint Olye.
2115. Tomes, from a river—Camden.
2116. Tomkin, akin to Tom.
2117. Tomkins, *qd.* little Tom.
2118. Tomson, the son of Thomas.
2119. Tonbridge, from Tunbridge in Kent.
2120. Torquatus, a collar, T. Manlius was so called.
2121. Tournay, from a place in the Netherlands.
2122. Town, from St. Owen.
2123. Townsend, from dwelling at the end of a town.
2124. Tows, from St. Osyth.
2125. Tracy, from a place in Normandy.
2126. Trelawny, British, a place in Cornwall.
2127. Tipkins, from Tibald.
2128. Tremain, British, from a place in Cornwall.
2129. Trent, from a river—Camden.
2130. Trevoir, from a place in Cornwall.
2131. Trevylan, from a place in Cornwall.
2132. Tricongius, Latin, drinker of 3 gallons of wine.
2133. Trimalcion, Greek, a profligate debauchee.
2134. Trinder, Saxon, men valued at 300 shillings.

2135. Tristram, Latin, sorrowful.
2136. Troutbecke, from a river—Camden.
2137. Trowt, from the river fish.
2138. Trublefeld, from a place.
2139. Trupenny, Greek, (*truparor*) a crafty fellow.
2140. Tryphena, Greek, delicate.
2141. Tryphosa, Greek, delicious.
2142. Tubal, Hebrew, worldly.
2143. Tubalcain, Hebrew, worldly possession.
2144. Tubman, from an occupation.
2145. Tudor, corruption of Theodore, Camden, p. 108.
2146. Tufton, from earl of Thanet's lands at Tufton, Sussex.
2147. Turberril, from a place.
2148. Turk, abbreviation of Turktetil.
2149. Turner, from an occupation.
2150. Twait, a wood grubbed up; Doomsday.
2151. Tychicus, Greek, fortunate.
2152. Uchtred, German, high counsel.
2153. Underhill, from living under the hill.
2154. Underwood, from dwelling under the wood.
2155. Urban, Latin, *urbanus*, courteous or civil.
2156. Uriah, Hebrew, the fire of the Lord.
2157. Urian, Danish, a husbandman.
2158. Uriel, Hebrew, the fire of God.
2159. Ursicinus, Latin, like an animal.
2160. Ursini, Italian, the bear.
2161. Ursula, Latin, a female bear.
2162. Usher, Court doorkeeper.
2163. Uvedale, altered into *udal.*
2164. Uzziah, Hebrew, the strength of the Lord.
2165. Uzziel, Hebrew, the goat of God.
2166. Valagses, from a place in Normandy.
2167. Valerius, Latin, relating to health.
2168. Valens, Latin, from a quality of the mind.
2169. Valentine, Latin, powerful.
2170. Valtort, from a place in Brittany.
2171. Valinius, from the Valia.
2172. Valvasour, from an ancient dignity.
2173. Varus, Latin, *qd.* bow legged.
2174. Vaughan, British, little.
2175. Vaux, French, a town, from *val*, a valley.
2176. Vavasour, from Valvasour.
2177. Verney. French, from a Norman town.
2178. Vernon, French, a Norman town.
2179. Vetch, from the vegetable.
2180. Viccars, Latin, a deputy or vicar.
2181. Vicephorus, Jupiter, carrying away victory.
2182. Vicery, apparently corrupted from viceroy.
2183. Vickery, Latin, *vicarius*, a deputy.
2184. Villers, Latin, *villaris*, belonging to a farm.
2185. Villiers, French, from *villaris*, a farm.
2186. Vincent, Latin, a conqueror.
2187. Vine, from the tree.
2188. Vipout, French, *vieux pont*, the old bridge.

2189. Virgilius, from *vergiliæ*, the seven stars.
2190. Virginius, from a youthful age.
2191. Vitalis, Latin, belonging to life.
2192. Vitulus, a calf.
2193. Vivian, Latin, living.
2194. Volocius, descended from the Volsci.
2195. Wagstaffe, ? from a shaking staff.
2196. Walbury, Saxon, gracious.
2197. Wald, or Wold, Saxon, a ruler or governor.
2198. Waits, *qd.* Thwaits.
2199. Wakeman, *qd.* watchman.
2200. Walbury, Saxon, gracious, female name.
2201. Waldegrave (earl) from a place of that name.
2202. Waldher, Saxon, a general, *vide* Bertwold.
2203. Walfred, Saxon, an assister with advice.
2204. Walker, old English, a fuller; German, a woodmaster.
2205. Wallis, *qd.* Wallish or Welsh.
2206. Wallop (earl of Portsmouth) a place in Hampshire.
2207. Walpole, from this place in Norfolk.
2208. Walstan, Saxon, a strong helper.
2209. Walwin, Saxon, to govern and win.
2210. Wampull, from a river, Camden.
2211. Warbury, Saxon, gracious.
2212. Warder, *i.e.* keeper.
2213. Warren, from a place in Normandy.
2214. Warton, from a town in England.
2215. Waterson, the son of Walters.
2216. Watson, the son of Walters.
2217. Wats, from Walter.
2218. Weaver, Saxon, from the employment of weaving.
2219. Webber, Saxon, a weaver.
2220. Webster, Saxon, a weaver of the web.
2221. Wedderburn, from a place.
2222. Wells, abbreviation of Atwell.
2223. Welsh, Walsh, Walleys, from Wales.
2224. Wemys, *vide* Weimys.
2225. Wentworth, Saxon, from Wintewade, in Yorkshire.
2226. West, Saxon, a very old family in the west of England.
2227. Westly, giddy.
2228. Westphaling, from Westphalia.
2229. Wetherall, from this place in Cumberland.
2230. Wharton, from a town in England so called.
2231. Wheeler, from the occupation.
2232. Whitchurch, from white church.
2233. White, name derived from the colour of complexion, etc.
2234. Whitegift, a local name, Camden.
2235. Whitehead, from possessing a white head.
2236. Whiting, from the fish.
2237. Wibram, from Wilburnham.
2238. Wic, Saxon, a town, a termination.
2239. Wickliffe, Saxon, a white cliff.
2240. Wilbert, Saxon, eminent for Sanctity.
2241. Wilbraham, from Wilburnham.
2242. Wilcocke, from a wood cock.

2243. Wildgoose, from a bird.
2244. Wildred, worthy of respect from many.
2245. Wilfred, Saxon, peace to many.
2246. Wilkins, from William, *qd.* little Will.
2247. Wilkinson, the son of Wilkins.
2248. Willet, from William.
2249. Willi, Vili, Saxon, several things.
2250. William, Saxon, the shield or defence of many.
2251. Williamson, the son of William.
2252. Willielmus, the defender of many.
2253. Willimott, ? from *fillemort*, a dead leaf.
2254. Willomes, from a tree, Camden.
2255. Willoughby (lord), from places in Lancashire, etc.
2256. Wils, nick name for William.
2257. Wilson, son of William.
2258. Wilton, ? a town in the valley, in Wiltshire.
2259. Wimbald, *vide* Baldwin.
2260. Wimund, Saxon, holy peace.
2261. Win, Saxon, victorious, *vide* Harewin.
2262. Winbald, *vide* Baldwin.
2263. Windsor (Plymouth) from the Castle there.
2264. Winfred, Saxon, victorious peace, *vide* Edwin, etc.
2265. Winter, from the time of birth.
2266. Wischard, German, of a refined nature.
2267. Wise, Saxon, from a quality of the mind.
2268. Wistorn, Saxon, wisest.
2269. Wodill, *qd.* Wohul, local.
2270. Wood, British, from *woad*, a blue dye; Saxon, from living in a wood.
2271. Woodcocke, from the bird.
2272. Woodcote, Saxon, from the bird, or residing at a hill side.
2273. Woodgate, from residing at a gate near a wood.
2274. Woodrem, from an occupation.
2275. Woodroof, Woodruf, Saxon, a wood governor.
2276. Woodstock, (Albemarle) in Oxfordshire.
2277. Wolf, Saxon, assistance, *vide* Ceonwulf, etc.
2278. Word, Saxon, a keeper, preserver, *vide* Ligword.
2279. Wormewood, a corruption of Ormund.
2280. Wren, from the bird.
2281. Wrey, from a place in Devonshire.
2282. Wright, Saxon, an artificer, wheelwright.
2283. Wulph, Saxon, a wolf.
2284. Wulpher, Saxon, an helper.
2285. Wyndham (Egremont) from Wymondham in Norfolk.
2286. Wynne, Welsh, from *gwyn*, white.
2287. Xerxes.
2288. Xeres, Greek, worse.
2289. Xantippe, Greek, wide mouthed.
2290. Xisuthrus, Assyrian, an ancient sage.
2291. Yates, corruption of Gates, arms 3 gates.
2292. Ybel, Ibel, British, from Greek, good courage.
2293. York, Yorke, (Hardwicke) from that city.
2294. Young, from being of that age.
2295. Ypres, from a place in the Netherlands.

2296. Ythel, British, from Greek, very flourishing.
2297. Zabdi, Hebrew, dowry.
2298. Zabog, Hebrew, righteous.
2299. Zabulon, Hebrew, dwelling.
2300. Zaccharias, Hebrew, remembering the Lord.
2301. Zacchary, Hebrew, remembering the Lord.
2302. Zaccheus, Syriac, innocent.
2303. Zachariah, Hebrew, mindful of the Lord.
2304. Zauch, the trunk of a tree, Camden.
2305. Zebedee, Syriac, having an inheritance.
2306. Zebulon, Zabulon, Hebrew, a dwelling place.
2307. Zedekiah, Hebrew, the justice of the Lord, Bailey.
2308. Zenobia, Greek, the life of Jupiter.
2309. Zerobabel, Hebrew, *i.e.* repugnant to confusion.
2310. Zerubbabel, Hebrew, a stranger of Babylon.
2311. Zeruiah, Hebrew, cleft—Fairbairn.
2312. Ziba, Hebrew, a statue.
2313. Zibeon, Hebrew, versicolour—Douglas.
2314. Zichri, Hebrew, famous.
2315. Zillah, Hebrew, shadow—Cruden.
2316. Zin, Hebrew, coldness—Rowlands.
2317. Ziph, Hebrew, mouthful—Cruden.
2318. Ziphron, Hebrew, sweet smell—Fairbairn.
2319. Zippor, Hebrew, a little bird.
2320. Zipporah, Hebrew, a little female bird.
2321. Zoach, of *de la Zouch*, the trunk of a tree.
2322. Zoan, Hebrew, departing.
2323. Zoah, Hebrew, smallness.
2324. Zoheleth, Hebrew, creeping.
2325. Zophar, Hebrew, rising early—Cruden.
2326. Zorah, Hebrew, leprosy.

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BY THE LATE

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BORN 1790. DIED 1863.

AUTHOR OF

"ORIGINES GENEALOGICÆ;" "ROTULI DE DOMINABUS;"
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London—Lord and Lady, the origin of the words—Lowth's Life of William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, *E.E.*, 1758—Lownde's Essay on Coins—Manners of the Period in which Wykeham lived—Man—Margaret. Madox's *History of the Exchequer*—Maiden—Money—Mail—Manca —Medals—Masonry—Mendicants—Military, *E.G.*—Minstrel—Monastery —Monk—Martin, *Nummi Britannici Historico.*

Parliaments—Ancient Punishments—Pedigrees—Penny—Quadrans.

Reigns—*Red Book*, where may be seen what Boroughs sent members to Parliament.

William Fitz Stephen's *Life of St. Thomas*, Archbishop and Martyr—Stockings—Shoes for all reigns, *E.E.*—State Trials—Servants giving cloaths to, La Moivre.

Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England.

Tenures, *E.E.*, for all reigns—Theatres—? Title Rank—View.

Words, apply to all reigns—Wardships—Warton's *History of English Poetry.*

Ordinary of Sessions, to give malefactors their neck verses and judge whether they read or not.

In the Second Copy, number each article, in order for reference from the one to the other.

WILLIAM I., A.D. 1066—1087.

Established the Court of Exchequer, so called from the cloth which covered and still covers the table in the Court, being party coloured or chequered; its model being taken from a like court in Normandy, established long before that time. It was held in the King's Palace, and its acts could not be contravened by any other of the King's Courts. At present it is the lowest of the four Courts at Westminster. *E.E. Bar.*

Cinque Ports. *E.E. Bar.*

William I., first appointed a Warden of them.

Bastardy does not seem to have been a reproach in these times, for William I., in his epistle to Alan, Count of Bretagne, begins Ego Willielmus Cognomento Bastardus. *Du Cange Gloss Lct.* t. I., p. 582.

Aula Regia, a Court established by him. See *A.R.* (*E.E.*)

E.E. Argentum—By *Domesday Book* it appears some account of money.

It is supposed William had archers in his army, that Harold had not. See *Archery.*

The chief beverage of the Anglo-Saxons was ale, a liquor, the knowledge of which they gained from their ancestors, the ancient Germans. *E.E.*

See Castle how built. *E.E.*

Erected Chester into a Palatinate, in favour of Hugh Lupus, his nephew.

1080.—*Domesday Book* began to be compiled, by order of William, from a Survey of all the estates in England, finished in 1086.

The Tower of London built to curb English subjects, numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or English language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.

The Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, were Lord High Constables of England by Inheritance.

Taxes, see *Danegeldt. E.E.*—Music, Harp.

Language, see *English. E.E.*—Justitian. *E.E.*—Lady, see *E.E.*

Knight's armour and how they fought by Fecedal System. *E.E.*

Forests, see *E.E.*—Money, see *Grant*—Hair, see *E.E.*

Fraternities and Companies about introduced, see *Guild. E.E.*

William's corpse arrested in the procession, see *Haro. E.E.*

Ingulphus. William enriched the Court of England. *E.E.*

Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, half-brother to the Conqueror—Earl of Kent

1067.—Segard, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to crown William.

1070.—Lanfranc, a Lombard, succeeded him.

1067.—Adred, Archbishop of York. Remegius, elect of Lincoln. Wakeline of Winchester.

1075.—One of the Bishops of Litchfield removing the Seat of his See to Chester, occasioned his successors to be frequently called Bishops of Chester.

William, Earl of Warren, son-in-law to William I. *E.E., Cluny.*

Henry, nephew to Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, did hang by the hair of the head in the boughs of the forest like unto Absolom.

Robert, eldest son of the Conqueror, buried at Gloucester.

William Peverill, natural son to the Conqueror, see *Nottingham. E.E.*

Robert the Diable, a Bark so called, meaning William's son.

The ordeal introduced, which will be explained under Henry II.

Archbishop's power. *Chamberlayne, p.* 64, *Norman Characters.*

Arms. *Chamberlayne, p.* 49. William allowed tithes. *Chamberlayne, p.* 146.

Kings before John's time used the singular number. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

The King's son, whilst Normandy was in their hands, was called always Duke of Normandy, see *Chamberlayne*, p. 59. Louis. *Chamberlayne*, p. 184.

He made the Bishops Barons—Cave Nobility. *Chamberlayne*, p. 168.

See what Manumission is. *E E.*

The First ENGLISH BIBLE we read of, was that translated by Wickliffe, about 1360, but never printed, though there are MS. copies of it in some public Libraries. *E.E.* Though, this was the first translation that appeared in English, yet the Bible was not unknown in England, for so early as 709, the Psalms were translated into Saxon, by Adelm, Bishop of Sherborne; that in 730, Ecbert, Bishop of Lindisferne translated several books of Scripture into the same language; that in 785, the venerable Bede translated the whole Bible into Saxon, though Cuthbert, his disciple, speaks only of his translation of the Gospel.

WILLIAM I.—EARLS.

1. William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford.
2. Alan de Bretagne, Earl of Richmond.
3. Odo (Bishop of Bayeux), Earl of Kent.
4. Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel [Sussex] and Shrewsbury.
5. Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, query Northumberland.
6. Roger de Moreton, Earl of Cornwall.
7. Robert Comyn, Earl of Northumberland.
8. Gherbord, Earl of Chester.
9. Hugh d'Abrinces, Earl of Chester.
10. Walter Gifford, surnamed Lupus, Earl of Bucks.

WILLIAM II., A.D. 1087—1100.

1095. Bamborough Castle, in possession of Robert du Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, who engaging in some treasonable practice against William II., the king laid siege to it, and took it.

See Castle how built. *E.E.*

1096. First Crusade to the Holy Land, under several Christian Princes, to drive the Infidels from the Holy Land.

1100. Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon Princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.

Learning revived at Cambridge.

Writing paper made of cotton commonly used at this time.

Crosses were erected on the tops of houses to claim exemptions, etc., see E.E.

Language, see English. E.E.—Norman characters. E.E.

Money, see Groats. E.E.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.

Hair, see E.E.—Shoes, see *Polein.*

Kings used the singular number. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

William so much favoured Jews, that it is reported of him, that he swore (by St. Luke's face, his common oath) that if the Jews could overcome the Christians, he would himself become one of their sect.

Bath, see *William I.*—Danegelt. E.E.

1089. William II. having received divers rich presents from the Jews of this city, was transported to such an amazing degree of frantic joy, as to encourage them to dispute with the Christians concerning their Faiths, assuring them if they obtained the victory, he would himself become one of their religion. *London*, p. 38.

1090. Melfi's council against Lawyers. C.D., 103.

HENRY I., A.D. 1100—1135.

Bamborough Castle entrusted to Eustace Fitz John, who was dispossessed of it and his other employments by Stephen, that king being jealous of his attachment to Maud, daughter of Henry I. Irritated at this, Fitz delivered the castle of Alnwick to David, King of Scotland, and brought to his aid all the force he could raise; he was however, afterwards reconciled to Stephen, and held the manors of Burg and Knaresboro', in Yorkshire, but never recovered the government of his Castle. E.E.

John de Vilula, Bishop of B., purchased the city of Bath for 500 marks of Henry I., and in 1088 transferred his seat to that city.

To correct a common, but erroneous idea, I shall state came joined. In consequence of John de Vilula transferring his seat to Bath, disputes arose between the Monks of Bath and the Canons of Wells, about the election of a Bishop, but they were at last compromised by Robert, the 18th Bishop, who decreed that henceforward the Bishop should be styled of both places and the precedency given to Bath, that in the vacancy of the See, the Bishop should be elected by a certain number of Delegates from both Churches, and that he should be installed in them both, both of them to constitute the Bishop's Chapter, and all his grants and patents to be confirmed in both. But in the 35 Henry VIII. the act was passed authorising the Dean and Chapter of Wells, to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop.

Provisions, C.P. 59—Dunstable Priory built by him, 1031. Barchester.

The ancient Ell from Henry's arm. C.P. 112—See Castle how built. E.E.

Language, see English. E.E.

Rents till this time were always paid to their lords in provision. It was however now altered, and they gave money for their *farms.* E.E.

Church.—The exemption of criminals when they took shelter from punishment, see *Fridsol.* E.E.

Dress.—Henry wore furs, yet, in his distress he was obliged to change them for warm Welsh flannel, see E.E., they were scarce.

Money, see Groats. E.E.—Hair, see E.E.—Characters, *Norman.* E.E.
Kings used the singular number. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.
Bible, see William I.—Danegelt. E.E.

26. Henry I., Greatest Famine known, a horse-load of wheat, 6*s.*; and in 1125, the king being more in want of money for the payment of his army and domestics, than provisions for their subsistence, ordained that his tenants for the future, instead of finding him bread for a meal for a hundred men should pay one shilling; for a stalled or fat ox one shilling; for a night's oats for 20 horses, 4*d.*; and for a ram or other sheep, 4*d.* *London*, p. 39.

John de Vilula, 16th Bishop of Bath.
Richard, the brother of Henry I., shot in the New Forest, prior to William II.
Robert, Duke of Gloucester, his natural son, see *Moreri*, vol. 4, p. 269.
His concubine built an Abbey, see *Oseney.*
Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Parliament. *Chamberlayne*, p. 87.
Earls of Oxford, Lords Chamberlain by Inheritance. *Chamberlayne*, p. 81.
—William of Malmesbury.
Weights' prerogative. E.E.
See the Charter granted to the City of London. *London*, p. 41.

STEPHEN, A.D. 1135—1154.

Till the year 1153, the Archbishop of Canterbury had jurisdiction over Ireland, as well as England, and was styled a patriarch, and sometimes "alterias orbis papa," and "orbis Britannicis pontifici," matters were done and recorded in his name, thus "anno pontificatus nostri primo," etc.

The castles built since the Conquest, amounted to the number of 1115, see *Castles.* E.E.

10. Stephen, see *Court of Delegates.* E.E.—Language, see *English.* E.E.
Money, see *Groats.*—Norman Characteristics. E.E.
Kings used the singular number. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.
Henry, Bishop of Winchester, brother to Stephen.
1138. Theobald, a Norman Abbot elected to Canterbury.
Stephen, his queen, and son, interred in Faversham Abbey. E.E.
1151. Geoffrey of Monmouth made Bishop of St. Asaph in this year.
Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.
1139. Citizens obliged to pay 100 marks for a right to choose their own Sheriffs.
The Tower of London granted by Maud to Geoffrey, Earl of Essex, at a Fee Farm rent of £300 per annum, as also the Justiciary of the City and Middlesex.
Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the natural brother to Empress Maud.
1145. An ox, 6*s.* *London*, p. 42.
A Merchant offered 500 lbs. of silver for his acquittal. *London*, p. 43.
Earl Ferrers' brother murdered. *London*, p. 43.

HENRY II., A.D. 1154—1189.

The famous Horses of his time. See Barb. *E.E.*

16. Henry II. William son of Waldef was fined 5 marks for refusing his assistance in the king's works at Banbury Castle. Madox. Exchequer.

Bakers were a brotherhood in England before the year 1155, though the white bakers were not incorporated till (?1407 temp., Edwardi III.) and the brown bakers not till 1621, James I. *E.E.*

A Knight's Fee valued at £20. *E.E.*

It appears that the King held his Court in Normandy, for after the murder of Becket, the assassins were afraid to retire to the King's Court in Normandy, but fled into Yorkshire. See a great deal about Becket under B.

30. Henry II. Provisions. C.P. 43.

5. Henry II. The expense of the queen's Dress. C.P. 112.

22. Henry II. Judges assize first established. See *Assize*, E.E.

1164. London Bridge which had been built of Timber in 974 by a college of priests to whom the profits of the ferry of St. Mary's Overy had descended, was new built of Timber this year. The Stone Bridge was begun by Henry in 1176, and finished by John in 1209. The architect was Peter Colechurst, a priest.

1115. Castles built in this reign, each of which included manors. E E.

1172. Henry takes Ireland, which from that period has been governed by an English Viceroy, or Lord Lieutenant.

1180. Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the Stirrups of his Saddle when he mounted his horse.

London in this reign contained 40,000 Inhabitants.

For the Language of this time see the Lord's Prayer, title English. E.E.

1175. One shilling would buy as much bread as would serve 100 men for a day, that the price of a fat bullock was only 12 shillings, and a sheep 4 shillings.

Books. William Fitzstephen wrote the first account of London, see E.E.

Glass, see E.E.—Money, see *Groats*—Books, see *Hovedon.*

The pope's bull to Henry about Ireland, see *Harp.*

Law, a fashionable and lucrative branch of Learning, see *Hovedon.*

Tenths, see *Land*—Literature, see *Little* E.E.

1171. Becket killed, Lord Chancellor and Archbishop.

Gervase of Tilbury, the King's nephew, composed the *Black Book of the Exchequer*, He was Marshall of the Kingdom of Arles.

1191. William FitzStephen, present at Becket's murder, died.

Fair Rosamond, *Godston* her nunnery. E.E. *Hovedon.* E.E.

Earl of Pembroke, see *Leinster*—Little flourished, E.E.

Ordeal, see E.E.—Learning encouraged, see "*Peter.*" E.E.

Kings used the singular number. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Plantagenet. E.E.

Judges first go assize. E.E.—Castles built in this reign. E.E., vol. 8., p. 489.

See his fair Rosamond. E.E., and his Children by her.

See alterations in the value of the Land with respect to Battel title, *B. English Encyclopædia.*

Henry II. had a tenth granted him to go to the Holy Land, see *London*, p. 53.

RICHARD I., A.D. 1189—1199.

Dieu et Mon Droit, first used as a Motto in consequence of a victory over the French. It is not the story of the *Templars* and him in Moreri, p. 94—Provisions, C.P. 59.—Heraldry, see Garter order of, E.E.—Poetry of this reign may be seen in Wharton. *History of English Poetry*, see E.E. *Laureate.*

Richard's magnaminity when shot—Tax on Jews, see E.E.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Money. *Chamberlayne*, 159.—Weights, prerogative. E.E.—Jews massacred. *London*, p. 54—Party walls, and account of Houses. *London*, p. 54.—In 1197 Richard grants the Citizens the Conservancy of the Thames. *London*, p. 56.—Measures to be provided by the Citizens of London. *London*, p. 73.—Famine, wheat, 18*s.* 4*d.* per quarter. *London*, 73.

JOHN. A.D., 1189—1216.

First granted the Cinque Ports their privileges, and that, upon condition they should provide 80 ships at their own charge for 40 days, as often as the King should have occasion in the wars, he being then straitened for a navy to recover Normandy.

Hastings provided 21 vessels, in each 21 seamen; Romney 5, in each 24, Hythe 5, in each 21 seamen; Dover as Hastings; Sandwich as Hythe. The privileges were great in consequence. Each to send 2 Barons to parliament, their deputies were to bear the king's canopy over his head at the coronation, and dine at the uppermost table in the great Hall on his right hand, to be exempted from Subsidies and other aids, to be impleaded in their own towns, and not elsewhere, not to be liable to tolls. E.E. Barons. C.P. 37.

1209. Bull Baiting introduced as an amusement, give its account E.E.

Magna Charta regulates Judges of assize. E.E.

King John kept his court where Bridewell now stands, vide *Bridewell* in E.E., and under my Edward VI.

1200. Chimneys were not known in England. Surnames now began to be used first among the Nobility.

1208. London incorporated, and its first charter obtained for electing the Lord Mayor and other Magistrates.

1215. Court of Common Pleas established.—Money, see *Groats*.

1207. According to Spelman the title of Dr. was first introduced into England, see E.E.

John first used the plural number in speaking of himself. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Navy. *Chamberlayne*, 133.

Weights, prerogatives. E.E.—Character.

Letter in the Tower Records, from John to the Citizens. Vol. 1, p. 45.

HENRY III., A.D. 1216—1272.

It is collected from Magna Charta that originally all the Lords of Manors or Barons had seats in the great Council or Parliament. Before the 4. of Henry III. (? John introduced here) the ancient Parliament consisted of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Barons. Of these Barons there were two sorts, the greater Barons or the King's chief tenants who held of him in Capite by Barrony, and the lesser Barons who held of the first by military service in Capito. The former had summons to parliament by several writs; and the latter (all those who were possessed of 13¼ knight's fees) had a general summons from the Sheriff in each County. See a good deal more concerning the Distinctions of Parliament.

Beds stuffed with Rushes or Straw were used by Royalty, so late in England as the close of the XIII Century.

1221. Becket's body was taken up 50 years after his murder, in the presence of the King and a great concourse of nobility and others, and de-

posited in a rich Shrine, erected at the expense of Langton, which was soon visited from all parts, and enriched with most costly gifts and offerings.

Henry III. See an account of the origin of Parliaments under the reign of John.

Marriage, rush rings. C.P. 42.

Books, Bracton wrote *De legibus et Consuetudinibus Anglici*, one of the most ancient and methodical books on our Laws, it was printed in London in folio, in 1569, and again in 1640. E.E.

Henry took carvage (that is 2 marks of silver) of every knight's fee towards the marriage of his Sister Isabella with the Emperor.

1235. The pope's merchants came into England, usury, &c., see *Caursines*.

Chirograph, vide E.E., when first introduced by Henry III.

1233. The Houses of London and other Cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with Straw.

1239. A writing of this year's date on paper made of rags still exists.

1251. Wales subdued.

1264. The Commons first called.

1269. Westminster Abbey still built and consecrated in the presence of Henry III., and the Hamburgh Company incorporated in England.

The Jews converted to Christianity had a house, &c., given them by Henry, see E.E.

Law, see *Gainage*.—Money, see *Groats*. E.E.

Arms, *Gauntlets* introduced XIII Century, see E.E.

Jews were all sold to Henry III. his brother. E.E.

1251. Poet *Laureat*, 100*s*. as his stipend, see E.E.

Henry III. charged Hane, king of Man, with the defence of the Coasts of England and Ireland, and granted him annually for that Service 40 marks, 100 measures of wheat, and 5 pipes of wine.

University of *Northampton*, see E.E.—History *Paris* wrote, see E.E.

Ships, Trade of Wool, *Chamberlayne*, p. 37.

1221. Stephen Langton Archbishop.

1244. about, Henry Bracton made Itinerant Judge.

1254. He became Chief Justice, filled this office with singular reputation for 20 years, vide *Borlas*.

Holywood, John, For Books.—Robin *Hood*. E.E.

Earl Richard his brother, see *Jews*. E.E.

Chester, see *County Palatinate*.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Nos used by the King. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Parliament. *Chamberlayne*, 87.—Barons. *Chamberlayne*, 164.

In reign of Henry III. Title, *Bible*.

EDWARD I., A.D. 1272—1307.

Expenses for the government of Beaumaris Castle and Town Anglesey. Constable of the Castle £40 per an.; Captain of the Town £12 3*s*. 4*d*. do.; Porter of Beaumaris £9 2*s*. 6*d*. do.; 24 Soldiers for guard of Castle & Town at four pence per day.

Provisions. C.P. 59.

13. Edward I., Judges of assize regulated, see E.E.

1282. Edward conquered *Wales*, anecdote of Carnarvon. He began the fortifications and Castle in 1282, and completed them in 1284. It was built within the space of one year, at the labour of the Peasants and cost of the Chieftans, on whom the Conqeuror imposed the hateful task. Edward

II. was born in a little dark room, not 12 ft. long, nor 8 ft. in breath. So little did in those days, a royal consort, consult either pomp or convenience. E.E. Title Caernavon, see the story of the prince not speaking English.

Edward made Carnarvon a free Borough.

1274. The first Commercial treaty between England and Flanders.

1274. King Edward renounces his right to Normandy.

1282. Llewellyn Prince of Wales defeated, and Wales united to England.

1285. Alexander III. king of Scotland dies, and that kingdom is disputed by 12 Candidates who submit their Claims to Edward, which lays the foundation of a long war between both nations.

1291. End of the Crusades.

22. Edward I. There is a regular succession of Parliaments from this year.

1298. Tallow Candles so great a luxury that splinters of wood were used for lights.

Wine sold by apothecaries as a cordial.

1307. Coals first used in England after the Conquest, they were however used by the ancient Britons.

1296. Edward incorporated the Hamburgh Company, existing at this day under the name of Merchant Adventurers.

13. Edward I. Constables ordained, see E.E.

1300 about, the Cuirass brought into use.

The Universities were not in general empowered to send burgesses to Parliament, though, once in 28 Edward I. a Parliament was summoned to consider the king's right to Scotland, there were issued writs which required the University of Oxford to send up 4 or 5, and that of Cambridge 2 or 3 of their most discreet and learned lawyers for that purpose.

Money, see Groats. Chamberlayne, 158 or 189.

17. Edward I. Sir Thomas Wayland banished, Lands and goods forfeited. C.C.P.

16. Edward I. Sir Ralph Hengham for maladministration fined 7000 marks.

Sir John Loveton. C.C.P. 3000 marks, do.; vide *Hall.*

Sir William Brompton, 6000 marks, do.

Robert Lithbary, M. R. 1000 marks.

Sir Adam Stratton, Chief Baron, 34,000 marks.

Nos used by the King. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Arms of Wales. *Chamberlayne*, p. 59.

Parliament. *Chamberlayne*, p. 87.—Surnames. *Chamberlayne*, 161.

Alien Priories seized. E.E., vol. 8, p. 517.

Edward granted the Citizens a Toll for the sake of repairing London Bridge, as under, *London*, p. 47.

EDWARD II., A.D. 1307—1327.

1310. Sheltered Gaveston in *Bamboro'* Castle. E.E.

Breach of Court, a curious privilege. E.E.

1310. Lincolns' Inn Society established.

18. Edward II. Sir Anthony Harcla Earl of Carlisle, see E.E. *Degradation.*

Money, see *Groats.*—Husbandry, see E.E.

Poetry of this reign, see E.E. Laureat.

Baldock mean in birth worth.

Sir Anthony Lucy Judge, 18. Edward II.

Henry buried at Gloucester.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.

Nos. the title used by the king. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Members Parliament pay. *Chambers*, 92.

Alien Priories seized. E.E.

EDWARD III., A.D. 1327—1377.

Rose Noble, see Bailey' *Dictionary.*

Alien Priories seized. E.E.

Provision. C.P., 59. 10. Edward III.

His armour in Westminster Abbey. C.P.

Knight Errant's oath. C.P., 63.

Sutton, Bedfordshire, Duke of Lancaster's property, his curious will. C.P., 65.

Dukes made first by him, see Dukes, E.E.

36. Henry III. ch. 15., French language in pleadings and public deeds abolished.

Edward's wars with France gave him an antipathy to that nation, yet still it was long before the use of the English came into fashion. The first English paper in Rymer is drawn up by the Scots in 1386. Hume, vol. 2. p. 398, 1377. The English Chancellor spoke to the Scotch parliament in French as was usual, most Scotch noblemen being French, as the Baliols, St. Olairs, Montgomerie, Somerville, Gordons, Frasers, Cummins, Colvilles. Umfrevelles, Monburys, Hays, Maules.

Bells at this time were rather uncommon things. Edward erected a clochier in the little Sanctuary at Westmister, and placed therein 3 Bells for the use of St. Stephen's Chapel, the largest of them contained these words, cast in the metal:

King Edward made me thirtie thousand weight and three,
Take me down and wey me, and more you shall find me.

14. Edward III. Judges of assize regulated, see E.E.

1354. An act of Parliament made, establishing the mode of assaying Gold and Silver still in use.

Burgesses were supposed to represent the mercantile part or trading interest of the nation, they were allowed by a Rate established by Edward III. two shillings a day as wages.

1346. Cannon first used by the English at Crecy.

Language. He greatly improved our Language by the introduction and naturalization of words from the Provencal, at that time the most polished Dialect in Europe. *Chaucer.*

1344. Gold first coined.

1336. Two Brabant Weavers settle at York, which says Edward "may prove of great benefit to us and our Subjects."

1340. Herald's College instituted.—Wickliffe lived.

French landed at *Plymouth* several times. E.E.

Sir William Thorpe, C.K.B. hanged for receiving Bribes amounting to £100.

Sir William Herle 5 and 9, Edward III.

Sir Geoffrey Chaucer flourished. Born 1328, Died 1400.

Duke of Lancaster married Cicily Catherine Swineford, sister to Chaucer's wife.

William of *Hatfield*, 2nd son of Edward, see E.E.

Hawkwood a famous general. E.E.

Duchy of Lancaster, see Lancashire.

Tenths and Fifteenths taxes, see Land.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, see E.E. Lincoln.

John of Gaunt, Henry of Lancaster, see Counties *Palatine.*

Duke of Lancaster's children stood when legitimated under the Pallio, see E.E.

Sir Philip of Valois.—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49.

Nos little used by the King hereafter. Chamberlayne, p. 40.
High Steward, Henry of Bolingbroke. Chamberlayne, p. 79.
Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, see EE., Plymouth.
The Statutes relating to Dress are under the head of "Luxury." E.E.
1344. The first creation to Titles by patent, made by Edward.
1349. Order of the Garter instituted.
1354. Till now, English and Scotch money the same.
1357. Coals first brought to London.
1358. Arms of England and France first quartered.
1369. John Wickliffe begins to call in question the doctrines of the Church of Rome, about this time, whose followers are called Lollards.
Clarencaux king at Arms, see E.E.
Coat of Arms of the Ancient Knight, see E.E.
Justices of peace instituted by Edward.--Petty Constables ordained. E.E.
The rate of wages established by Edward III. for members of Parliament was 4*s.* a day for Knights of the Shire, and 2*s.* for Burgesses, and some boroughs and places petitioned to be eased of the expense they were at, in maintaining their members. See E.E., Election.
29. Edward III. Cock *fighting* prohibited. This inhuman Game was early brought into England; is mentioned by William FitzStephen who wrote the *Life of Archbishop Becket*, some time in the reign of Henry II., and describes the Cocking as a sport of School boys on Shrove Tuesday. From this time at least the diversion however impious was continued amongst us. E.E.
Money, Florence, Edward III. E.E.—Taxes, see *Tuage*, 12*d.* for a Ton. E.E.
See Garter.—Money, see Groats. Chamberlayne, 159.
Guns, &c., how made and used, see E.E.—Inns of Court. E E.
Justices of peace introduced. Chamberlayne, p. 126.
Edward III. introduced Flemish Cloths, see E.E., Kent.—Merchand his consequence. Chamberlayne, 128.—Court of Admiralty established.—Dukes. Chamberlayne, 168.—French language in England. Chamberlayne, 172.—Pius. E.E.—Post for letters, see E.E.—Ecclesiastical History, see E.E. Prœmunire.—William of Wykeham. Chancellor, &c.

RICHARD II., A.D. 1377—1400.

Barons—The first made Baron, a mere title of honour, by conferring it on divers persons, by letters patent. The first so made was John de Beauchamp of Holt Castle, created Baron of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, to him and his heirs male, in the 11th year of Richard II. He invested him with a mantle and cap. No one was allowed to be a Baron unless he had above 13 knight's fees.
John of Gaunt's bastard children were made legitimate and capable of inheriting by Act of Parliament.
John de Trevesa who died about 1398, is said to have made the second translation of the Bible, but whether any copies of it exist is uncertain; Wickliffe having made the first in 1360.
Richard II. built Westminster Hall, the first act in it was his deposition by Bolingbroke.
1381. Bills of Exchange first used in England.
1384. The first act of navigation in England. No goods to be exported or imported by Englishmen in foreign bottoms.

1386. A company of the Linen Weavers from the Netherlands established in London.

1387. The first Lord High Admiral of England instituted.

1399. Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged.

The power of the Lord High Constable was so great, and so improper an use was made of it, that in 13, Richard II. a statute was passed regulating and abridging the same, together with the power of the Earl Marshall.

Language, a specimen of it in the year 1385, see E.E. Title English.

Money, *Florence.* E.E.—Taxes, see *Land.* E.E.

Gravesend incorporated. Their price for carriage of passengers, etc. E.E.

Marquis.—Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford made Marquis of Dublin, first introduction of Marquesses, see *Chamberlayne*, p. 168, and E.E.

Baron, see *Chamberlayne*, p. 169.

State of the King's Courts, Grants and Officers, Fees, see *Bishop, Chamberlayne.*

1386. Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor, executed at Tyburn for treason.

1386. Robert Trisilian, C.K.B., executed.—Bishop of Ely, afterwards (York) Chancellor succeeded Suffolk.

Robert Beale, C.C., P.C.—Robert Belknap, C.P.C.

John Holt, Roger Falthorp, William Burleigh, John Locton, C. Pleas, all sent to jail and banished about 1386.

John Carey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, banished ut supra; John Lincoln, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made by Richard II. Robert Langeland, see E.E., poet.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Alien Priories seized. E.E.

Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, made Duchess of Norfolk for life.

HENRY IV., A.D. 1399—1413.

With respect to honours, Henry appears to have revived the ancient order of the Bath, for on the day of his coronation, there was a degree of knighthood, specified under the express appellation of The Bath, conferred on 46 Esquires, who had watched all the night before and bathed themselves. The name of Bath being derived from the ancient custom of the Franks, who when they conferred knighthood, observed amongst other solemn rites "bathing before they performed their vigils." From this time our kings conferred the dignity preceding their coronation, or that of their queens, the birth and marriage of the royal issue, and their first advancement to honours, upon the installation of that of the Garter, and other great events.

John Plantagenet, his son, C.P., 65, France feared him in the field.

Parliamentum Judicatum, C.P. 110.—Law, see *Appeal.* E.E.

See what Henry IV. said when he assembled the Lords in Westminster Hall, on the deposing of Richard II., vide *Hume.*

1410. Guildhall, London, built.—Land, see *Taxes.*

Duchy of Lancaster, see origin of it, etc. E.E.

Images in Churches now about introduced. E.E.

Knights of the Bath. *Chamberlayne*, p. 173.

Sir William Thirning. 7, Henry IV. C.C. Pl. f., made Knight of the Bath.

15. Edward IV., argent a chev. bet. 3 escallop shells sable.

Sir William Gascoigne, C. J. K. B., died 1413—Alien Priories siezed E.E.

John Gower, poet flourished, see E.E.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.

Title of Grace given to the King. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Income of Nobility in Chamberlayne, p. 170, to be mentioned with the anecdote of the disgrace of a poor Duke. ? Neville.

HENRY V., A.D. 1413—1422.

Chatham Bridge, C.P. 59, wages.

His armour in Westminster Abbey, C.P.—Alien Priories. E.E.

Nothing appears to have escaped the powerful grasp of a Conqueror in these days. The bells of King's College, Cambridge, were taken by Henry V. from some Church in France, after the battle of Agincourt. They were taken down some years ago, and sold to Phelps, the bell founder in Whitechapel, who melted them. E.E.

1421. The revenue of England amounted to £35,754.

Garter, see Book and E.E., and King-at-arms.

Learning, see *Lydgate*. E.E.—Oldcastle parliament martyr.

Hotspur's sword at *Petworth*, property of Duke of Somerset. E.E.

2. Henry V. Henry Chichley made Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued thus in this reign.

Under Henry IV., V., and VI., Sir John Falstaff flourished. Born 1377. Died 1459. Knight of the Garter, see *Lydgate*. E.E. Oldcastle Lord Cobham, see E.E.

Grace the King's title. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.

HENRY VI., A.D. 1422—1461.

Hotspur's sword at Earl Egremonts. *C.P.*, 34—See Chivalry Charger, *C.P.*, 44.

Before Civil Wars, yellow stocks. *C.P.*, 58.

The writing of him and all his courtiers in *European Magazine*. May, 1688.

Richard, Earl of Warwick, King Maker, his hand in writing. *C.*, p. 64.

Witham, Bucks., Earl of Abingdon's, conveys a good idea of the gloomy buildings of those days.

Trusty and well beloved cousin. *C.P.*, 110.

1426. Brewers incorporated. E.E.

Granted Cambridge the privilege to print all books of any kind within itself, a power which Oxford has not. E.E.

1428. The siege of Orleans, the first blow to the English powers in France.

1440. Eton School and College founded by him — Inns of Court. E.E.

Henry VI. *C.*, 14. Harness means all furniture for offence as well as defence both of men and horse.

Learning: how high it was held, see under the title of *Hawking*.

Philosopher's Stone, see E.E.—Rack. E.E.

21. Henry VI. Died. Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury, made so last reign.

John Kemp (York), 1426 to 1451—Philip Morgan (Ely), 1426 to 1434.

John Stafford (Bath and Wells), Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thomas Langley (Durham), 1460, to the end of his reign.

Sir Richard Newton. *C.P.*, 27. Henry VI. died.

Sir John Prisot. *C.P.*, 39. Henry VI. died.—Printing, see E.E.

William Paston (? letters). *C.P.*, 23. Henry VI. died.—Littleton. E.E.

William Ascough. *C.P.*, 33. Henry VI., died.

Sir John June, K.B. 18. Henry VI. died.—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.

Sir John Hody, K.B. 20. Henry VI.—Parliament. *Chamberlayne*, p. 87.

? Did Henry grant to John Talbot, Lord of the Manor in Kingston Lesle, in Berks, that he and his heirs, Lords of the said Manor, should be peers of the realm by the title of Barons of title.

Sir John Fortescue, C.J.K.B., and Chancellor, made Chief Justice at once in 1441.

King's Title: Excellent Grace. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Viscount. *Chamberlayne*, p. 168—Alien Priories. E.E.

Eton and Cambridge. E.E.—Walsingham. E.E.

EDWARD IV., A.D. 1461—1483.

Degraded George Neville, Duke of Buckingham. *C.P.*, 64.

5. Edward IV. Regulating Archery, see *Archery*. E.E.

Books, see *Bookseller*. E.E.

1471. William Caxton, a Mercer of London, brought printing into England.

1457. Glass first manufactured in England.

The first who either in his seal or on his coin is crowned with an arched diadem. E.E. Heraldry—Horn, see E.E.

Literature. How things were published, see E.E. Laureate.

Dress. Under Lords forbidden to wear pikes, upon their shoes or boots, of more than 2 inches in length, was a law that savoured of oppression, etc., see *Liberty*.

Painting, see E.E.—Jane Shore. E.E.

Eating. 10. Edward IV., see E.E. *Luxury*.

Thomas Langley (Durham), 1460 to 1487.

Sir Robert Darnley. *C.P.*, 11. Edward IV. died.

Sir Pierce Arden *C.P.*, 7. Edward IV. died.

Sir Richard Choke. 21. Edward IV. f. *C.P.*

Walter Moyle. 21. Edward IV. f. *C.P.*

Robert Danvers. *C.P.*, 21. Edward IV. f.

Sir John Fortescue, K.B. 1 Edward IV. f.

Sir John Markham, K.B. 8 Edward IV. f.

Sir Thomas Belling, K.B. 21 Edward IV. died.

Edward IV. married Woodville. Richard Woodville had a natural son whose son was Stephen Gardener, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England, died 1555.

High and Mighty Prince, King's title. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49.—Woodville. E.E.

EDWARD V., A.D. 1483.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, page 49.

RICHARD III., A.D. 1483—1485.

Ancient Customs, see *Barber's English Encyclopædia.*

His coffin, which it is imagined he was placed in after Bosworth, is of thick stone, and at present it is converted into a trough for horses, and stands before the White Horse Inn at Leicester.

1483. Richard, the last of the Plantagenets, was defeated and killed at Bosworth, by Henry VII. (Tudor), which put an end to the Civil Wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years, and the loss of 100,000 men.

Founded the Herald's College, and granted them several privileges, as to be free from subsidies and tolls, etc.

Husbandry, see E.E.—Painting, see E.E.

See punishment for striking in the King's Court. *Chamberlayne*, p. 111.

Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49. He bore a Stag.

The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell the Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog.

HENRY VII., A.D. 1485—1509.

Sir Rowland Villeville, *alias* Bretagne, base son of Henry VII., Governor of Beaumaris in Anglesey. E.E.

Henry VII., and Earl of Oxford. *C.P.*, 35.

Swords and Bucklers fashion. *C.P.*, 47.

Ladies with a small mirror. *C.P.*, 48.

Beggars. *C.P.*, 58—Stewards.

Alum mines were first found in Italy in 1460 and in 1506. Henry VII. made a monopolising grant of this commodity to Augustin Chigi, a merchant of Sienna.

1487. Henry establishes 50 yeomen of the Guard, the first standing army.

1489. Maps and Charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to Christopher.

1490. William Grocyn introduces the Study of the Greek into English.

1500. Florida discovered by John Cabot, an Englishman.

1499. North America discovered for Henry by Cabot, a Venetian.

1505. Shillings first coined.

1509. Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were imported.

Yeomen of the Guard introduced, see E. E.—Husbandry, see E. E.—Greek Language, see *Lilye*, E.E.—Physic and the College of Physicians, see *Linacre*—Luxury, Manners, see E.E.—The first guard about the King's person instituted, see E. E.—Privy Chamber Gentlemen, *Chamberlayne*, p. 103—Military—Gentlemen Pensioners. *Chamberlayne*, p. 107—Money. *Chamberlayne*, p. 158 or 159—The Palace, see *Chamberlayne*, p. 218—Printing, see E.E.

Sir Thomas Brian. *C.P.*, 16—Henry VII. died—Sir Reginald Bray, a celebrated Architect and Politician built Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster, and St. George's, at Windsor. Died in 1501—Dudley (Edmund)

Richard Empson, two roguish lawyers, who filled the King's coffers, they were beheaded.

1504. John Fisher made Bishop of Rochester, born 1459. He is supposed to have written the famous book by which Henry VIII. obtained the title of Defender of the Faith: beheaded 1535. Lilye, the grammarian, flourished. E.E.—Grace and Highness, King's title and Christian. *Chamberlayne*, p. 40—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49—Troy Weight introduced. E.E.

HENRY VIII., A.D. 1509—1547.

Henry VIII. to whom it may easily be imagined a saint like Becket was very obnoxious, and much contrary to all his projects for degrading the authority of the Church of Rome, not only pillaged the rich shrine dedicated to St. Thomas (Becket), but made the saint himself be cited to appear in Court, and tried and condemned as a traitor: he ordered his name to be struck out of the Calendar, the office of his festival to be expunged from all Breviaries, his bones to be burnt, and the ashes thrown in the air.

1514. Stone cannon balls still used.

1517. Luther began the Reformation.

1521. Henry VIII. for writing in favor of popery, received the title *Defensor fidei*, from his holiness the Pope.

1526. The first ENGLISH BIBLE was printed in this year abroad. It was translated by William Tindall, assisted by Miles Coverdale, but most of the copies were bought up and burnt by Bishop Tunstall and Sir Thomas More, see a great deal more under the head Bible. E.E.

1523. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert made Judge of Common Pleas. Died 1538.

1524. Hops first brought into this country from the Netherlands; they are mentioned in the Statute Book, 1552. E.E.

1528. John Beaumont, M.R., grandfather to one Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, who died this year, born in 1486.

1529. The name of Protestant takes its rise from the reformers protesting against the Church of Rome, at the Diet of Spiers in Germany.

1530. Secretary of States office is established in England.

1521. The office of Lord High Constable became forfeited to the King, by the attainder of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and in consequence of its extensive power, dignity, and authority, both in time of war and peace, it has never been granted to any other person, other than for the purpose of attending at a coronation or trial by combat.*

1530. Sir Francis Bryant sent to Rome, on account of the king's divorce.

1529. Sir Francis Bryant sent ambassador to France; he was born about 1490, and died about 1550.

1534. The Reformation takes place.

1539. About this time cannon is used in ships.

1542. Paul Bush made the first Bishop of Bristol. Born 1513. Died 1558.

1543. Pins first used in England, before which ladies used skewers.

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* The charter was granted to Anthony Brown, of Tothorp, in Rutlandshire. He was father to Robert Brown; mentioned temp. Elizabeth. Henry VIII. allowed the Browns to wear their hats in his presence.

1543. Iron guns and mortars used in England.
1539. Henry suppressed 645 religious houses in England and Wales.
1535. Marquesses abolished by Statute. 27. Henry VIII., Ch. 27.
1537. Language, see a specimen of it. Title English in E.E.
1537. Cranmer, Archbishop. Born 1489.
1534. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert flourished. 26. Henry VIII.
1544. Sir Francis Gawdye, Court of Common Pleas. 36. Henry VIII.
1544. Good lands let in England at 1*s.* per acre.
1545. By proclamation, all Stewes or Brothel Houses, which had long continued on the south side of Southwark, were suppressed. 37, Henry VIII.
1541. Erected Chester into a Bishoprick on the dissolution of Monasteries.
1547. First law in England establishing interest of money at 10 per cent.
1540. Thomas Churchyard, the poet flourished. Died 1570.
Clocks: Hampton Court has the first. C.P.
Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleves, Flanders Mare. C.P.
Catherine, wife of Henry VIII., her letter. C.P.—Maid Marian's May Day—People of Condition wore a jewel. C.P.—Curtesy and Kiss. C.P, —Tournament with Lady's favor. C.P. 48—Drap d'or d°. Fans and Dinner Knives—Dress. C.P. 58—Anne Boleyn, her death. C.P. 75—Henry VIII. a libel on him, see to find it out. C.P. 76—Defensor Fidei. C.P. 80, also E.E. Defender of the Faith—see the word *Harp*. E.E.—see also *Fisher* under Henry VII.—Henry VIII., Monasteries held one third of all England C.P. 113, and some curious particulars in E.E. Abbey—The Bells erected by Edward III. in Westminster, were taken down by Henry VIII., and some one wrote underneath with a cane :—

But Henry the eight
Will bait of me weight.

This last fact alludes to the circumstance mentioned by Stow, *viz.*, that near to St. Pauls stood a Clochier, in which were four *bells* called Jesus bells, the greatest in all England, against which Sir Miles Partridge staked £100 pounds and won them at a cast of dice of Henry—Henry VIII., his promotion of Archery, see E.E., and *Bows*—Gave John Leland the title of his Antiquary, a title which under a king of England nobody ever enjoyed besides himself.

Martin Bucer one of the first reformers, see E.E.—Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn's arms quartered in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge—Hung those who did not acknowledge his Supremacy, see Glastonbury—Learning, see Leland—Language, vol. VIII., p. 514—Physic and College of Physicians, see Linacre—Printing, see Rashal—Wolsey—Luther, see E.E.—Latimer, Bishop, 1537. Shaxton, Bishop, 1537—Architecture, Deal Castle built by him.

Dudley and Empson beheaded when Henry VIII. ascended. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, born 1502, beheaded 1553, his children were 1. Ambrose, the good Earl Warwick. 2. Henry, killed at St. Quintain. 3. Robert, Earl of Leicester, who married Lady Douglas Suffeld. 4. Guilford, who married Lady Jane Grey. Robert (3) had Sir Robert Dudley called Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, born 1573, but not being able to prove the legitimacy of his birth, his whole estate was by James I. vested in the Crown.

George Ferrers, Member of Parliament for Plymouth was a menial Servant of Henry VIII., but being taken in execution by a Sheriff's officer for a debt of 200 marks, and lodged in the Counter, the House of Commons immediately interfered to obtain him his liberty. This shews the privilege of Parliament and Henry's domestics.

Hampton Court Forest erected by him. This is only the second Forest which records relate to have been made, see E.E.—Nobility. Latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., a Duchess of Richmond—Stephen Gardener, see him under Edward IV.—Muskets, Guns, first used, see E.E.—Gypsies, see E.E.—Howard, Earl of Surrey. Fitzroy the King's son. E.E.—Inns of Court. E.E.—Apples and Cherries introduced, see E.E. Kent—Poetry, see E.E. *Laureate*—Leland an Antiquarian. E.E.—Arthur eldest brother to Henry, buried at Ludlow. E.E.—Shrines, see Reformation. E.E.—Henry was the first who was called Majesty, before him they were called Grace and Highness—Turkeys first observed in England—Character. Title "More" —Customs "Moresque Dance"—French language first introduced to grammatical purity by Polsgrave. E.E.—A Papist in some things, so protestantism went on slowly ejus tempore. Chamberlayne, p. 39—Ships, see Chamberlayne, p. 39—His titles. Chamberlayne, p. 40—Created six Bishopricks at once. Chamberlayne, p. 45—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Chancellors' Salary. Chamberlayne, p. 79.

Secretary of State. Chamberlayne, p. 84—Navy. Chamberlayne, 133—Church. Chamberlayne, 146 and 147—The Palace, see Chamberlayne, 218 —Play, see E.E.—Till this time there was no Compulsory mode of supporting the poor, see Poor. E.E.—Pins, see E.E.—Roads, see E.E.—Surgeon and Barbers. E.E.

Ann Bullen MS. of Pembroke, a singular act, see Peeress. E.E.

EDWARD VI., A.D. 1547—1553.

The use of the Bible—which had been commanded by proclamation under Henry VIII. in 1540, and two years afterwards through the popish Interest suppressed—was again restored under this youthful and hopeful Prince.—Baptism, see this Article "Lay Baptism" in the *Encyclopædia* and p. 502—The 39 *Articles* of the Christian Faith are founded for the most part upon a body of Articles compiled and published in this reign. E.E.

1549. Lord Lieutenant of Counties first instituted.

1549-50. Religious Books: vide Antiphonary. E.E., 3 and 4 Edward VI.

1550. Horse Guards instituted.

1552. Books of Astronomy and Geography destroyed under an idea of their being infected with Magic.

1552. The Book of Common Prayer in England established by Law.

1547. The Liturgy of the Church of England was composed, and established, &c., see Liturgy—Post for Letters, see E.E.

Martin Bucer one of the first Reformers—Thomas Churchyard the poet, flourished, died 1570—Sir Anthony Cook: the Guardians of Edward appointed him to be his Chief Instructor in learning, and to form his manners, Born 1506, Died 1576. Sir Anthony Cook had no sons: his daughters were 1. Mildred, married Lord Burleigh. 2. Ann, married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Seal. 3. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Russell, son and heir of Francis Earl of Bedford. 4. Catharine, married Sir H. Killegrew.

In 1548 George Ferrars (mentioned) was with the King at Greenwich, and proclaimed Lord of Misrule, that is prince of sports and pastimes, which

office he discharged during 12 days in Christmas holidays to the entire satisfaction of the Court—The Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Play, see E.E. —Stow. E.E.

LADY JANE GREY., A.D. 1553.

Her fortitude (Jane Grey). *Common Place Book*, 66.—A Lady's Dress. C.P. 63—Mary Queen of Scots, poetry in C.P., 64—Mary Queen of Scot's beauty. C.P., 66. See *English Encyclopædia.*

MARY I., A.D. 1553—1559.

In Mary's Reign all who were in any ways obnoxious to her whether Bishops, Judges, or others were immediately removed; vide Chief Justice Hale.

The *Bible* which had been alternately proclaimed to be used, suppressed and used, was again suppressed under this queen's reign. Some English at Geneva in queen Mary's reign made a new translation, printed there in 1560, the *New Testament* having been printed in 1557, hence called the *Geneva Bible*, and which was much valued by the Puritans, in that and the following reign. This was also the first English *Bible* where any distinction in verses was made, and so much was this *Bible* (translation) valued, that it was printed above 30 times in as many years. King James however bore it an inveterate hatred on account of the notes which, at the Hampton Court Conference, he charged as partial, seditious, untrue, &c.

Hales was persecuted for having suffered an Indictment to be brought before him some years prior to Mary's reign, to prosecute some Catholics for saying mass. He went mad and afterwards drowned himself. He was descended nobly. He was the only Judge who continued Protestant?

Philip and Mary. Curious document of Instruction to my Lord Privy Seal. C.P., 76—1555. Russian Company established in England—Glass, see E.E.—Earl of Sussex to be covered before the Queen. Chamberlayne, 167—Play, see E.E.—Stationers' Company Incorporated, see Printing, E.E. —Francis Beaumont Judge. C.P.—John Beaumont, M. R. beaupére a Beaumont né en, 1586—Hales, Chief Justice of the King's Bench removed 1553—Heth, Archbishop of York and Chancellor—William Rastall being a Catholic left the kingdom on her death—Sir Robert Broke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1. Mary, died 1558, raised from a Serjeant to Chief Justice—Martin Bucer one of the first Reformers. E E.—Deprived Dr. Bush Bishop of Bristol of his See—Thomas Churchyard the poet, flourished, died 1570—Cranmer degraded, see E.E.—John Fox born 1517, died 1587—Stephen Gardener, vide Edward IV.—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Judges before this time rode on mules, not on horses. Chamberlayne, 117—Rastall a Judge. E.E.

ELIZABETH., A.D. JANUARY, 1559. DIED MARCH, 1603.

1559. One of the first things was to restore the *Bible* to the use of her subjects.

1561. Thomas Bentham made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, died 1578.

1562. A new edition of the *Bible*, being the third complete one ever printed in English, was published this year with the sanction of the queen.

1562. The 39 *Articles* of the Christian faith were first passed in the Convocation, and confirmed by royal authority. The law requires a Subscrip-

tion to these *Articles* of each person ordained to be deacon or priest. E.E.

1563. Knives first made in England.

1563. Dr. John Keye founder of Caius College, Cambridge, obtained a grant for the College of physicians to take the Bodies of 2 Malefactors, annually for disection. He was physician to Edward VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth, died in 1573, age 63.

1563. Drayton born, flourished in this reign, died 1631.

1561. Silk stockings first worn by her C.P., 63, worn by the French king in 1543.

1568. Archbishop Parker, assisted with other Bishops, printed in 1568, what was called the *Bishops* or *Great English Bible*, in a large folio. It was also printed in small 8vo, when the Chapters in imitation of the Geneva edition were divided into verses.

1566. The 39 *Articles* of Religion established.

1566. Edward Aleyn, Actor, born. Died 1626.

1569. The Royal Exchange, London, built.

1569. Lottery established in London, see E.E.

1570. Sir Robert Cotton born. Died 1631.

1571. The last trial by Battle, vide E.E.

1571. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1578. The first treaty of Alliance between England and the States General.

1578. Rapiers introduced. C.P.

1579. The East India Company incorporated.

1579. The Eastland Company incorporated. E.E.

1580. Parochial Registers first appointed in England.

1574. Robert Fludd born. Died 1637, (philosopher).

1578. George Gascoigne, poet, died.

1581. Sir James Dyer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, died.

1571. The 39 *Articles* were ratified anew.

1581. The Turkey or Levant Company. E.E.

1588. Duelling with small swords introduced.

1589. ? Carriages introduced 1580. C.P., 77.

1596. Thomas Bilson made Bishop of Worcester.

1598. Thomas Bilson made Bishop of Winchester, died 1616.

1593. Dr. Fletcher, Bishop of Bristol, translated to London.

1600. The Turkey Company incorporated.

1600. East India Company established.

Dukes became extinct under her reign, see E.E.—Mary, Countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip Sydney, died 1621—Rack. E.E.—See the Article Lay Baptism in the *Encyclopædia*—Dº. Balœna. E.E.—Whalebone. P.C.—Granted a patent to One Tallis and William Bird for the sole printing of music and music paper. William Bird, the Survivor, not dying till 1623, the patent existed till that time.

1572. *The Bishops' Bible* was afterwards printed, in large folio with corrections and several prolegomena. This is called *Matthew Parker's Bible.* The initial letters of each translator's name were put at the end of his part *e. gr.* at the end of the Pentateuch W.E. for William Exon, that ended there, and the like of the rest. This translation was used in the Church for more than 40 years: the *Geneva Bible* was more used in private houses.

Tobacco, and anecdote of Raleigh. C.P., 33—Chatham Chest, see C.P., 36—Pewter too costly. C.P., 42—Drinking in England. C.P., 45—Godparents, a great number formerly, do.—Ladies dyed their hair. 46—Wash before and after dinner. C.P., 47—Ladies pockets and fans. C.P.—Furniture of a

Chamber, and Box on ears. C.P.—Elizabeth's pocket pistol—Seven hundred pounds temptation to courtship. C.P., 48—Preston £20 a year. C.P., 48—Trunks and Sheriff posts. C.P., 58—Sporting. C.P., 58—Provision. C.P., 59. —Watchmen of this period. C.P.—Letter from her. C.P., 73—Michaelmas goose. ? —Spanish Armada, Elizabeth Struck a medal "Afflavit Deus et Dissipatur"—Elizabeth promoted Archery, see E.E.—Anthems were first introduced in the reformed service of the English Church in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth—Russia Company incorporated. E.E.

Sir Christopher Hatton, Chancellor—Bacon. E.E.—Sir Nicholas Bacon succeeded by Sir Thomas Bromley. Chancellors—Lord Treasurer Burleigh, Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancery—Sir Christopher Wray, C.K.B succeeded by Sir John Popham—Sir James Dyer succeeded by Sir Edmund Anderson—Sir Edward Saunders 1, Sir John Jefferay 2, Sir Roger Marwood 3, of the Exchequer—Heth Archbishop of York, and Chancellor—Robert Brown, the founder of the Brownists, and whose ancestor obtained privilege to wear his hat in Henry VIII.'s present; died 1630 in Northampton Goal, age 80—William Cambden flourished. Born 1551. Died 1623—Edmund Campion, the Jesuit, flourished: born 1540: burnt about 1582—Sir Francis Drake—Sir John Hawkins—Drayton flourished, born 1563, died 1631—Edward Fairfax, natural son to Sir Thomas Fairfax, flourished. Died 1632, a poet—Sir Geoffrey Tenton flourished, Died 1608, married his daughter to Mr. Bayle, afterwards Earl of Corke—The North West passage attempted to be discovered, see Frobisher—Thomas Owen died 1598, for 5 years Judge of Common Pleas. E.E.—Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, see E.E.—Gresham flourished. E.E.—Inns of Court. E.E.—Elizabeth's Arms over Ludlow Castle Stable Gate, Shropshire. E.E.—The manner of entertaining the Queen, see Parker—Ships, see Chamberlayne, 37—Books, Fleetwood wrote. E.E.—Fludd wrote. E.E.—Gevarde. E.E.—Learning, see Haddon—Paper, see E.E. Kent—Religion, see Chamberlayne, p. 33—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Church History. Chamberlayne, p. 146—Money. Chamberlayne, 158 or 159—Apparel. Chamberlayne, 188—Play, see E.E.—Post for Letters, see E.E.—William Fleetwood flourished. (lawyer). Died 1593. (E.E.).—Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Sailor). E.E. flourished 1539—Guillim flourished—Holinshed—Lord High Constable. Buckingham's death. Chamberlayne, p. 81—Secretary of State. Chamberlayne, p. 84—Raleigh. E.E.—Sydney. E.E.—Walsingham.

JAMES I., A.D. 1603—1625.

1603. The last English *Bible*, vide Bible.

1603. By an act of Parliament of this date, it appears that Hops were not in great plenty in England. E.E. Hops.

1606. Oath of allegiance first administered.

1608. Colonies sent from England to Virginia.

1611. Sir Francis Bacon, Chancellor: displaced for bribery, died 1626.

1612. The North West passage to China sought in vain by the English.

1614. Napier of Marcheston in Scotland.

1614. Sir Hugh Middleton brought the new river to London from Ware.

1616. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Worcester, died.

1616. Richard Boyle, born 1566, made Baron Youghal of Cork.

1617. Sir John Denham made Baron of the Exchequer.

1619. W. Harvey, an Englishman, discovers the circulation of the blood.

1620. The Broad Silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England.

1620. Copper money first introduced into England.

1620. Barbadoes discovered by Sir William Curteen, and in 1625 this first English settlement in the West Indies planted.

1620. Lands valued at 12 years' purchase. Chamberlayne, 38.

1620. Richard Boyle created Viscount Dungarvon and Earl of Cork, died 1634.

1621. Whigs and Tories, two parties; formed.

1621. John, Bishop of Lincoln. George, Bishop of London. Launcelot, Bishop of Winton. Samuel, Bishop of Norwich. Thomas, Bishop of Coventry. Arthur, Bishop of Bath. Nichols, Bishop of Ely. George, Bishop of Chichester. 19. James I.

1628. Lord Faulkland raised Roger Boyle, 5th son of Richard Boyle, to the dignity. E.E.

1623. Knights of Nova Scotia introduced.

1619. Dinner of Allein of Dulwich, and provisions. C.P.

1631. Sir Robert Cotton died. Born 1570.

1632. George Calvert died. In 1618 he was principal Secretary of State, made Lord Baltimore. His son was Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore.

1639. Sir Julius Cæsar died. Made M. R. about 1619.

Baronets. An order founded by James I., at the suggestion Sir Robert Cotton, when 200 were created at once, to which number it was then intended to be restrained, but is now enlarged at the king's pleasure. They were allowed to charge their coat with the arms of Ulster which are in a field *argent*, a sinister hand *gules;* and that upon condition of their defending the province of Ulster, against the Rebels who then harassed it extremely, to which end they were each to raise and keep 30 soldiers at their own expense for 3 years together, or to pay into the Exchequer a sum sufficient to do it, which at 8d. per day per head was £1095, so that including Fees the expense of this dignity may be about £1200 sterling. To be qualified for it, one must be a gentleman born, and have a clear estate of £1000 per annum. The title Sir is granted them by peculiar Clause in the patent, though they be not dubbed knights. But a Baronet and his eldest son being of age, may claim Knighthood. Sir Nicholas Bacon of Redgrave in Suffolk, was the first Baronet created, and is therefore stiled *Primus Baronetorum Angliæ.*

Balœna: in *English Encyclopædia*, Whale and whalebone—Beards were at this time held in great estimation. Even the great Sir T. More when on the block, perceived his Beard was likely to be hurt by the axe of the executioner, took it away saying, 'My beard has not been guilty of treason, it would be an injustice to punish it.' E.E.; C.P., 63.

James I., and Lord Audley, 'too much for a king.' C.P., 34—Perewigs. C.P.—Knives inscribed with a short distich. C.P., 48—James I. knights a batch. C.P., 63—Buchanan called him pedant. C.P., 76; E.E. Bus.—Carriages and Sedan chairs. C.P., 77—James knighted a piece of beef. S.G.?—Apothecaries and Grocers were the same till this reign. E.E. Vere, E.E.

1608. The manufacture of Alum was first undertaken in England, and met with great encouragement. James by advice of his ministry assumed the monopoly of it, and prohibited the importation of foreign alum, which was further prohibited by a proclamation of Charles I.

1620. Rowers company incorporated.

Lord Treasurer M. Senbeed to pay £50,000 for bribery, see E.E.—Master of the Ceremonies instituted by James I., see E.E.

1608. Colonies sent from England to Virginia.

1611. Miles Smith, Bishop of Winchester.

1606. Sir Henry Hobart, Court of Common Pleas.
1606. Warburton, Winch, Nichols, Common Pleas.
1621. Lord Henry Hobart. Court of Common Pleas: flourished.
1621. Sir John Dodderidge. Court of Common Pleas: flourished.

John Bois one of the translators of the Bible. E.E.—Sir George Bue, an antiquarian, flourished—Vincent Cary was enobled by James for being the first who gave him an account of Elizabeth's death. E.E.—Dukedoms recovered, see Duke. E.E. in Buckingham—Nobility, see Overbury, E.E.—Baronets. Chamberlayne, p. 170.

1612. Lottery, see E.E.

It was James who granted the Universities the permanent privilege of sending two of their own body to Parliament, to serve for those Students who, though useful members of the Community were neither concerned in the landing nor trading Interests to protect in the Legislation the rights of the republic of letters. E.E. Election—See Harriett had a pension of £120 from Earl Percy—Plenty of Money—Books, see James Shorner's—Ben Jonson—James loved Puns, see E.E.—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Masters of the Ceremonies. Chamberlayne, p. 105—States whenever they occur, see Chamberlayne, 117—Great authority of the Lord Mayor. 212—Play, see E.E. —Post Office, see E.E.—Forks first used, see E.E.—Gens d'arms, see E.E.—Hackney Coaches, see E.E.—Theobalds. King James exchanged the royal demesne of Hatfield with Sir Robert afterwards Earl of Salisbury for Theobalds.

Money, see Jacobus—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Play, see E.E.
Pedigree, see Chamberlayne, p. 55 and 56—Navy. Chamberlayne, 133.
Secretary of State. Chamberlayne, p. 84—Drinking. Chamberlayne, 133.
Gunten flourished, see E.E.—Hudson, see E.E. (Hudson's Bay).
Inigo Jones—Wotton—Witchcraft.

The lady Compton wife to Sir Thomas Compton, created Countess of Buckingham, see "Peeress," and Chamberlayne, 180.

CHARLES I., A.D. 1625—1648.

1626. Robert Boyle born. E.E. Died 1691.
1628. Books: Alexandrian MS. of the Scriptures sent him. E.E.
1628. Lord Falkland raised Roger, fifth son to the great Earl of Cork, to the dignity of a Baron (Broghill) when only seven years old. E.E.
1626. Sir John Davis made Chief Justice of the King's Bench, but died before his installation.
1634. Sedan Chairs. E.E.
1635. Regular Posts from England, Scotland, and Ireland first established.
1632. Spenser Compton, Earl of Northampton, his youngest son Henry born.
1635. Richard Corbett, Bishop of Norwich, died.
1641. Liberty of the press established. E.E.
1641. Brian Duppa made Bishop of Salisbury, flourished. Born 1589. Made Bishop of Chichester. Died 1662. See Charles II.

Sir John Smith was the last Banneret, was made by Charles I., for rescuing his standard at the Edghill fight. This order was in a great measure superseded by Baronets, though it took its rise in Britain from the Roman Emperor Maximus.

Bankers, see E.E.—Balœna, D°.—Lord Audley's house mortgaged by the king. C.P. 35.

1647. Letter from Charles I. C.P. 38—Guy Vaux's Lanthorn at Oxford. C.P.? 38 also—His order of the Garter and Ring. C.P. 64—His queen would not see his coronation. C.P. 66—Ratified the whole of the Christian faith — Money rich Carolus — Painting, see Cartoons of Raphael. E.E.

1660. Charles made Baron Broghill, Earl of Orrery.

Coals were not brought into common use till this reign, when they were sold at about 17*s.* per chaldron. E.E.—Cock-pit at Whitehall, erected to the disgrace of Charles by him, for the more magnificent celebration of it; thence perhaps originated the name of Royal Game. E.E. Fights—Gend'armes, see E.E.—Glass, see E.E.—Money, see Jacobus—Queen. The queen died in France, her goods, etc., seized, see Jenkins. ? was it Charles I. queen—Justice to the Forest. EE.—Taxes, see Land—Newspapers. E.E. Play, see E.E.—Star Chamber power, see Prynne. E.E.—Anthony Brewer a poet, vide Cornwell.

Abraham Cowley flourished. Born 1618. Died 1667—Sir William Dugdale flourished, Garter, Principal King-at-Arms. Born 1605. Died 1686—John Evelyn flourished. Born 1620. Died 1706—Hambden. E.E. —Harvey flourished—See Petty. E.E.—It was computed that *dum bello civile* there were 200,000 foot, and 50,000 horse soldiers engaged on one side or other. *Chamberlayne*, p. 47—Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49—Books. *Chamberlayne*, p. 187—Post Office, see E.E.—Sir John Suckling. E.E.—Waller. E.E.

OLIVER CROMWELL, A.D. 1648—1661.

1651. The sect of Quakers first appeared in England.

1655. England takes Jamaica from the Spaniards.

1656. The Italian Opera introduced, see E.E. Davenant.

1664. An act to prohibit cock-fighting.

1628. John Bunyan born, flourished in this reign. Died 1681.

1681. George Fox, the quaker died.

A letter from Cromwell in the *European Magazine* for September. 1789.

Anecdotes of Richard Cromwell. C.P. 39—Cromwell gibbeted. C.P. Skull in the Museum at Oxford. C.P.—See a curious story about his daughter marrying — Charles, under the article Boyle. E. E. — Curious article of Cromwell's first ambition, under the name Brewer. E.E.—Anecdote of a man, who told him he would not join the war, because he must speak ill of him, see Casaubon. E.E.—See Lynn Regis: obliged to pay 10*s.* a head to Cromwell's army. E.E.—Jews. *Chamberlayne*, p. 34—Post, see E.E.—The Excise established, see Excise—See Roger L'Estrange. E.E.—Vandycke—Dryden married Elizabeth Howard, sister to Earl of Berkshire, and had issue, Charles, John, Henry.

1660. Hyde created Lord Chancellor.

CHARLES II., A.D. 1661—1685.

1661. Kings Bench removed to Oxford on account of the plague. E.E.

1661. The last Knights of the Bath previous to the revival of the order by George I., were made at the coronation of this monarch.

1661. The Liturgy altered.

1660. Clement Spelman made Baron of the Exchequer.

1661. Henry Bennet made Keeper of the Privy Purse and Privy Seal, Secretary of State, which latter place he held 12 years.

1660. Charles made Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery. Died 1679.

1660. Post Office; Letters were first allowed to be franked, see E.E.

1662. Soon after the Restoration, 2 distinct theatres were established by Royal authority, one in Drury Lane, in consequence of a patent granted to Henry Killigrew, Esq., which was called The King's Company—the other under the ingenious Sir William Davenant, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, called The Duke of York's Company. With the latter, the celebrated *Thomas Betterton* performed, who became so much in favour with Charles II., that by his Majesty's special command, he went over to Paris, to take a view of the French Stage, that he might the better judge what would add to the improvement of his own; and it was upon this occasion, as is generally supposed, that moving scenes were first introduced on the English Theatre, which before had only been hung with tapestry. About 1673, the Duke's Company removed to Dorset Gardens: so much were performances in vogue in that day, that in the year 1675, a pastoral, called *Calista, or the Chaste Nymph*, was written by Mr. Crown, at the desire of Catherine, Consort to Charles II., and performed at Court by persons of the greatest distinction. Betterton was employed to instruct the gentlemen, and Mrs. Betterton was honoured with the tuition of the ladies, among whom were the two princesses, Mary and Ann, daughters of the Duke of York, and afterwards successively Queens of England. In grateful remembrance of which the latter, when Queen, settled a pension of £100 per annum, on her old instructress.

1662. Royal Society of England established.

1662. Lord Chancellor Clarendon flourished.

1662. Dr. Francis Atterbury born. Died 1736.

1662. On his return, Joseph Ganden, Bishop of Exeter, removed to Worcester.

1631. John Dryden born, flourished in this reign. Died 1701.

1659. Nicholas Brady born, psalmist. E.E.

1665. The origin of Hatchments or Escutcheons owing to the plague.

1668. St. James's Park planted and made a thorofare for public use.

1669. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury.

1670. Hudson's Bay Company Incorporated.

1670. On his return, John Hacket, he made Bishop of Litchfield, and Coventry died.

1672. The king told the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow (the Chaplain), he was an unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject, and left no room for others to come after him. I conceive, however, there was some truth, as well as humour, in what the king said, for it is recorded, that he preached one sermon three and a half hours long.

1672. Dr. Pearson, Bishop of Chichester.

1672. Henry Bennet made Earl of Arlington, and Viscount Thetford.

1672. Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury made Chancellor, turned out in 1673.

1674. Henry Compton made Bishop of Oxford.

1675. Dr. John Fell made Bishop of Oxford. Died 1686.

1676. Dr. Edward Barnard sent by the Earl of Arlington to France, in order to be tutor to the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, sons to Charles II., by Duchess of Cleveland, who all then lived at Paris.

1679. Sir William Scroggs, Chief Justice of the Kings Bench.

1680. Nottingham, Chancellor, flourished. Ob. 1683.

1680. William Penn, a Quaker, received a Charter to plant Pennsylvania.

1681. Gervase Pierrepoint devises by his will, £10,000, to procure by all lawful means a Dukedom to the head of his family, so that if within a year after his decease, no will was exhibited, to have the money applied accordingly, but upon a demurrer, it was adjudged against the Probate Court, as well for that it is illegal to acquire honour for money, as also that the will was not exhibited in due time so as to attach the money in equity within the year.

1681. Sir Edward Turner, Chief Baron.

1681. Sir Francis North, Court of Common Pleas, and 1682.

1681. The first regiment of dragoons raised, etc. E.E.

Charles more than once leaned on Tom D'Urfey's shoulder, see E.E. D'Urfey. *The Guardian*, no. 67.

Sir Richard Fanshaw flourished: born 1607: died 1666.

"Marvell," the last who received wages for Parliamentary Duty.

Newspapers. E. E.—Sir Isaac Newton, see Penn, Quaker and the Sailor.

1682. Neaur Balutt, Lord Chancellor Nottingham.

Mr. Attorney harped much upon it, that this Lecturer was a Presbyterian, and as soon as he had done with the Church, he would run into a Conventicle, and upon his repeating the matter so very often, the Lord Chancellor told him he was not to be led or harangued with prejudice into a cause. It was not before the Court whether the man was a Presbyterian or not, he minded the matter only, and not the man, and in the King v. Corew, he declared in open Court, that the Dutch Ambassador never came into the King's presence, but he was making fresh complaints.

Actresses introduced after the Restoration. E.E.

African Company founded by Charles II. E.E.

The king exerted himself greatly about the fishery of the kingdom, see Free Fishery, E.E.

Villiers. E.E.—Play, see E.E.—Post, see E.F.—Watches.

1682. Sir Francis North, C.C.P., as well as Lord Keeper. Died 1685.

1682. November: Justice Chorciter heard causes for Chancellor.

1682. December 18, ob. Earl of Nottingham who had held the seal nine years.

1683. Sir Edmund Sanders died.

1683. Sir Francis Pemberton removed. He practised, after he was displaced, at the Bar.

1683. Sir Thomas Jones made Chief Justice, King's Bench, was C.C.B.

1683. Justice Raymond died. King's Bench, Justice, 1681.

1683. Holloway made Justice of the King's Bench.

1683. Sir Thomas Walcott made K.B. Died 1685. Trinity.

1683. Lord Keeper Guildford, and 1684.

1683. January: Serjeant Saunders made C. J. K. B., in the room of C. J. Pemberton, who was made C.C.P.

1683. Indian Stock from £260 to £500 per cent.

1684. January. Sir Harboule Grimstone, J.K.B., died.

1684. Mr. Baron Atkins made Lord Chief Justice.

1684. Mr. Justice Lewyns.

1685. Sir John Churchill succeeded Grimstone and died. Sir John Trevor succeeded him.
1685. Sir Edward Herbert, C.K.B., died. Trin.
1685. Mr. Baron Wright made K.B.
1685. Sir Edward Nevill made Chancellor of the Exchequer.
1685. Montague, Justice of the Common Pleas, f.
1685. Lord Chancellor Jeffries made, and 1686, Baron Wemm.
1660. Post Office: Letters were first allowed to be franked, see E.E.
Soldiers: fusiliers first raised, see E.E.—Glass. E.E.
Gazette: the first was printed at Oxford, the Court being there, in a folio half sheet. On the removal of the Court to London, the title was changed to the London Gazette.
Soldiers: horse guards raised. E.E.—See Shellegrew for Anecdotes. E.E.
Taxes, see Land—Perrukes, see E.E.—Play, see E.E.
Arms. *Chamberlayne*, p. 49—Regulation of the Royal Coronets. *Chamberlayne*, p. 58.
City Trained Bands. *Chamberlayne*, p. 215.
Insurance Offices. *Chamberlayne*, p. 215.
1662. On his return, Joseph Ganden, Bishop of Exeter, to Worcester.
On his return, John Hacket, Litchfield and Coventry, died 1670.
King may make M.P., but see the case in this reign. *Chamberlayne*, p. 42.
Purcell flourished. E.E.—Wilmot.

CHARLES II. DUKES (FROM GUILLIM, 1679).

1. James Stewart, Duke of York.
2. Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland.
3. Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
4. Francis Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
5. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.
6. James, Duke of Monmouth.
7. Christopher Monk, Duke of Albermarle.
8. William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.
9. Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton.
10. Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond.
11. Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

CHARLES II. MARQUESSES.

1. Charles Paulet, Marquess of Winchester.
2. Henry Somerset, Marquess of Worcester.
3. Henry Pierrepont, Marquess of Dorchester.

CHARLES II. EARLS.

1. Aubrey Vere, Earl of Oxford.
2. Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.
3. Anthony Grey, Earl of Kent.
4. William Stanley, Earl of Derby.
5. John Manners, Earl of Rutland.
6. Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Hastings.
7. William Russell, Earl of Bedford.
8. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

9. Edward Fines, Earl of Lincoln.
10. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham.
11. James Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
12. Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset.
13. James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.
14. John Cecil, Earl of Exeter.
15. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgwater.
16. Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.
17. James Compton, Earl of Northampton.
18. Robert, Earl of Warwick.
19. William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire.
20. William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.
21. John Digby, Earl of Bristol.
22. Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare.
23. Oliver St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke.
24. Charles Fane, Earl of Westmoreland.
25. Robert Montague, Earl of Manchester.
26. Charles Howard, Earl of Berkshire.
27. John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.
28. William Ley, Earl of Marlborough.
29. Charles Knowles, Earl of Banbury.
30. Thomas Savage, Earl of Rivers.
31. Robert Berne, Earl of Lindsey.
32. John Carey, Earl of Dover.
33. Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.
34. Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford.
35. Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.
36. Charles Dormer, Earl of Caernarvon.
37. Montjoy Blunt, Earl of Newport.
38. Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.
39. Nicholas Tufton, Earl of Thanet.
40. Thomas Weston, Earl of Portland.
41. William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
42. Robert Spenser, Earl of Sunderland.
43. Nicholas Leake, Earl of Scarsdale.
44. John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.
45. Henry Jermine, Earl of St. Albans.
46. Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich.
47. James Butler, Earl of Ormond ?
48. Henry Hide, Earl of Clarendon.
49. Arthur Capell, Earl of Essex.
50. Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan.
51. Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey.
52. John ? Grenville, Earl of Bath.
53. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
54. William Craven, Earl of Craven.
55. Robert Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury.
56. Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.
57. Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington.
58. Anthony ? Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury.
59. Henry Howard, Earl of Norwich.
60. William Herbert, Earl of Powis.
61. Edward Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.

62. John Maitland, Earl of Guildford.
63. Charles Fitz Charles, Earl of Plymouth.
64. Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby.
65. George Fitzroy, Earl of Northumberland.
66. Thomas Leonard, Earl of Sussex.
67. Louis, Earl of Faversham.
68. Charles Beauclerk, Earl of Burford.

CHARLES II. VISCOUNTS.

1. Leicester Devereux, Viscount Hereford.
2. Francis Browne, Viscount Montague.
3. William Finnes, Viscount Say and Sele.
4. Edward, Viscount Conway.
5. Baptist Noel, Viscount Noel.
6. William Howard, Viscount Stafford.
7. Thomas Bellasis, Viscount Falconbourg.
8. John Mordaunt, Viscount Mordaunt.
9. George Savile, Viscount Halifax.
10. Robert Paston, Viscount Yarmouth.
11. Francis, Viscount Newport.

CHARLES II. BARONS.

1. George Neville, Baron of Abergavenny.
2. James Touchet, Baron of Audley.
3. Charles West, Baron of Dela War.
4. George Berkeley, Baron of Berkeley.
5. Thomas Parker, Baron of Morley.
6. Conyers D'Arcy, Baron of D'Arcy.
7. Benjamin Mildmay, Baron of Fitzwater.
8. William Stourton, Baron of Stourton.
9. Henry Sandes, Baron of Sandes.
10. Thomas, Baron of Windsor.
11. Thomas Cromwell, Baron of Cromwell, and Earl of Arglash in Ireland.
12. Ralph Eure, Baron of Wilton? Eure.
13. Philip Wharton, Baron of Wharton.
14. John Willoughby, Baron of Willoughby.
15. William Paget, Baron Paget.
16. Charles North, Baron of North.
17. William Bruges, Baron of Chandos.
18. James Bertie, Baron of Norris.
19. William Petre, Baron of Petre.
20. Digby Gerard, Baron of Digby.
21. Charles Stanhope, Baron of Harrington.
22. Henry Arundel, Baron of Arundel.
23. Christopher Roper, Baron of Fenham.
24. Robert Grevill, Baron of Brook.
25. Edward Montague, Baron of Montague.
26. Ralph Grey, Baron of Grey.
27. John Roberts, Baron of Roberts, Earl of Radnor.
28. John Lovelace, Baron of Lovelace.
29. John Poulet, Baron of Poulet.

30. William Maynard, Baron of Estaines and Maynard.
31. George Coventry, Baron of Coventry.
32. Thomas Howard, Baron of Escricke.
33. Charles Mohun, Baron of Mohun.
34. Edward Herbert, Baron of Herbert of Cherbury.
35. Thomas Leigh, Baron of Leigh.
36. Richard Biron, Baron of Biron.
37. Christopher Hatton, Baron of Hatton.
38. Richard Vaughan, Baron of Vaughan, Earl of Carbery.
39. Francis Carrington, Baron of Carrington.
40. William Widdrington, Baron of Widdrington.
41. Edward Ward, Baron of Ward.
42. Thomas Culpeper, Baron of Culpeper.
43. Jacob Astley, Baron of Astley.
44. Charles Lucas, Baron of Lucas.
45. John Belasis, Baron of Belasis.
46. Edward Watson, Baron of Rockingham.
47. Charles Gerard, Baron of Gerard.
48. Robert Sutton, Baron of Lexington.
49. Charles Henry Kirkhoven, Baron of Wotton.
50. Marmaduke Langdale, Baron of Langdale.
51. William Crofts, Baron of Crofts.
52. John Berkeley, Baron Berkeley.
53. Denzil Holles, Baron Holles.
54. Charles Cornwallis, Baron Cornwallis.
55. George Booth, Baron Delamer.
56. Horatio Townsend, Baron Townsend.
57. John Crew, Baron Crew.
58. John Frescheville, Baron Frescheville.
59. Richard Arundel, Baron Arundel.
60. Thomas Butler, Baron Butler. Earl of Ossory, eldest son of the Duke of Ormond.
61. Hugh Clifford, Baron Clifford.
62. Richard Butler, Baron Butler. Earl of Arran, in Ireland, son of the Duke of Ormond.
63. Heneage Finch, Baron Finch.

JAMES II., 1685—1688.

Lived with Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister to the great Duke of Marlboro', by her he had the Duke of Berwick. E.E.

James II. and our Family. C.P.—A shrewd remark. C.P., 110.

1682. P. Jacq. Beresford and Dom.

A Captain of a Company in Ireland, being sick, agreed to surrender his place, that a Lieutenant of the same Company might succeed. The Lieutenant was to pay £100, but the Duke of Ormond refused to accept the Surrender, and would not admit the purchase thereon, adjudging that the Captain had fairly received the place from the Duke, and should not sell it.

Wages of mason 3s. 6d. per week: and 3d. per day for the bearers of burthens. E.E.

Play, see E.E.—Post, see E.E.—Winchelsea—Wycherley.

1686. Lord Chief Justice Beddingfield. K.B.

1688. Lutwich flourished—Powell flourished.

1687. 3. James II. Lord Chancellor Jefferies.

1647. Gilbert Burnet flourished, born 1643. Died 1715.

WILLIAM III., & MARY II., 1688—1701-2.

1650. Sir John Churchill flourished, born.
Brian Duppa his tutor, Bishop of Chichester.
Sir George Etheridge a wit flourished, see E.E.
Judge Jefferies. E.E.—Revenue. Chamberlayne, p. 48.
Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49.
.....of the Merchants of Bristol selling their..... .....
.....Sir Jefferies.
1701. James II. dies at St. Germains.
1650. William Burkitt flourished, born.
1646. John Flamstead flourished, born. Died 1719.
1689. February 28, Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keek, and Sir William Rowlinson had the great seal, made Lords Commissioners, q. in 1689. Lord Maynard, Lord Keek, Lord Rawlinson, Sir John Previn and Mr. Hutchins in lieu of Maynard and Keek Lord.
1689. Land tax and Toleration Acts passed in England.
Several Bishops deprived for not taking the oath to William.
1689. Gilbert Burnet made Bishop of Salisbury, about.
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough flourished.
Mary and Anne were educated by Henry Compton, Bishop of Oxford, and married by him and their firmness in the protestant faith was in a great measure owing to their tutor.
1693. Bank of England established. First public Lottery drawn.
1691. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells deprived.
1693. Chief Baron Hall in—Lord Keeper Somers.
1697. Lord Chief Justice Holt.
1697. Hill a Lord Chancellor; 1700, a Lord Keeper.
1793. 5. William and Mary, Hackney Coaches. C.P., 113.
1795. 7. William and Mary, Tax first on Bachelors after 25, a Duke £12. 10s., Common persons 1s.
1795. 7. William and Mary, Sir John Fennick's curious case of an act to attaint him on the oath of one witness, see attaint. E.E.
Painting, see Cartoons of Hampton Court Palace hall. E.E.
1701. Glass, see E.E.—Kensington, see E.E.—Tax on Land introduced, see E.E.—Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Play, see E.E.—Post, see E.E.
1709. Sir John Hold, C.J.K.B., died; having been Chief Justice 22 years.

ANNE. 1702—1714.

1693. Betterton obtained license through the Earl of Dorset, and money by the voluntary subscriptions of persons of quality to erect a new play house within the walls of the Tennis Court in Lincolns Inn Fields. E.E.
1704. William Beveridge made Bishop of St. Asaph: died 1707.
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough flourished.
1707. First British Parliament.
1708. William Fleetwood made Bishop of St. Asaph.
Guy the founder of the Hospital, see E.E.
Hearne flourished—King Chancellor, see E.E.
Swift flourished. E.E.—Prior flourished. E.E.
Thornhill. E.E.—Tickell—Vanbrugh.
1710. St. Paul's Cathedral rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expense by a duty on coals.
1710. English South Sea Company began.

Harleian MSS., see E.E.—Lands 25 years' purchase, see Chamberlayne, p. 38—Revenue, Chamberlayne, p. 49.

Arms. Chamberlayne, p. 49—Navy, Chamberlayne, p. 137—Church. Chamberlayne, p. 147—Charity Schools. 198.

The present state, see Chamberlayne, p. 207, 208, &c.—Post, see E.E.

Hints relating to other Countries.

Gama, 1497, f. Discoverer.

Gammut, 1009, Music.

Garamend, 1510, Printing.

1641. Peers in Yorke's "*Union of Honor.*" "Honores Anglicam" in Dugdale.

1719. "*List of Peers.*" (small 8vo.)

1679. Peers: in Guillim.

The Peers of Queen Elizabeth at the end of a Pamphlet entitled, "*Reflections on the late augmentation of the English Peerage,*" 1798.

Antiquarian Index.

Ale.—In the reign of Edward I. Ale was the principal drink.

Breakfasts.—Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, when he came to London had such an household, that six oxen were eaten at a Breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat.

Candles.—1298. Tallow candles so great a luxury that splinters of wood were used for lights.

Archæologia, vol. xiv., p. 279, vol. xv., p. 402. Engraving of an ancient Candlestick.

1624. At Sir John Franklin's. Item for a pound of candles, 5½d. Item for a pound of wax candles, 3s.

Canary.—1624. Canary Sack, White wine. Sir John Franklins.

Claret.—Sir John Franklins, 1624. Claret.

Coal.—1307. Coal first used in England after the Conquest. It was however used by the Ancient Britons.

Charles I. Coals were not brought into common use until this reign, when they were sold at about 17s. per cwt.

22. Henry VIII. Coal only allowed to the king's, queen's, and Lady Mary's rooms.

Although our pits of coal were first noticed by the skill, and first opened by the labour of the Britons, and for some time before the arrival of the Britons [? Normans] among us: Yet even for ages after this Discovery wood continued to compose the general firing of the nation: Coals were not brought into common use till the reign of Charles I., see Article "Luxury" as to Chimneys.

Dinner Customs.—People regularly washed themselves both before and after every meal in Elizabeth's time, even the queen herself: It must however be recollected they eat with their Fingers, hence perhaps the introduction of Finger Glasses.

So late as the reign of Louis XIV. Courtiers rode on horseback to their dinner parties, and wore light boots of white Spanish leather and spurs of gold, and the Lords carried the princesses on a pillion behind them, and in wet weather the ladies covered their heads with Hoods of Oil Cloth.

Coaches were introduced into England by Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel in 1580, and were only drawn by two horses. Buckingham about 1619 had them drawn by six, which was considered as a novelty, and imputed to him as a mastering pride.

In France Catharine de Medicis was the first who used a Coach, which had leather doors and curtains instead of glass windows. If Henry IV. had used glass windows, his life would have been saved. They went so

slow that serjeants accompanied them on foot—hence Footmen. Carriages were however so scarce in Henry's reign that it is said a letter exists from this monarch to Sully, stating he could not call upon him that day as he was unwell, and the Queen had gone out in the Carriage.

Sedan Chairs were introduced by Buckingham, who narrowly escaped the mob, who would not suffer one man to degrade himself by carrying another.

In 1658 there were only 310 in Paris, in 1758 above 14,000. 200 Hackney Coaches in England in 1654.

In the reign of Richard II. the Ladies first rode on side saddles, after the example of the Princess Anne of Bohemia, who first brought that fashion into England, before which time they used to ride like men.

1483. Richard III., post horses and Stages established.

The order and Government of a Nobleman's house in 1605 when in state. He is to have placed on the upper End of the Great Chamber, a chair, cushion and stools, and to have his seat in the midst of the Table a little above the Salt, his face being to the whole view of the Chamber, and opposite to him the Carver is to stand, and at the upper hand of the Carver the Countess, or else to sit above the Carver of the same side he is of opposite to her Lord, the Lord's wife is to be placed above the salt.

The best sort of Strangers to be placed at the upper end of the table, above the Lord and Lady at the principal place, and those so placed the Carver is to have a special respect unto: for those beneath the Salt, the Carver is not to deal withal, but by directions of the Lord or Lady, as is their pleasure in curtesy.

The Cup bearers are to serve the Wine or beer when called for on their knees.

The Ladies gentlewomen were to attend in the Great Chamber from 9 till 11 for the better furnishing the same and then to attend their Lady to the Chapel or prayer; and from 1 of the clock after dinner until 3 in the afternoon, and then they may depart if there be no gentlewomen strangers to be entertained until 5 of the clock; that supper be towards and after supper, so long as their Lady is in presence and no longer.

1605. The Carver is to take sayes of the bread and salt, of the Lord and Ladies spoones, knyves, trenchers, and napkins. Loud talke at that tyme (dinner) was accompted barbarous and rustical, and therefore to be especially avoided and looked into, p. 325, v. 13.

The Clerk of the Kitchen was to see that after every meale the silver vessells were gathered up, to be sure of his number, and the peuter weekelie at the farthest.

The Yeomen of the Ewerie was to receive from the Steward plate, as basonnes, ewers, and candlesticks, and in like sort of pewters, with all sorts of lights as well wax as others, and all such naperie as is fittting for the Lord's Table, viz., table cloathes with towells, napkins and cubbord cloathes, of the same faette, either damask, deaper, canvas, or holland, and arming towells for the carver and the sewer.

The Great Chamber was to be every day early swept and neatly kept, with fire to be made at the season, or else the chimney to be garnished with green bowes and flowers.

The Yeoman of the pantry was to carry to the Tables the Salt, the carving knife, the cleansing knife, and *forchet*, and then to place upon the table in due order: with the bread at the salt, and then to cover the bread with a fine square cloth of cambrick, called a Coverpaine.

The gates before dinner, supper and prayer, were to be locked and not opened but upon special occasion.

In 1605 they eat Birds, which we now think rank carrion.

Charles I. Bill of Fare when Duke of York, say 1660.

Breakfast.—Maineheat, Cheate, Beire, Mutton, Chickens, Milk, Butter, &c. Rolls, or Loaves, of different kinds of bread.

Dinner: on a flesh day, Maineheat—fyne, Cheate—fyne, Cheate—cours, Beere, Wyne, Mutton bo., Chickens ro., Beef, Mutton ro., Veale, Capon, Partridge, Swytes, Larkes, Lambes, Chewett, Tart.

Supper.—Ham, Cheate, Mutton ro., Capon, Partridges, Cocks, Maleards, Swytes, Tanege, Connies, Doulcetts, Tart.

For the Dukes drinking between meales, maincheats, fyne beere.

Cushions, chapel furniture, and utensils for the bakery, joiner, smith, and painter, with all their tools, were constantly removed, and those of the Earl of Northumberland in 17 waggons.

Northumberland Household book, 1500. 6 large trotting horses were allowed for the Chariot, a sort of covered waggon; for coaches were then unknown. 22. Henry VIII. loq.

We find that in 1641 the customs of great personages dining constantly in the common Hall as Henry VII. certainly did at Eltham, was somewhat disused, for in the account of the Earl of Worcester's being at Ragland Castle,—we read that at 11 the Castle gates were shut and the tables laid—2 in the Dining room—and 3 in the Hall: at the first table sat the noble family and such nobles as came there: at the second sat knights.

At the first table in the Hall sat gentlemen under the degree of Knights at the second, gentlemen, waiters and pages, particular care was taken to place the guests according to rank: In the middle of each table stood a great Salt seller, and it was a mark of distinction, whether a person sat above or below.

See Gawn Nevill's Dinner in 1470. *English Encyclopædia:* Title 'Luxury.'

In Stephen's reign: In Houses of inferior rank upon occasions of feasting, the floor was strewed with flowers, and the jovial company drank wine of golden Horns, and sang songs when they became inebriated with their liquor. This custom of strewing the floor in those days was a part of the luxury of the times, and Becket when he was Chancellor in the next reign, ordered his Hall to be strewed every day in the winter with fresh straw or hay, and in summer with rushes or green leaves fresh gathered; and this reason is given for it, that such knights as the benches could not contain, might sit on the floor without dirtying their fine cloathes. But even this rustic simplicity was mixed with great magnificence in gold and silver plate. A relique of this Custom is still subsisting for at Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person of the kings establishment, called The Herb Strewer with an annual salary.

In 1478 temp. Edward IV. *Liber Niger* says the duty of Squires of Household to the king was Winter and Summer, in afternoons and in evenings, to draw to Lord's Chambers within Court, there to keep honest companions after their cunning, in talking of Chronicles of Kings, and of other policies, or in piping or harping, songings or other acts-narriables to help to occupy the Court, and accompany strangers till the time required of departing.

Temp. Edward I. Almonds, raisins and figs for the king: prones.—oxysaccharum, or a composition of Vinegar, Sugar, and juice of some pomegranates.

Elizabeth, one wagon of tymber worck for Ladies and Gentlewomen of one prevye chamber with wheeles and axaltrees, strakes, nayles, clowts, and all manner of work thereto appertaining, fine red clothes to kever and line the same wagon, fringed with red sylk and lyned with red buckrow, paynted with red color collers, draughts, of red letter hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things appertaining.

22. Henry VIII. The king enjoins all his attendants not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms or cupboards, or other furniture out of noblemen's houses where he goes to visit.

It appears that what was left in noblemen's houses at this period, consisted only of long tables, benches, (no chairs), cupboards, and bedsteads which were removed from one house to another, tapestry and arras, bed and kitchen furniture.

Drinking Vessels.—Cups and drinking pots formerly had hoops inside, and were called stoops, they were to regulate the quantity each person should drink, when several joined together.

Shakespeare says: "the three hooped pot shall have six hoops."

22. Henry VIII. In his household the officers were to see that all the vessels as well silver as pewter, be kept and saved from stealing. Ashen cups and leathern pots are added in another part.

Food.—Turkeys first observed in England in Henry VIII.'s reign. See Alleyn's Dinner in the *Common Place Book.*

See the knighting of the Loin in C.P., p. 113.

1509. Gardening introduced into England, from the Netherlands, before when Vegetables were imported from that place.

The first pine apple raised in England was in Charles II.'s reign in the Royal Gardens.

Cranes, Swans, and Herons, were dainties from the Conquest downwards.

When Richard II. and the Duke of Lancaster were at the Bishop of Durham's palace at London; *e.* the first course was: Herons, Cranes, *c.* the second: a Pottage, Roast Pig, Roast Crane, Pheasant roast, Heron roasted.

Potatoes, an American Indian word and root introduced, A.D. (very late). Grimani informed me they were yet unknown in many parts of Italy.

22. Henry VIII. The queen's maids of honour are to have a chet loaf, a manchet, a gallon of ale, and a chine of beef for their breakfasts.

22. Henry VIII., King's House. Among the first is a porpoise, and if it be too big for a horse load, a further allowance is made for it to the purveyor.

Henry VIII. introduced the Kentish Cherries into England, the bud being then planted in many parishes near Tenham.

Ben Jonson mentions: figs, grapes, quinces, apricots, and peaches at Penshurst.

Peaches, apricots, and nectrines were introduced by Henry VIII.

Currants are indigenous to England, although they take their name from Corinth whence they were imported; they were called "Winberry" here.

Temp. Edward I. Common Food in addition to the Food now used: Heron, Swan, Crane, Peacock, and Kidd.

Reign of Henry III. it appears by Statute, that the bread was, as now, white, wheaten, and household.

Glass.—1457. Glassfirst manufactured in England.

1180. Glass windows begun to be used in England in private houses.

No painted glass of a more ancient date than King John is known; some of the reign of Henry III. exists at Strawberry Hill.

At Strawberry Hill is a large flattish drinking glass, one of the first manufactured at Venice, with theinitials of an English Lady's name, for whom it was made, and the date 1580.

Glass Windows did not begin to be common till the year 1180, before that period they were very scarce in private houses, and considered as a kind of luxury, and as marks of great magnificence.

Venice for many years excelled all Europe in the fineness of its glasses till the 13th Century, the Venetians were the only people who had the secret of making crystal looking glasses.

The glass manufacture was first begun in England in 1557; the finer sort was made in Crutched Friars—the first flint glass in the Savoy.

The art of making pure Venetian glass was not brought to perfection till William III., but the first plates for looking glasses and coach windows were made in 1673, at Lambeth, by the encouragement of the Duke of Buckingham, who in 1670 introduced the manufacture of fine glass into England, by means of Venetian artists, both amazing secrets.

Healths.—When Rouix daughter of Hengist drank to Vortigern she said: "Lover'd King was heile." (or wish health)—and he answered her by an Interpreter, "drink heile." The Wassil bowl and wassil health is from this. The Custom of Wasselling or drinking healths is of German origin, and was here introduced, *e.* by the Saxons, *e.* together with the passion of drinking by the Silures? Every one knows the tale of Rowena. Christianity did not tend to abolish it, on the contrary it began to assume a religious aspect and the wassill bowl which in great monasteries was placed on the abbot's table, received the Epithet of the Poculum Charitatis—Grace cup. The liquor was wine sweetened and spiced, called Hippocras—sometimes it was Metheglen or Mead.

In Henry VII.'s time however it is remarked that the antient Custom of pledging each other out of the same cup had (at the Court) given away to the more elegant one, of each person having his own cup and "when the steward came in at the Door with the Wassil he was to cry three times, Wassell, Wassell, Wassell, and then the Chaplain was to answer with a good song."

Twelfth Night at Henry the VII.th's

Knives.—1563. First made in England by one Matthews, of Fleet Bridge, London.

Sir F. Hawkins says they were inscribed with short distitches by means of aqua fortis, perhaps like officers' stewards now.

In Elizabeth's time at Feasts or Dinners, every one brought his own knife which he occasionally sharpened on a stone that was placed behind the Door.

They had no forks.

A knife was formerly one of the ornaments of female dress: and one of the accoutrements of a Bride, as in *Romeo and Juliet:*

"Knife, lie thou there."

In Decker's *Match me in London:*

"See at my girdle hang my wedding knives."

One dated 1610 is in existance, and very handsome, the handle amber.

Forks were introduced into England about 1610; they were known earlier in Italy, as appears from a book dated 1581, in which are cuts of double pronged forks, as of three for eating fruit.

Heylin says in his *Cosmography*, 1652: "The use of silver forks with us, by some of our spruce gallants taken up of late, came from hence into Italy, and from thence into England."

e. See Coryat's *Crudities*, p. 90, 91 of the 4th edition, as to Fork's introduction. *e.* See a drawing of one, vol. XV., p. 140, it was of silver and folded together.

Spoons, some antient may be seen in the *Archæologia*, but they have been used ever since the Island was inhabited.

The Table Fork did not come into use until the reign of James I., and its introduction is related in this solemn manner by Coryat in his *Crudites:* "Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian Cities and Towns through which I passed, that is not used in any other Country that I saw in my travels, neither do I think that any other nation of Christiandom doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian and also most strangers that are commonest in Italy doe always at their meales use a little forke when they eate their meate, for while with their knife which they hold in one hand, they cut the meat out of the dish, they fasten the forke which they holde in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whatsoever he be, that sitting in the Company of any others at meale, should unadvisidly touch the dish of meate with his fingers from which all the table doe cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the Company as having transgressed the lawes of good manners, in so much that for his error he shall be at least brow beaten, if not reprehended in words. This form of feeding I understand is generally used in all parts of Italy, their forks for the most part being made of Iron, Steele, and some of Silver, but these are used only by Gentlemen. The reason of this their curiosity is, because the Italian cannot by any means indure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not all alike, cleane. Hereupon I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion, by this forked cutting of meat, not only while I was in Italy but also in Germany and often times in England, since I came home."

Linen.—1386. A Company of Linen Weavers from the Netherlands, established in London.

Mahogany.—See an account of its introduction, in *Common Place Book*, p. 46.

In the 3rd of Elizabeth it appears by the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Helen's, Abingdon, that: "Payd for tymber and making the Communion table 6*s.* For a carpet for the Communion table, 2*s.* 8*d.*"

Plates.—1306. Crockery ware invented.

At Strawberry Hill are 12 silver desert plates engraved with the History of the prodigal son which belonged to Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

Trenchers were in common use about 1550.

Public Schools (Winchester and Christ's Hospital) still continue them.

At Strawberry Hill is a box containing some ancient round trenchers with Scriptural mottoes.

Prices.—5. Richard II. c. 4. A.D. 1381, the prices of Wine.

1357. 10,000 Herrings not to be sold at a higher price than 40*s.* by the Fishermen at Yarmouth: 46*s.* 8*d.* to the people of London; and one mark paid for the Carriage.

1363. A young Capon 3 derniers.

A full grown fowl 4 derniers; a Hen 2 derniers.

A Pullett 1 dernier. A goose 4 derniers.

1363. By Act of Parliament.

In consequence of the extravagance of dress, all servants of Lords, and Masters of Artificers shall be allowed once in every day a meal of flesh or fish, and the rest of Cheese, Butter, and other such Victuals, according to their degrees.

1347. A fat Cock 1 penny, ½ penny.

A fat capon 2½ pence.

A fat goose 4 pence.

A mallard and partridge 3 pence.

2 woodcocks 3 pence.

A fat lamb from Christmas to Shrovetide 6d.

Other times 4 pence.

A.D. 961. Land 1 shilling per acre.

A.D. 1000. An ox 2s. 6d. Cow 2s. Sheep 1s. Swine 8d.

A.D. 1043. Grevious famine, wheat 5s. per quarter.

Regulation of Courses by Act of Parliament, and similar.

10. Edward III. 1336. In consequence of the many Evils occasioned by the gentry of the kingdom having costly and superfluous meats, such as their not being able to give in time of want either to themselves or to their liege Lord as they ought. It was ordained that no one of what Estate soever should be served either at his own hotel or any where else, whether at Dinner or Supper, whensoever with above two courses of meat be it of flesh, fish, or common Vegetables, without sauce or any manner of meat. Every one however was allowed to have three courses on Christmas Day, and some other Holydays.

The Master and Fellows of King's Hall, Cambridge, were such Epicures, that of their own accord they petitioned Henry IV. to stint them not to exceed 18*d.* or 20*d.* per week in their Commons, the last 2*d.* being allowed for dearness of provisions and festivals.

Servants.—Wrong entered. 22. Henry VIII. King's ordinance for his Household.

"Master Cooks shall employ such Scullions as shall not go about naked, nor lie all night on the ground before the fire."—*Archæologia.*

No Dogs to be *e.* allowed in the *c.* kept at Court, except a few spaniels for the Ladies.

Dinner to be at 10 in 1531. Supper to be at 4.

In 1650, 11 was then the hour of Dining.

About 1700, 12 was the hour, and so remained at our universities until lately.

The proper Officers are, between 6 and 7 every evening to make the fire in, and *straw* his Highness's privy Chamber.

18 minstrels are appointed at 4*d.* a day each.

Rhenish and Malmsay wines only are mentioned.

Silver Plate.—1344. It is by Statute ordered that Silver shall not be exported, except that the Great men may, when they go out of the kingdom, have some vessells to serve their Houses.

William the Conqueror was very magnificent in his silver plate. Hume.

In the account of the Earl of Lancaster's expenses for 1313 is: To 24 silver dishes, 24 saucers, 24 cups of silver at 1*s.* 8*d.* per ounce.

Pewter.—Pewter was too costly to be used in common, in the reign of Elizabeth. In the household book of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, is a memorandum that in 1500, Vessels of Pewter were

hired by the year, and were too costly to be common. Holingshed says old men in his time have remarked three things to be marvellously altered in their time, one whereof is, the exchange of wooden platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into silver or tin, for so common were all sorts of wooden vessells in old times, that a man should hardly find four pieces pewter, (of which one peradventure *e.* was *e.* a salt) in a good farmer's house. Again our pewterers in time past, employed the use of pewter only upon dishes and pots, and a few other trifles for service, whereas now they are grown into such exquisite Cunning, that they can in a manner imitate by infusion any form or fashion of cup, dish, salt, bowl, or goblet, which is made by the goldsmith's craft, though they be ever so curious and very artificially forged. In some places beyond the sea a varnish of good flat English pewter (I say flat because in my time dishes and platters began to be made deep and like basons, and are indeed more convenient both for sauces and keeping the meat warm,) is esteemed so precious as *e.* keeping *e.* the like number of vessels that are made of fine silver.

Tea.—1666. Tea first used in England. Is the anecdote correct about its being first boiled up like grain, instead of an infusion *e.* decoction *e.* being obtained from it.

Tea was first introduced into Europe in the year 1610 by the Dutch East India Company. It is generally said, it was first imported from Holland into England, introduced by the lords Arlington and Ossory, who brought it into fashion among people of quality. But it was used in Coffee Houses before this period, as appears from an act of Parliament made in 1666, whereby a duty of 8*d.* was laid on every gallon of the infusion sold in those places. In 1666 it was sold in London for 60*s.* per lb., though it did not cost more than 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* at Batavia. It continued at this price till 1707. In 1715 green tea began to be used, and as great quantities were then imported, the price was lowered; and the practice of drinking tea descended to the middling Ranks. Since then it has become a necessary of life, in most parts of Europe.

Many various and opposite opinions have been formed of its Effects on the Constitution, suffice it to say that the pleasing society in which we so often partake it, must be of service to every constitution. From its great value we can easily conceive why Tea Cups were formerly so very small.

Watches.—1597. Watches first brought into England from Germany. Mention Charles I. at the Isle of Wight.

e. After the battle of Naseby, the Parliament presented Fairfax with a beautiful watch.

Henry VIII. gave Anne Boleyn a clock of silver gilt, richly chased, engraved and ornamented with fleur-de-lis, small heads, etc. It has weights and pulleys like the present wooden clocks.

There is a carving by Holbein, of Henry VIII., with a watch at his neck.

Sir Anthony Dennys presented a clock to Henry VIII.. as a new year's gift, after a design by Holbein. *e.*

St. Helen's, Abingdon. 34, Elizabeth. Pay'd for an hour glass for the pulpit, 4*d.* This is the first mention of hour glasses in a pulpit.

e. Dante is the first who mentioned a striking clock, he was born in 1265, died 1321.

A clock was erected in 1288, near Westminster Hall, out of a fine imposed on the Chief Justice.

In 1292, *Novum* Orrlogium magnum in ecclesia (sc: Cantuariensi) pretium, 30£. *e.*

Robert Bruce's watch was lately discovered, the size of a common watch, the outer case is silver, raised in rather a handsome pattern, over a ground of blue enamel, with a supposed cypher of "R. B." at each corner of the chased work. On the dial plate is written "Robertus B. Rex. Scotorum," and over it is a transparent horn, instead of glass: he began to reign in 1305. Died 1328.

In 1368. Edward III. granted a protection to three Dutchmen who were orlogiers to exercise their trade.

e. Chaucer who died in 1400 says, speaking of a cock crowing:—

"Full sikarer was his Crowing in his loge
As is a clock, or any abbey orloge."

meaning that the crowing was as certain as a bell or an abbey clock.

In Richard II. reign, a famous astronomical clock was made (see Leland) shewing not only the hours, but the sun, moon, and stars, and tide's motions. *e.*

Fulcenet in his "*Memoirs of Literature*," says: James Dondi, in the XIV. Century, assumed from a clock made by him for the tower of a palace, the name of Horologius, which was afterwards borne by his descendants.

In 1332, the Duke of Burgundy removed from Courtray to Dijon, a famous clock which struck the hours. 1370, the great clock of Paris put up.

The first clock seen in Spain, was set up in the Cathedral of Seville, in 1400.

e. The oldest Clock we have in England that is supposed to go tolerably is in the palace at Hampton Court, date 1540. *e.*

What Tower has the Clock, where the Sovereign ordered the workman's eyes to be put out, after it was finished, that he might not see to make its equal? In revenge, the man suggested some improvement he could make, and when permitted to approach the Clock, he began by pulling it to pieces he was stopped in time to prevent its total destruction, but the partial injury he effected has never been repaired.

e. Watches and Clocks may be considered rather as an expensive toy, than otherwise, until the middle of the XVII. Century.

Dials and Hour Glasses were in common use.

Poynet, Bishop of Winchester, gave an astrobal clock to King Henry VIII.

The second oldest watch known to exist, was in Sir Ashton Lewis's Museum, dated 1541.

Henry VIII, wore a watch (and Charles V.) it was in existence some few years since, and Charles V. (Henry's contemporary) was so much pleased with them, that he used to sit after his dinner with several of them on the table, his bottle being in the centre, and when he retired to the monastery of St. Just, he still continued to amuse himself with keeping them in order.

Some of the watches used at this time, seemed to have been striking, for it is recorded that such watches having been stolen both from Charles V. and Louis XI., whilst they were in a crowd, the thief was detected by their striking the hour. *e.*

Catgut supplied the place of a chain.

e. Towards the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, however, they became more common, and Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night*, makes Malvolio say:—"I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or play with some rich jewel."

In the 3rd of James I., a watch was found on Guy Faux, which he had purchased the day before, to lay conclusions for the long and short burning of the touchwood, with which he had prepared to give fire to the train of powder.

I Archbishop Parker's Will, dated 1575, he leaves to his brother, then Bishop of Ely, his walking stick of Indian cane which had a watch at the top, and in the inventory of his goods, was a clock valued at £54 4*s.* *e.*

In 1631, they were so common, that the clock makers were incorporated and the charter prohibits clocks, watches, and alarms, from being imported.

e. In Charles II.'s reign, repeating watches were invented, and Charles II., sent one as a present to Louis XIV. *e.*

And in 1693, the reputation of English watches was established throughout Europe.

Robert Bruce's watch is said to be apocryphal.

Dr. Hocke is entitled to the credit of bringing the watch to its present perfection.

The first pendulum Clock made in England. was in 1662, but they were invented by Huggins or Galileo, about 1657.

e. It is said in *The French Annals*, the king of Persia sent some Clock, or similar piece of mechanism to Charlemagne, in 807, which was so contrived, as at the end of each hour, to let 12 small brass balls fall into a brass (basin) bell, and thus made it sound. *e.*

Wines and Liquors, 1353. Mention is made of Gascoigne wine, red wine, and white wine.

The chief and favourite beverage of the Ancient Saxons was Ale, a liquor the knowledge of which they gained from their ancestors, the ancient Germans.

Edward I. Wine used by Apothecaries as a Cordial.

1524. Hops first brought into England from the Netherlands.

They are mentioned in the Statute Book, 1552. *English Encyclopædia.*

1553. Such plenty, that a barrel of beer with the *e.* Beer *e.* Cock was sold for sixpence.

At Strawberry Hill is an earthen bottle, painted on it "Sack, 1647," it was thus sold by apothecaries.

The Saxons drank out of tankards.

Queen Elizabeth on Maunday, used to give the poor a small wooden bowl of claret wine.

We know not for certain that the earliest Britains had any other liquor but warm milk.—*Archæologia, vol. I., p.* 324.

It may be supposed the Britons began to plant Vines in the island, soon after the year 280.

When Edward II. was at Eockingfeld, Bishop of Rochester sent him a present of his drinkes, and withall both wines and grapes of his own growth in his vineyard at Halling.

And in Philpot's time, he says, that Captain Toke of Charlton, Kent, had so industriously and elegantly cultivated and improved our English vines, that the wine pressed and extracted out of their grapes, seems not

only parallel but almost to outrival that of France.—*Archæologia, vol. I. p.* 328.

Lambarde says he had read that at the Conquest, there were great Vineyards in England, which gave him to think wine had been made long since within the realm, although in his memorie it be accompted a great daintye to hear of.—*Archæologia.*

It is supposed the decease and neglect of the vineyards arose from the cheapness of the Aquitaine wine, and the great advantage that could be made use of the pastures otherwise, and not the climate.—*Archæologia.*

It is certain that in Henry III., a Dolium of the best wine could be bought for 40*s.*, and sometimes for 20*s.* The usual wines in 1504: Red wine, Claret, White wine, Malmsey, and Rhenish.

When George Moil, Archbishop of York, was enthroned 6 Edward IV., 100 tons of wine were used.

Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, consumed 8 tuns of claret yearly, in his house.

Henry VIII. Item: a groome whyle the bed is in making, to fetch a loofe of brede, a pott with ale, a pott wyth wine for them that maketh the bedde.

22. Henry VIII. Royal Household. Injunction to the Brewer not to put any Hops or Brimstone in the Ale.

By the above, only Rhenish and sweet wines are to be bought, probably the French wines from Bourdeaux and Gascony were sent over of course. By the *Earl of Northumberland's Book*, the wines then used were a red, a pale red, a white, a Vin de Grave, but all from Bourdeaux or Gascony, except the sweet wines.—*Archæologia.*

In 1603, they (Hops) were produced in England in great abundance,

Searches to be made; B. Bame. *History of Edward III?*
Basan. *Histoire des Graveurs.*
Bevington. *Henry II., Richard, and John.*
Bromley. *Original Royal Letters.*
C. *Caballa, or Letters of illustrious persons, etc. Elizabeth.*
Carleton. *Letters: from* 1615 *to* 1620.
Carter. *Specimens of Ancient Paintings.* Finished C.
Nugæ Antiquæ; about servants. 1775. Reg. Elizabeth, extract from.
Hume. *History of England.*
The Northumberland Household Book is in Hume.
The Annual Register, 1758, see "Elizabeth's Court."
The Annual Register, 1760. "Extravagance."
The Annual Register, 1761. King Charles I., temp.
The Annual Register, 1764. Queen Elizabeth's Expenses.
The Annual Register, 1768. Inventory.
The Annual Register, 1769. Dress, etc.
The Annual Register, 1771. Gifts to Elizabeth, Anecdotes.
Encyclopædia, e. Hospitality—Illuminating—Barber—Luxury—Glass—(Parker ?)—Hops—Penn—Newspapers.
Foote.
Strutt. *Ancient Customs and Manners.*
Strutt. *Royal and Ecclesiasticat Antiquities.* 4to.
Strutt. *Horda—Angel—Cynnan.* In 3 vols.
Keightley. *Memoirs of the reign of Elizabeth.*
e. Walpole. *Catalogue of Noble and Royal Authors, c.*

Antiquarian Repertory; several volumes.

e. Bread — Butter — Tea — Coffee — Plates — Linen — Knives — Spoons — Tables — Chairs — Sugar — Breakfast — Dinner — Supper — Beer — Food — Trenchers — Coals — Candles — Cheese — Woollen — Dress. *e.*

Illustrations. Dinner of the Emperor Maximilian, at the College of Heralds.

Henry IV. of France, his carriage.

Is there any Dinner party in the Antiquarian picture of Henry VIII. and Francis I.?

A chair of Elizabeth's time in Penshurst.

Archæologia, vol. x., p. 180. Rude drawings from a picture of people sitting down and eating, Temp. Normans.

Books in the London Institution:—

Andrew. *Continuation of Henry's History of Great Britain.* 4to.

Anecdotes of the House of Bedford. 8vo. 1797.

The Annual Register. London, 1758 to 1820.

Antes. *Observations on Manners and Customs of the Egyptians.*

The Antiquarian Repertory. 4to, 4 vols. 1807.

The Archæologia. S. A., London. 4to.

Arnold. *Chronicle of the Custome of London.* 1521. 4to. 184.

Arts. *History, Discoveries, and Improvements in Arts and Sciences.* 8vo. 1727.

Astle. *Origin and Progress of Writing.* 1803.

Keutzner. *Journey into England in* 1598.

Henry. *History of England.* 4to, 6 vols.

Lodge. *Illustrations of British History.*

Examine Letter A in Catalogue. Miscellaneous extracts from the Catalogue. Left off at p. 425, vol. V., *Archæologia* having examined vol. VI.

Squire, esquire, French.

Manage, manager, French.

Earlings, a lamb just dropped, from ean-eniti.

Argosies (a ship), from *Ragosies, i.e.,* ships of Ragusa.

Mum, silence, and *mome,* a blockhead. These owe their derivation from the French word *Momon,* which signifies the Gaming at Dice in Masquerade the custom and rule of which is that a strict silence is to be observed, whatever sum one stakes, another covers, but not a word is to be spoken, hence also comes our word *Mum,* for silence.

Perez, corruption of the French oath Pardieu.

Distain, stain, unstain, from Destaindre, French. *e.* It was anciently the custom to swear by the Cross on the handle of a sword. *e.*

Fetter, from Freter, anciently called a Fewter, thus Fewterers have Fetterlau.

Wassel. What was anciently called was-heile, was an annual custom observed in the Country, on the vigil of the New year, and had its beginning as some say, from the words which Ronix, daughter of Hengist used, when she drank to Vortigern, "lover'd king was heil," he answering her by direction of an interpreter, "drink heil." It is still used in the midland counties.

Quell, is murder, manquellers being in the old language the term for which murderers is now used.

Chuck, Dearest chuck, chick, or chicken.

Bachelor, from the French, bas chevalier, a lower kind of knight. In the University of Dublin, they are still dignified by the appellation of Sir.

Poise, formerly peize, to weigh down, from peser. French.

Foil, from feuille, a leaf, French, thin, split.

Grocery, from Grosse, meaning wholesale.

Habredasher, 'haber das her,' 3 German words, meaning 'take this, sir.'

Alcher hiefist (Henry VI. Act I. Sc. I.), an old English word, used in addressing a potentate, is a corruption of the German words 'alder liebste,' beloved above all things, dearest of all.

Quil, from the old English word quelle, a piece of wood set upright, or from the French quille. *Henry VI.* Scene III.

Bandog, a corruption of bound dog.

Fence, and defence similar.

Raught, preterite of the verb to reach, or rather raft, or reft, the preterite of reaue, unhts reached were ever used in the sense of arracher to snatch or take.

Charneco, charneco, a wine from charneca, in Spanish the name of a turpentine tree, the flavour of the wine perhaps resembling that tree, or the growth of it was in some district abounding with that tree.

Eath, ease, uneath, uneasily.

Gran, or gere, things, matter, query gero, Latin.

Liefest, see above.

Mates, to mate, to confound, from amatir, or mater. French.

Checkmate, is a corruption of the Persian Schah mat (the king is killed).

Mate, to mate from matar, Spanish to kill.

Morris, a dance, a Moorish dance.

Abroad, corruption of broad.

Adown, corruption for down.

Aweary, corruption for weary.

Corrosive, corruption of corsive.

Bezomans, mean low men, from the word besonyans, husbandmen.

Keg, keg of herrings, keg is cade, which signifies cask, corrupted, cade is derived from cadus, a cask or barrel.

Cage, a cage was formerly a term for a prison. We yet talk of jail birds. Every village has still a cage.

Hoop, a drinking pot, so called because it had hoops in the inside to regulate the quantity that should be drank by each when several joined together.

Say, was the old word for silk, on this depends the series of degradation from say to siege, from siege to buckram.

A sallet, by corruption from cœluta, a helmet, or rather from salut, French, health, query safetez, S. G., vide 4 and 5 Philipp and Mary, c. 2.

To bodge, means to botch to bungle, one is a corruption of the other.

Fire, to fasten, from the French (tiver).

Place, French, place.

Cost, and coast are from the same original French, cote.

Wisp, a wisp of straw, derived from apparently to wipe, pewter plates are now wiped with a wisp of straw.

Kennel, derived from the word channel, is called chanel in the North at this time.

Callet, or callat, a lewd woman, perhaps from the French.

Calote, a head dress.
Stratagem, an Italian word for Stratagemma.
To rook, a corruption of to rock. North country word. *Henry VI.*
Indigest, Latin, indigesta. Ovid, *Metamorphosis*, I. 7.
Controll, opposition, from coutroller.
Manage, from menage, dishabited, a word of Shakspeare's coinage.
Aglet, ornament of dress, from Aigullettes.
Script, from escript, French, now ecrits.
Quern, a hand mill, Kuerna.
Morello, a cherry from a black one, maurus or morum.
Hennch, men, boys, page of Honor, from Hengstman, equi, from Heinsman, a German word.
Henchman, quasi Hainchman, one that goes behind another, pedisequus. Blackstone.
Curator, Spelman, a guardian.
Patch, fools used formerly to wear patches about their dress, pozzo is the Italian for a fool.
Tucket, roccata, Italian,
Quillet, a law word. In the first pleadings, every allegation in the plaintiff's charge, and every distinct plea in the defendant's answer, began with the words *Quil-est*, whence was formed the word Quillet, to signify an evasive answer.
Cozur, a tailor, from coudre, to sew.
Tillievally, may be a corruption of Titivi luthen, but is rather a corruption of the French hunting phrase "Ty a trillant et vallecy."
Coystril, only fit to carry arms, not to use them also, spelt "costerel," see constille and coustillier in Cotgrave's *Dictionary*.
Sink a pace, name of a Dance, cinque pace.
Passy. measure, a dance, from passamezzo.
Bow window, from bay, a window in a recess or bay.
Grange, a Town House of a monastery, from grangerendo, from which it was always at some distance. One of the monks was to inspect the Farm. He was called the prior of the grange, in barbarous Latin, Granageum. Some say from its being a granery, Grenagium.
Hob nob, corruption from Hap ne Nap.
Stuck, a thrust in fencing, from stoccato. Italian.
Lenten, spare, from Lent when you get but spare diet.
Hent, to take, ab Hendan.
Recheate, a particular note on the Horn to call dogs back from the scent, from the old french word recet, meaning the same as retraite.
e. Stanislaus, Stanlaine, a Stony hill.
Horne, Campe and *Cope*, a hill.
Holt, Hirst, Hurst and *Haine*, all mean a wood.
Twaite, a wood grubbed up. *Doomsday. e.*
e. De Sancta Barbara, Serbarb, Simberd.
Sancta Claia, Senclaer, St. Clair.
Sancta Ermino, Armino.
De Sancto Alemondo, Solmon.
De Sancto Amando, St. Amond.
Sancto Gelasco, Singlis.
Sancto Londo, Lenlo.
Sancto Sezio, Sentor, Seyton.
Sancto Lupo, Sentlow.

Sancto Martino, Semarton.
Sancto Mauro, Semaur, or Teymour.
Sancto Paulo, Sampol.
Sancto Pietro, Sampier, Genoa.
De Sancto Vedasto, Foster.
De Sancto Wallerico, St. Wallere.
De Sandwico, Sandwich, Kent.
Savagius, Savage.
De Scallerius, Scales,
De Salarius, Solers.
De Spineto, Spine.
De Tanaia, Taney.
De Tankardi villa, Tankerville.
De Vetera Ponte, Vipont.
De Viccariis, Viccars.
De Villa Magra, Mandeville.
De Villariis, Villers. Entered in the Book, *e.*
De Vino Saloo. Vinesalf.
Usus mare, Hassey.
De Wahelaga, Wately, Wheatley.

Tregeny, Trefusis, Cornwall, a walled town. By mistake imagined to be 3 Fusils, so 3 *Fusils* Sperdier *or*, crept into the arms of the family of Trefuses of that place.

Trenance, is a place or town by ovrb but because it sounds not unlike tresenses, a fess between 3 swords is borne by that Family.

Trelawny, Cornwall.

e. Campernulphus, De campo arnulphi. *e.*

Quadregisima Sunday is the first Sunday in Lent, and so called because it is about the 40th day before Easter.

Quadregismalia. In former days it was the custom for people to visit their mother Church on Midlent Sunday, and to make their offerings at the High Altar, a devotion observed likewise in Whitsun week. But as the Processions & Oblations at Whitsuntide were sometimes commuted into a rated payment at Pentecostals, so the Lent on Easter Offerings were changed into a customary rate called quadragesimalia and Denarii quadregismales, also Lœtare Jerusalem.

Creast, crest, cresta, any imagery or carved work to adorn the head or top of any wainscot, etc., like our modern Cornish. The word is now adopted by Heralds, and applied to the device set over a coat of arms Vide *The Interpretation of Words*, etc., a Law Dictionary printed in 1701.

Rake, corrupted from Rœkel (Islandic) a cur dog.

Havock, hafoc (Saxon) a Hawk.

Poche. fish, from poche, french.

Sennet, in music, de l'Allemand sen qui signifie Assemble, Sen ne assemble a son de cloche.

Clif, in music, clef, key, or rather sennet, is a corruption of signute, the clock of the Sennet.

Glyn, Hope, Combs, Stowe on valleys, p. 5.

Historical Antiquities.

9. Edward III., cap. III. No sterling farthing or halfpenny shall be molten to make vessel.

Cap. iv. Black money shall not be current in this realm.

Cap. viii. Pilgrims shall pass abroad at Dover only.

Cap. xi. Hostlers shall be sworn to search their guests.

10. Edward III., 1336. Statute 3. In consequence of the many evils occasioned by the gentry of the kingdom drinking costly *e.* wines *e.* meats, such as their not being able to give in time of want, either to themselves or their Leige Lord as they ought.

It is ordained that no one of what estate soever, shall be served either at his own hotel or any where else, whether at dinner or supper or wheresoever, with more than above two courses, each meal to consist of not more than two sorts of meat, be it of Flesh, Fish, or Common Vegetables [Communer potasses] without sauce [sawes] or any manner of meat. Everyone however was allowed to have three courses on the following days:—Christmas Eve and Day—St. Stephen's Day, le jour del au renoef —the Days of the Epiphany, and the Purification of the Virgin Mary, Easter, and the days preceding and following it, Ascension Day, the Day of the Pentecost, and following day, Trinity Day, St. John's Day, St. Peter and St. Paul's Day, the Days of the Assumption, and Nativity of Notre Dame, and All Saints.

Temp. Edward III. This Statute is directed to the Deans and Chapters and the following Earls: Chester—Lancaster—Warren—Norfolk—Marshal of England—Arundel—Devon—Hereford.

Clothes were anciently made out of the kingdom at Brussels, see *History of France*; but in 1337, it was ordained that none should wear any cloth, but such as was made in England, and that none should wear furs except Kings, Queens, their Children, Prelates, Earls, Barons, Chevaliers, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Holy Church, who expend at the least 100 livres per annum.

Clothworkers might come into the king's dominions and have sufficient liberties.

Sheriffs (1340) not allowed to be in office above one year.

1340. Bushels, Gallons, and Weights were ordered to be made of brass, and sent into every county, that their might be one measure over the whole kingdom.

In 1340, a subsidy was granted to the king, of the 9th lamb, the 9th fleece, and the garbe, for two years to come.

1344. Silver must have been in no uncommon use formerly, for it is by Statue ordained that Silver shall not be exported out of the kingdom except that the great men may when they go out of the realm, have silver vessels to serve their houses, p. 253.

1344. Two quinzimes or 15th granted to the king, by the Commonality, and two Desme by Cities, Boroughs, to be paid in two years towards his wars in France and Scotland.

And the way of levying soldiers and paying them, appears by the following: And that men of Arms, Hoblers, and Archers chosen to go in the King's service out of England, shall be at the King's wages from the day that they depart out ofthe Counties where they were chosen.

1344. A trienial Disme granted to the King, by the Clergy towards the maintenance of his war in Frauce.

It appears to have been customary to give robes as a present.

It is mentioned in many Statutes, but particularly in the Statute relating to the oath of Justices in 1344, in these words: "And that ye take no fee as long as ye shall be Justice, nor robes of any, neer great or small, but of the king himself."—And see below.

1340. Dated at Westminster, the 14th day of April, the 14th year of our reign of England, and the 1st of France.

1349. Every person able in body, under the age of 60 years nor having to live on, and shall be bound to serve him that doth require him, or else committed to the Gaol until he find surety to serve.

No person shall give anything to a beggar that be able to labour under pain of imprisonment. Servants however, having no regard to the above ordinance, but to their ease and singular covetise, did withdraw themselves to some great men, and other, unless they had livery and wages to the double or treble of that they were wont to take.

It was in the 25th Edward III., ordained carters, ploughmen, shepherds, and porters, and labouring husbandry men, shall have in time of "sarcler on feyns faire," above 1*d.* per diem; et fauchours (? cutters) des precs (masons) pur lacre, v*d.*; on par ea journe, v*d.*; and cutters of corn in the 1st week of August, 2*d.*; and in the second, 3*d.*; and so forth till the end of August.

For threshing a quarter of wheat or Seyle, 2*d.* ob.

For a quarter dorge fenes peas and aneynes, 1*d.* ob.

And in those counties where work was usually done for certain robes it shall so continue: Master Carpenter per day, 3*d.*; Carpenter, 2*d.*; Master Mason (called) free Mason, 4*d.*; a Mason, 3*d.* per day; and the Mason's servant, 1*d.*; a Tyler, 3*d.*, and his Boy, 1*d.*; a Thatcher, 3*d.*, and his Boy, a Penny; Plasterers and other workers of walls, d'arzil; according as the Justice shall direct.

Observe Plastering and Tilers of Wales.

1350. A sack of wood to weigh 26 stones, each stone 14 lbs.

The measures then used were Bushels, Half-bushels, Peck, Gallon, Potel, and Quart, and Quarter, which is 8 bushels.

1350. William de Shareshull, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

John de Stonore, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1353. Mention is made of Gascoigne wine, Red wine, and White wine.

1354. Seigneurs de la Marche, Lords of the Marches then, now called Marquesses.

1357. A Lash of Herrings (10,000). No man might give more than 40*s* for the Lash (fresh). The inhabitants of the market of Yarmouth, who were supposed to buy them from the Fishermen, were directed to sell the Lash of Red Herrings bought for 40*s*. fresh within 40 days for half a mark of gain and not above. And the people of London at such fair, were to bring the lash from Yarmouth to London for one mark of gain and not above.

1362. A Parliament shall be holden once per annum.

1362. In Edward III., the word Duke is first mentioned in a Statute. It runs, Prelates, Dukes, Earls, Barons.

1362. Pleas shall be pleaded in the English tongue, and enrolled in Latin.

The French tongue was so much unknown, that those which did implead or were impleaded in the Courts had no knowledge, nor understanding of what was said for, or against them, by their Serjeants and other pleaders.

1363. A young Capon, three deniers (pence); a full grown fowl, 4 deniers (pence); a Hen, two deniers (pence); a pullet ? young capon, one denier (penny); a Goose, 4 deniers (pence).

In consequence of the extravagance of Dress in 1363, it was found necessary to pass the following acts:

All servants of Lords, and Masters of Artificers, shall be allowed once every day a meal of flesh or fish, and the rest of cheese, butter, and other such victuals according to their degree; and the Cloth for their Garment or *Chansure*, shall not in the whole exceed 2 marcs, and the Statute of apparel for everyone in the kingdom. See apparel in *English Encyclopædia.*

I. Richard II., Chapter 7, 1377. Divers persons of small revenue of Land, did make great retinue of people, as well of Esquires, as of other in many parts of the realm, giving to them Hats and other Liveries of one suit by year, taking of them the value of the same Livery or percase the double value, by such Covenant and assurance that every of them shall maintain other in quarrels be they reasonable or unreasonable, to the great mischief and oppression of the people. A Punishment was ordained against those who give Liveries.

i. Richard II., Chapter 9. The Statute complains that Lands and Tenements, Goods, and Chattels which were in debate, were often given to Lords and other great men of the realm, against whom the said Pursuivants for great menace that is made to them cannot nor dare not make their pursuits.

Chapter XII. Whereas divers people at the Suit of the party commanded to the prison of the Fleet by Judgment, given in the Courts of our Lord, the king be often times suffered to go at large by the warder of the prison, by mainprize, or be Bail, and sometimes without any mainprize, with a Warden of the Fleet, and to go thence into the Country about their Merchandise and other their business, and be then long out of Business, Nights and Days without their assent, at whose suit they be judged without their Gree thereof made, whereby a man cannot come to his Rights and Recovery against such prisoners to the great mischief and undoing of many people. It was therefore forbidden, etc.

i. Richard II., chapter 15. Notwithstanding the Power of the Priests, it appears, etc. "Because Prelates themselves do complain that as well

beneficed People of Holy Church, as other be arrested and drawn out as well of Cathedral Churches, as of other Churches, and their Churchyards, and sometimes while they be intending to Divine Services, and also in other places, although they be bearing the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to sick persons, and so arrested and drawn out, be bound and brought to prison against the Liberty of Holy Church. It is made punishable so to act in future.

v. Richard II., chapter 4, A.D. 1381. The prices of Wine.

vii. Richard II., chapter 4. For the greivous mischiefs and complaints that do daily happen of Robberies, Thefts, Manslaughter, Parring of Horses, and Ridings in Routs in great Companies in every part of the kingdom.

vii. Richard II., chapter 13, 1383. No man to ride in Harness nor with saunceguys.

1773. Progressive increase of the Post Office.
Oliver Cromwell's issue, page 77.
On the Saxon and Norman Architecture. (Good).
Money at the Conquest, page 150.
Verses presented to Elizabeth, page 247.

1775. Account of the Pictures of the Interview of Henry VIII., and Francis I.
Curious extract from *Nugæ Antiquæ*, about servants.

On the accession of James I., the Peerages were:—
1 Marquis—16 Earls—2 Viscounts—40 Barons—total 59.

James I.	created	62	extincted	17.
Charles I.	„	59	„	21.
Charles II.	„	64	„	53.
James II.	„	8	„	8.
William & Mary	„	30	„	21.
Anne	„	30	„	24.
	Totals	253		144

The principal of the *Household Book* of the Duke of Northumberland, is in Hume.

1776. The Marquis of Grimaldi was high in power in Spain.
See *Annual Register*. 261.

1777. Ceremony of making the King's Bed.
Antiquity of Cock-fighting.
Rules of a Religious House. A.D. 1289.
Four archers paid sixpence per day.
Court marriage, temp. James I.

e. William had introduced the difficult project of totally abolishing the English tongue, and for that purpose he ordered that in all Schools throughout the kingdom, the youth should be instructed in the French tongue, a practise which was continued from custom, till after the reign of Edward III., and was never indeed totally discontinued in England. The pleadings in the Supreme Courts of Judicature were in French. The Deeds were often drawn in the same language. The Laws were composed in that idiom. No other tongue was used at Court. It became the language of all Fashionable Company, and the English themselves ashamed of their own Country affected to excell in that foreign dialect.

From this attention of William, and from the extensive foreign dominions long annexed to the Crown of England, proceeded that mixture of French, which is at present to be found in the English tongue, and which composes the greatest and best part of the English tongue. *e.*

1778. Institution of Poet Laureat. 1470.
Origin of Lotteries, temp. Elizabeth.
Origin of Knighthood and Tournaments and Blazonry and Chivalry of Manners and Refinement.
Dissolute conduct of Women amidst the decline and oppression of Feifs.
History of English Poetry, by Thomas Warton.

1779. On the origin of Clocks in England. 1288.
On Bards and Minstrels and a Deed of them, temp. Elizabeth.

1780. Prices of several things, temp. Edward III., page 163.
Account of our old English Stage, temp., similar.

1782. Account of Castruccio Castruccini.
Curious Charges of the Burial of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, at St. Albans.

1783. Characters of Elizabeth and James II.
Account of High Stewards of England from Conquest.
Hugh de Grentemeisnel, Baron of Hinckley, temp. William I.
Account of Sir R. Bulkeley, temp. Elizabeth, 1783.

1781. Account of Corsica. Churches, temp. Stephen.

1781. 14 Edward, 1787.

Black. 4.77. Law. Edward IV.

Treasons against Henry VI. were finished under Edward IV., though all the Line of Lancaster had been previously declared usurpers by Act of Parliament.

Two instances occur in this reign of persons being executed for treasonable words, the one a publican, who said he would make himself heir to the Crown, alluding to the sign of his House: the other a Gentleman, whose favourite Buck the King killed in Hunting, whereupon he wished it horns and all in the King's belly.

These were esteemed hard cases, and the Chief Justice Markham, rather chose to leave his place than assent to the latter Judgment.

P. 86. That over violent Acts of Parliament do not ensure the Intention, is evident from Richard II. being murdered after an act had been passed, which made the bare purpose and intent of killing the king, without any overt act to demonstrate it. Indeed, so violent were they, that in the first year of his Successor, it was noticed in an Act of Parliament: That no man knew how he ought to behave himself, to do, speak, or say for doubt of such pains of treason, etc.

Vol. IV., p. 86. See the curious acts made treason by Henry VIII.

Sir Matthew Hale, temp. Cromwell, who accepted a Judgeship of the Common Pleas, under Cromwell's Government, tried Civil Causes, but would not sit as a Judge in others.

A Boy's Game at School of going through Fire and Water, origin in the Ordeal. Ch. 27, p. 343, vol. IV. Blackstonee.

D'Aeth's *Abstract.* J. W. Knapp's *Abstract.*

Heraldry in the *English Encyclopædia.*

Cutting—Crusades—Cross—Chevron—Crest—Constable—Crown—Corporation—Coat Armories—Damsel—? Dame—Romance—Degradation—

Devise—Chivalry—Drumond—Dieu et Mon Droit—Eagle—Escutcheon—Fishes—Fitchy—Flowers—Furr—Carrousal—Cartel—Duel—Gage—Combat—Gauntlet—*Gorbie*—Gevlond — Genealogy— Bath — Gentleman — St. George—Champion — Glove — Gore a Coward—Habergion—Haro is not this Harold—*Harp*—Herald—Heraldry—Hermit—Homicide—? Honor—Commonality—Honor—Javelin—Jerusalem—? Jesuits — Isæus — Judicum Dei — Justs — Knight — Land — Lozenge — Livery—Lorimer—Luxury—Montgomery—Naumachia—Nobility—On Nomenclature, vol. VII., p. 358—Palm— Philip of Valois—"This kind of Honor," p. 175, Chamberlayne—Pilgrimage—Pyrrhiceo—Rebus—Plutarch, p. 466—Shield—Troubadours—Tournament—Urim—Thummim.

For the *Nomenclature.*

See Moreri. "Chevalier St. Esprit." D.'O.

Bassad, *Encyclopædia.* Barborossa, *Encyclopædia.*

Cajetan, *English Encyclopædia.* "Callpin." E.E.

Clan—Casa—Dingwell—Diodorus—*Fabii* — Gabrul — Giorgione — Gioseppino — Habakkuk — *Hayward*— Haro ? Harold — Hovedon—Manlius Torquatus—Name—Patronymic.

See Chamberlayne, p. 1. Britt. 29. Pict. A long chapter on names in Chamberlayne, p. 161. Piso—Plantaganet—Plautus—Prenomen—Plutarch—"Caius Marius."

Sch is German. Surnames. Look at A. B. C. D. E., etc., and see what they stand for. *Genoa. Greek* nomen. Achilles in Moreri, vol. I., p. 28, and vol. v., p. 34. *Antonium* Phil. E. E. *Anconius.* Tudcelinus M. Aratus M. *Appius* Claudius Caius M. Arius in Chamberlayne.

For house, vide Barneweldt. *English Encyclopædia.*

The time when they flourished must be distinguished by a double line as =.

ANCIENT NAMES.

e. Belisarius. Belsius. Aristotle. Aristophanes. Plato Cicero. Brutus. Archimedes. Livy. Apelles. Hector. Lycurgus Minos. Philip. Anaxagoras. Amasis. Solon. Achilles. Alexander Pliny. Curtius. Lucan. Eusebius. Strabo. Herodotus. Diodorus Siculus. Pompey. Justin. Plutarch. Mela. Hannibal. ? Amilcar. ? Democritus. Anacreon. Cornelius Nepos. Atticus. Homer. Juvenal. Ovid. Terrence. Virgil. Cæsar. Thesus. Tacitus. Persius. Livy. Sallust. Theocritus. Cato. Plautius. Æsop. Sophocles. Demosthenes. Callisthenes. Calustrates Galba. Carneades. Diogenes. Antipata. Quintilian. Dametrius. ? Antigonus. Demetrius. Sylla. Cataline. Brutus. Xerxes. Philip of Macedon. Lysimacus. Scipio. Hesiod. Cimon. Agamemnon. Numa Pompilius. Thespis. Antigonus. Selucius. Zeno. Sylla. Cimon. Clisthenes. Cletomachus. Cleostratus. Milo. *e.*

A Catalogue of Dwellings and Places of the Archbishops and Bishops, vide Spelman.

Description of Oxford and Cambridge.

Walter, Bishop of Durham, bought the County of Northumberland of William the Conqueror, and would needs sit himself in the County Court,

but he paid shortly for it, for his countrymen furiously slew him even sitting there. Matthew Paris. Anno 1075. See Matthew Paris.

1621. Charles I. (James) Dates a letter from Theobalds: where was this?—Richardson has a print of it in Hertfordshire.

The finest in Hampshire. Capiant plus quam unam feram Archiepiscopi qui pro tempore fuerint, habeant quum elegerint ebnesciduum habeant drotus Dubier Dominus Johannes et hæredes ejus, etc.

Then is it further awarded that the said Earl, his heirs and assignees, shall yearly for ever pay unto the said Archbishop, his and his successors 12 Bucks and 13 Does (Captas de Teomysun as the record saith), at times there appointed. But the Composition for the Bucks and Does was in Edward IIIrd's time, released by Archbishop Simon (Islip) having taken for the sum of 240 Marks, as witness *Antiqq. Britann.* Cap. 55. Spelman, 119.

NAMES OF THE SEES.

Canterbury—Archbishop—St. Asaph—Bishop—Wells—Selsey—afterwards Chichester. Date of Erection. A.D., 596. 560. 905. 680.

NAMES OF THE OCCUPIERS AND NUMBER OF THEIR SUCCESSION.

Stigand, 37th Archbishop. Lanfrank. Its Bishops are not recorded. Giso, 17th Bishop. Agelroke, the 22nd Bishop. Stigand. Godfrey. See vacant 4 years. Date of Succession. A.D. 1052. 1070. 1059. 1057. 1070. 1087. Date of Vacancy of the See. 4. William I. Vide William II. 1087. 1070. 1087. 1088. Cause of Vacancy. Deposition. Death. Deposition. Death. Death.

WILLIAM I. DE LA POLE.

Creations. Baron. Earl. 8 Richard II. Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, 8 Richard II., married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John and Elizabeth Wingfield, daughter of Gilbert Ganoil, Knight: after several generations, was born William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

The proclamation of the King's Evil being cured by the King, is in vol. vi., *New Universal Magazine*, p. 47, August, 1754.

A letter containing an account of all the Earls and Barons, with their Seals, etc. September, 1754, p. 81. vol. vi., *Universal Magazine.*

Edward III., a Balance of trade was struck and delivered into the Exchequer, by which it appeared the exports of one year exceeded the imports by 255,224,13,8.

1, Elizabeth. The customs procured £36,000 per annum. At the Restoration they were farmed for £400,000.

At the death of Elizabeth, the Inhabitants of London were 150,000, And much useful information. March, 1755, p. 116.

Henry IIIrd's Father (a king) as will be seen by Magna Charter, had his acts of Parliament recorded in Latin. Henry III., in the ninth year of his reign, also made use of good Latin in records.

Statute 3, Henry III. (A.D. 1266) is in Latin.

Statute 4. of the 31st year of the reign of Henry III., is the first Statute I can find in French, and it appears to be *old* Norman French. A.D. 1266. And in the next year (A.D. 1267), they are recorded in Latin. Edward I., his son (A.D. 1275) recorded in French, and in the 4th Edward I. (A.D. 1276 a material Statute ("Extente manerii") is in Latin, and the 2 succeeding Statutes are in Latin, and in 1278, French was again used.

Ann. 6. Edward I., A.D. 1278, one in Latin, called "An Exposition of the Statute of Gloucester," and in 1279 in French; and A.D. 1282, and 12. Edward I. in Latin, and in this year a French act has a Latin conclusion Statute 34. Edward I., A.D. 1285 is half French, half Latin. To 1285 in Latin, then in French, and they appear to be alternately French and Latin during the remainder of his reign, A.D. 1307.

In the 1. Edward III., A.D. 1327, there appears to have (been) very few if any records in other language than French.

The language A.D. 1300 (28. Edward I.) Chapter IX., "Estre ceo nul commun plai ne seit desremes tenu al Eschequer contre la fourme de la Grant Chartre." Moreover no common pleas shall be henceforth holden in the Exchequer contrary to the form of the Great Charter.

The Statutes of Edward I. are almost all French. Richard II. (A.D. 1377) began in French and continued so through his reign. I cannot find an exception. Henry IV. all French, beginning 1399.

The language A.D. 1400; 2. Henry IV.' 'Au parlement tenu a Westmr. en les oetaves de St. Hiller l'an du regne le roi Henry le quart pius le conquest second meme nostre Seigneur le roy del assent des prelatz Dues Conts et Barons et a les especialx instance et request des Communes assemblez a cest present parlement ad fait ordeigner et establir certeins estatutz et ordinances en la forme quensent," &c. At the Parliament holden at Wesminster in the octave of St. Hillier the 2nd year of the reign of king Henry IX. the same our Lord the king by the assembly of prelates Dukes, Earls and Barons and at the special instance and request of the Commons assembled at this present parliament hath caused to be ordained, and stablished certain Statutes and ordinances in form following," &c.

And in the 2. Henry IV. cap. xv. the act against Wickliffe is in Latin.

In 1362, 36. Edward III., Chapter 15. It is enacted that because the Laws of the realm be pleaded, judged and shewed in the French tongue, "which is much unknown in the said realm, and that people have no knowledge of that which is said for them by their Counsellors therefore all pleas shall be pleaded and judged in the English tongue and enrolled in Latin."

This Act of Parliament is in French, are all the continuing down to king.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. some statutes were recorded in Latin.

Richard III. was the first who used English in Acts of parliament (A.D. 1483) he began it from the first year of his reign. 1. Richard III., Cap. VIII., A.D. 1483. Vide Statute roll, parliament office, Anno I. Richard III. The preamble setting forth the advantage of then making and draping and dying of Wollen Cloth, setteth forth that the people did not then fall to Idleness, "as dailly nowe they doo, but thereby truly have gotton their levyng; it is so now most gracious Sovereign Lord that the Wollen Clothes which in late daies have been made, and yet dailly ben made within this your realm, ben anperfect and deceyvably made and wraught, kepying nother reasonable length nor brede, and the same cothes so as it is aforesaid unperfitly made, and deceyvably wrought afterward ben put to be shorne, and afore be not fully ruette, and many of the said clothes after they ben fully ruette and shorne ben set upon tentours and drawen out in leyngth and brede that is to say some of the same clothes being but of the length of xxiii yardys ben drawen out into lenght of xxx yerdis and in brede from vii quarters unto the brede of 11 yerdys; the which clothes so shorn er they be ruette or ells drawen in leyngh or in brede, as it is aforesaid, after that they receyve any wette they mostgh of werry necessite shrynk," and so forth.

I apprehend that a great quantity if not all of the Acts of Richard III., and all of Henry VII. and VIII. were written in the records in Latin—as also Charles II. The following is the Language in 1510. The woorkes of Geffrey Chaucer newly printed with divers' addicions, whiche were never in printe before: with the seige and destruccion of the worthy citie of Thebes compiled by Ihon Lidgate, Monke of Berie as in the table more plainly dooeth appere.—The Prologue: "To the Kinges highnesse my most gracious sovereign lorde Henry the eight, by the grace of God, kinge of Englande and of Fraunce, defender of the Faith and Lorde of Irlande," &c.

e. When the French and Venetians in the beginning of the XIIIth Century (A.D. 1200) had won Constantinople, the Venetians who were masters of the sea gave liberty to any Subjects of the republic who would fit out vessels to make themselves masters of the isles of the Archipelago, and other maritime places, and to enjoy their Conquests in Sovereignty, only doing homage to the republic for their several principalities. By vertue of this licence, the Samedos, the Justinieni, the *Grimaldi*, the Summaripos, and others, erected principalities in the several places of the Archipelago (which their Descendants enjoyed for many Generations) and thereby became truly and properly what is now called "*Royal Merchants.*" *e.*

e. By Mary Queen of Scots in Fotheringay Castle.

"Que suis je alas? Et de quoi sert la vie?
J'en suis fors qu' un corps prive de *cueur*; (meaning cœur)
Un ombre vague, un *object* de malheur,
Qui na plus rien qui de mourier en vie.
Plus ne me partez. O enemys, d'envie
Qui n'a plus l'esprit a la grandeur
J'ai consomme d'exce ssuie douleur,
Voltue ine en bref de voir assoavie.
Et vous amys qui m'avez tenu cheie
Sauvenez vous que sans cueur et sans santez
Je ne scaurois anqun bon œuvre faire
Santaitez donc fin de calamitez
Et que *Sus bas* etant assez punie
J'aie ma part en la joie enfinie."

These verses were found written on paper by Mary herself. They were in a large rambling hand. Many manuscripts of Mary's are in the State Paper Office. Immediately before her execution she repeated the following prayer composed by herself:

"O Domine Deus, speravi in te!
O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me!
In durâ catena, in misera pœna, desiderote,
Languendo, Gemendo et genuflectendo
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me!"

Her favourite spaniel jumped out of her clothes immediately after her decapitation.—*European Magazine*, August, 1752. *e.*

e. Sir John Smythe in *Certain Discourses*, &c., 4to, 1590, says, drinking to excess was introduced into England from the Low Countries, by some of our sick men of warre within these very few years.

(The greatest part of these are copied from notes to Shakespeare's plays).

Whereof it is come to passe that nowe a dayes there are very fewe feastes where our said men of warre are present, but they do invite and procure all the companie of what calling soever they be, to carousing and quaffing, and because they will not be denied their challenges, they with many new conges ceremonies and reverences drinke to the health and prosperitie of princes;

to the health of counsellors, and unto the health of their greatest friends, both at home and abroad, in which exercise they never cease till they be dead drunk, and this aforesaid, detestable vice hath within these 6 or 7 yeares taken wonderful root amongst our English Nation, that in times past was wont to be of all other nations of Christendome one of the soberest." Don't abridge.

In 2 months of the year 1603 James I. made near 606 knights. *e.*

The usual furniture in Shakespeare's time, of chambers, was a standing bed and a truckle bed. Under the standing bed was a truckle bed or smaller bed. In the standing bed lay the Master, and in the truckle bed the servant.

Edward IV. bore a sun in memory of the 3 suns which are said to have appeared at the battle which he gained over the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross. Both Hall and Holinshed mention this.

Get the *Letters of the Paston Family*, Hall's *Chronicle*, and Holinshed. Richard III. had a boar for his cognezance and one of his supporters. Richard III., S. II., A. III. *e.* Get Minshen's *Dictionary*.

Edward III. bare for his device the rays of the sun dispersing themselves out of a cloud, vide Camden : motto 'Invites nubibus.'

e. About 1553 lived one Nicholas Grimoald a writer; Shakespeare's *Second part of Henry VI.* Act IV. Scene I., vide the note by Stevens.

e. Bear baiting was anciently a royal sport. The Earl of Warwick has two bears for supporters.

For the representation of a watchman for 1600, see Act III, Scene III, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, edit. 1793.

Dyeing of your hair in queen Elizabeth's time was prevalent.

A lady's dress in Shakespeare's time. Gentlewomen virgins wore Gowns close to their bodys, and aprons of fine linen, and go bareheaded with their Hair curiously knotted and raised at the Forehead, but many against the cold as they say wore caps of that which is not their own : Fines Moryson.

For Letters from Sam. Butler ; see *European Magazine*, January, 1798. The late Duke of Bedford kept 51 Servants and 47 Horses, see ditto.

For an account of Theodore of Corsica ; see ditto for August 1796, and May 1796. *e.*

Beards were anciently dyed read and other colors. Sir Thomas More was very particular in the Dress of his beard, he also used to tie it.

e. Preston, an actor who performed before Elizabeth in 1364, so well pleased her, that he was after allowed a pension of £20 a year, rather more than one shilling a day.

Sir J. Hawkins says that knives were formerly inscribed by means of a fertis with short sentances in distich ; swords are to this day.

"In the 1st year of Henry VIII. at a banquet for foreign ambassadors at the parliament chamber Westminster, came the Lord Henry, Earl of Wiltshire, and the Lord Fitzwater in two long Gounes of yellowe satin traversed with white satin, and in every bend of white was a bend of crimson satin after the Fashion of Russia a Ruslande, with furred hattes of Grey on their Heades, either of them havying an hatchet in their handes and cootes with pykes turned up." Hall, *Henry VIII.*, p. 6.

About the year 1500, it was the fashion for Ladies of distinction to have a small mirrow set in gold, hanging at their Girdle by which they occasionally viewed their Faces, or adjusted their hair. *Love's Labour Lost.*

In Queen Elizabeth's time it was customary for Ladies to box their Servants' ears. Witness Elizabeth and Essex.

Brownes of Lincolnshire. Francis Brown had a charter granted him by Henry VIII, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, giving him leave "to put on his hat in the presence of the king or his heirs, or any Lord spiritual or temporal in the Land, and not to put it off for his own ease and pleasure." Neale. *History of New England*, vol. I, p. 58.

Before the civil wars, yellow stockings were much worn; Shakespeare. *Notes.*

Formerly it was the custom for the Sheriff to have two large posts set at his door, as an Indication of his office. The original of which, that the king's proclamations and other public acts, might be affixed thereon by way of publication.

In our ancient marriage ceremony the man received as well as gave a ring.

In Shakespeare's time trunks which are now deposited in lumber rooms, were part of the Furniture of apartments in which company were received.

Copy Extract from *New Shreds of The old Shave* by John Gre, 4to, p. 23, about 1780. "Methinks I behold the cunning Fowler such as I have known in the Fenn countrie, and its where they doe shoot at Woodcockes, Snipes, and Wilde Fowle, by sneaking behind a painted cloth, which they cary before them, having pictured on it the shape of a Horse, which, while the silly fowl gazeth on, it is knockt down with shot, and so put in the Fowler's budget."—Shakespeare, *Notes.* Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. IX, chap. XXV, p. 320, 321.

Duke of Exeter's Daughter. See a Drawing and account of it in Shakespeare. *Plays.* Edition 1793, Play: *Measure for Measure*, Act II, Scene i. See also: Coke, *Institutions*, 35. Barrn. 69, 385, and Fuller, *Worthies*, p. 317.

See Statute of apparel 24 Henry VIII., c. 13. *e.*

Beggars about 1500 proclaimed their want by a wooden dish, with a moveable cover which they clacked to show that their vessel was empty. *Notes on Shakespeare.*

It was the custom of Stewards, about two and three centuries ago to wear a chain (sometimes gold) round their necks, as a mark of their Superiority over other Servants.

e. It was formerly customary (about 1550) for men to wear rings in the Ears, and indulge a favorite lock of Hair which was before, tied with ribbons, and called a love locke.

Get Strutt. *Manners and Customs of the English.* *e.* The king of England before or since the Conquest, sealed with any Seal of Arms, before king Richard I., but the seal was the king sitting in a chair on the one side of the seal, and on horseback on the other side, in divers' Forms. And king Richard I. sealed with a seal of two Lyons for the Conqueror, for England bore two Lyons: and king John in the right of Acquitaine (the Dukes whereof bore one Lyon) was the first that bore three Lyons, and made his seal accordingly, and all the kings since have followed him. And king Edward II., anno 1300. did quarter the arms of France with England.

e. Whitby, p. 2. If a man be baptised by the name of Thomas, and after at his Confirmation by the Bishop, he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his Confirmation. And this was the case of Sir Francis Gawdye, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose name of Baptism Thomas, and his name of Confirmation Francis, and that name of Francis by advice of all the Judges in anno 36. Henry VIII., he did bear and afterwards in all his purchases and grants. *Coke On Littleton*, 395 pp., 4to, p. 2, Edition, 1684.

English to follow about the Godfather. *e.*

Defensor Fidei first used 13. Henry VIII.

Supremum Caput first acknowledged by the Clergy in 20. Henry VIII., though not used by the king till 22. Henry VIII.

King of Ireland before 33. Henry VIII., being before that called Lord of Ireland.

On dit qui Grace was attributed to Henry IV., Excellent Grace to Henry IV., Majesty to Henry VIII., and before, the king was called Sovereign Lord, Leige Lord, Highness, and King's Highness. See p. 7, for all the King of England's titles.

Bromflete 27. Henry VI. called to Parliament, Title Lord Vescye. The first creation of Baron by Patent was John Beauchamp of Holt, 11. Richard II. Before that time Barons were called by writ.

Earls were anciently created by girding them with a sword and nominating them Earl of such a place or county, and this with a calling of them to Parliament by writ, was a sufficient creation of title.

Edward Confessor granted the custody of a hundred in Essex to Ralph Pesserking, by the following Charter which stands thus in the Rolls of The Exchequer, but by often transcribing, some words are much smoother than they were in the original.

Iche Edward Koning,
Have geven of my Forrest the keeping
Of the Hundred of Chelmer and Daneing,
To Randolph peperking and to his kindling
With heorte and hinde, doe and backe,
Hare and Foxe, Cat and Brocke,
Welde Towell with his Flocke,
Patrich Fesant hen and Fesant Cock,
With green and wilde stob and stock.
To kessen and to yemen by all her might
Both by day and eke by night,
And Hounds for to holde
Good and Swift and bolde,
Fower grehounds and 6 racehes
For Hare and Fox, and wild Cattes,
And therefore Ich made him my booke,
Witnesse the Acsbop Wolston,
And booke ylered many one,
And Seueyne of Essex our Brother,
And teken him many other,
And our Steward and Cowelin,
That we sought me for him.

Sir R. Rockesley held lands at Seatow (I believe) in Kent, by Segeantry to be Vantrarim regis when the king goeth into Gascoin, donce perusus fuerit pari Salutarium pretio 4*d.*, which is that he should be the king's fine footman until he had worn out a pair of Shoes price 4*d.* 11. Edward II. which servile attendance they say was imposed upon certain Tenants thereabouts for conspiring there at such unreasonable times to raise a commotion.

Vide Quadrigisona, E.E., Num., 33. Henry VIII., c. 14. The Courts of assize, or rather the circuits of the Judges are allowed to be taken in the holy time of Lent, by consent of the Bishops at the king's request, as expressed in the Statute Westminster, 1. 3. Edward I. c. 51. And it was

also usual during the times of Popery for the Prelates to grant annual Licence to the Justices of Assize—to administer oaths in Holy Times, for oaths being of a sacred nature, the logic of those deluded ages (as it is expressed by Sir William Blackstone) concluded that they must be of ecclesiastical cognizance.

A.D. 640. This year the first Lent was kept in England. Fuller, *Church History.*

Lent from the Saxon Lentz Spring was first commanded to be observed in England by Ercombert VII. king of Kent, before the year 800. Baker, *Chronicle of England*, page 7.

No meat was formerly to be eaten in Lent or on Wednesdays, or other Fish Days, but by Licence under certain penalties, 27. Elizabeth, cap. 7. And Butchers were not to kill Flesh in the Lent unless for victualling ships, &c., vide 2 and 3 Edward VI., c. 19.

2 and 3 Edward III., ch. 19. An act touching abstinence from Flesh in Lent and other usual Time. The Preamble states that the king's subjects having now a more perfect Light of the Gospel, and word of God perceived that one day or one kind of meat was not more holy, more pure, or more clean than another.—Yet that many turning their knowledge therein to sensuality, had of late contemned such abstinence which had been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the Ember Days, to those Days commonly called Vigils, and in the time commonly called Lent. The king considering that true and godly abstinence was a mean to vertue and to subdue men's Bodies to their Soul and Spirit, and in order to encourage Fishers, and in order to save and increase much Fish, certain Penalties were ordained for eating flesh on a Fast Day.

5 and 6 Edward III., ch. 3. After enacting that certain Days and no other in the year shall be kept as Holy days. It is provided that nothing in the act contained, shall abrogate or take away the Abstinence from Flesh in Lent, or on Fridays and Saturdays.

For Fish on Wednesdays, see 5. Elizabeth, c. 5 ; 27. Elizabeth, c. 11. *e.* A Repeal of so much of the Statute of 5. Elizabeth, c. 5, as concerneth the eating of Fish, &c. *e.* Victualliers shall utter no Flesh in Lent.

Champion of the King. His office at a Coronation of our kings is when the king is at dinner to ride armed into Westmister Hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, that if any person shall deny the king's title to the Crown he is there ready to defend it, which done, the king drinks to him, and sends him a gold cup and cover full of wine, which he hath for his Fee. This office, ever since the Coronation of Richard II., when Baldwin Inwith laid claim to it, was from him adjudged to his competitor Sir John Dymocke (both claiming from Marmion) and hath ever since continued in the Family of the Dymockes, who hold the manor of Scrivelsby in com Lincoln hereditarily from the Marmions by Grand Segeantry Cambd. in part fin : Mich. I. 116, and accordingly Sir Edward Dymocke performed this office at the coronation of king Charles II., April 23, 1661.

The Moseleys held lands in Surrey by the service of serving the king as costs 600 men for 40 days : temp. Henry III.

The Earl of Pembroke held (and pehaps holds) the manor of Aston Coutlove, Warwick, of the king by his service of finding a foot soldier, with an uncharged bow and a Helmet (sine cappa) for 40 days as often as there should be war in Wales. 22. Edward III. Get Parochial Antiquities. Get Inquisitions of Serjances' and knights' Fees.

Henry Sturmy, temp. Edward III. holds a manor in Wiltshire, by the service of keeping balliviam totius forestae of Savernake et censariam quæ vocatur la Ferme in fenesta predicta. William Walcote holds the manor of Adington, in the county of Surrey, by his performing the service of finding a certain mess or dish (quod cum potagium) at the coronation of the king.

For an account of the Coronation of George III. see *Elegant Extracts*. Lord Talbot as Champion of England, rode into Westminster Hall on the Coronation day, making a bow to the king and departs, as he may not out of courtesy turn his back to the king, he is obliged to back his horse out of the Hall.

Bertram le Wyle holds Lands in Braham, Bedfordshire, by the custom of yielding yearly unto the king a saddle bow, and the prior of Neunham holds Lands in Surrey, of the king by the same tenure.

A day's work of a ploughman, temp. William I. was eightpence. Willielmus filius Willielmi Bek tenet terram suam in Levyighuvoi per Seyantiam inveniendi ad transfrebationem Domini regis unam navem quœ vocatus Baard versus, Vasconiam Sumptibus suis proprius—Baard a ship.

Peter, son of Peter Picot, holds medietatem Heydene by the service of holding the bason, or waiting at the bason on the king's coronation day.

Edward IV. bore a Sun in memory of the 3 Suns which were said to have appeared at the battell which he gained over the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross. Hall, and Holinshed.

Richard III. had a bore for his crest and one of his Supporters.

Bear Baiting was anciently a royal Sport. The Earl of Traguair has 2 bears for Supporters.

For the Family Pedigree. Sir Theodore Mayerne is mentioned by Rushworth in his *Historical Collections*, A.D. 1639, he could not therefore with probability have known Alexander Grimaldi in 1699, being a knight in 1639. He was a great Physician, April 9, 1639.—June 2, 1810.

The Pay, A.D. 1639. From Rushworth.

Officers, Generals of the Field, 28 days to the Month.
The Lord General, £10. per diem.
The Lieutenant General, £6. per diem.
Serjeant Major General, £2. per diem.
Quarter Master General, £1. per diem.
Provost Master General, £0 : 6 : 8. per diem.
Waggon, or Carriage Master, £0 : 6 : 8. per diem.
Corporal of the Field, £0 : 6 : 8. per diem.
The Lord General's Train.
Treasurer at War, £2. per diem.
Master Master General, £1. per diem.
Commissiory General of the Victuals, £0 : 10. per diem.
Judge Marshall, £0 : 10. per diem.
12 Chaplains, each £0 : 6 : 8. per diem.
2 Physicians, each £0 : 6 : 8. per diem.
2 Apothecaries, each £0 : 3 : 4 per diem.
Secretary to the Council of War, £0 : 10. per diem.
2 Chirugeans, each £0 : 4. per diem.
50 Halberders, each £0 : 1. per diem.
Colonel of Foot, £1. per diem.
Lieutenant Colonel, £0 : 10. per diem.
Serjeant Major, £0 : 6. per diem.

Quarter Master, £0: 5. per diem.
Provost Marshal, £0: 5. per diem.
Carriage Master, £0: 3. per diem.
Preachers, £0: 3. per diem.
A Captain, £0: 8. per diem.
Lieutenant, £0: 4. per diem.
Ensign, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Serjeant, £0: 1: 2. per diem.
Drummer, £0: 1. per diem.
Corporals, £0: 0; 10. per diem.
Soldiers, £0: 0: 8. per diem.

Horse.

General, £5. per diem.
Lieutenant General, £2. per diem.
Serjeant Major or Commissory General, £1: 10. per diem.
Master Master General, £0: 6: 8. per diem.
Provost Marshal, £0: 5. per diem.
Waggon or Carriage Master, £0: 3: 4. per diem.
Preachers, £0: 4. per diem.
Chirugeans, £0: 4. per diem.
Captain, £0: 8. per diem.
Lieutenant, £0: 5. per diem.
Cornet, £0: 4. per diem.
Corporal, £0: 2. per diem.
Trumpeter, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Quarter Master, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Chirugean, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Horseman, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
General of the Ordnance, £4. per diem.
Lieutenant, £1. per diem.
Comptroller, £0: 10s. per diem.
Commissary of the Magazines of munitious for the war, £0: 6. per diem.
Commissary for the army, £0: 5. per diem.
Clerks under them, each £0: 2. per diem.
Engineer, £0: 8. per diem.
Deputy Engineer, £0: 6. per diem.
Conductor of the Trenches and Fortifications, £0: 2 per diem.
Fireworker, £0: 3. per diem.
Assistant fireworker, £0: 1: 8. per diem.
Petardier, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Assistant petardier, £0: 1: 8. per diem.
Master Gunner, £0: 6; 8. per diem.
Gentleman Gunner, £0: 4. per diem.
Gunner's Mate, £0: 2: 6. per diem.
Gunner, £0: 1: 6. per diem, each.
Paymaster, £0: 5. per diem, each.
Captain of Pioneers, £0; 5. per diem, each.
Quarter Master, £0: 4. per diem, each.
Conductor of the Matroye, £0: 2: 6. per diem, each.
A Matroye, £0: 1. per diem, each.
Purveyor, £0: 3. per diem, each.
Master Snull, £0: 3. per diem, each.
His servant, £0: 1. per diem, each.
Master Wheelwright, £0: 2: 6. per diem, each.

His servant £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Tent Maker, £0 : 2. per diem, each.
His servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Tent keeper, £0 : 1 : 6. per diem.
Assistant tent keeper, £0 : 0 : 8. per diem, each.
Master Carpenter, £0 : 3. per diem, each.
Servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Cordage maker, £0 : 2. per diem, each.
Servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Saddle maker, £0 : 1 : 6. per diem, each.
Servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Cooper, £0 : 2. per diem, each.
Servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Armourer, £0 : 2 : 6. per diem, each.
Armourer's servant, £0 : 1 per diem, each.
Gunsmith, £0 : 2 : 6. per diem, each.
Gunsmith's servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Harness maker, £0 : 1 : 6. per diem, each.
Harness maker's servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Farrier, £0 : 2 : 6. per diem, each.
Farrier's servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
"Baidgmaker," £0 ; 2 : 6. per diem, each.
Baidgmaker's servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Provost Marshal, £0 : 2. per diem, each.
Provost Marshal's servant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Waggoner, £0 : 5. per diem, each.
Waggoner's assistant, £0 : 1. per diem, each.
Commissary for Draught Horses, £0 : 4. per diem, each.
Commissary's assistant, £0 : 2 : 6. per diem, each.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, Part II., Vol. ii., p. 1105.

The Peers as summoned by the king's writ to appear in Parliament, 1640.

1. Duke of Buckingham, George Villiers, under age.
2. Marquis of Winchester, John Pawlet.
3. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey.
4. Awbery Vere, Earl of Oxford.
5. Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral. Lord Poynings, Fitz Payne and Brian.
6. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Talbot, Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Hechmere.
7. Anthony Gray, Earl of Kent, Lord Ruthin.
8. William Stanley, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Strange of Knocking, and the Isle of Man.
9. Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, Lord Herbert, Ragland, and Gower.
10. George Manners, Earl of Rutland, Lord Ross of Hamelake, Belvoir, and Trusbut.
11. Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford, Westmoreland & Vesey.
12. Edward Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, Viscount Fitzwalter, Lord Egremont, and Burnel.
13. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdom, Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Mœles, and Molyns.
14. Henry Bourchier, Earl of Bath, and Lord Fitzwarin.

15. Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and Barould of Tichfield.
16. Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford.
17. Philipp Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and M — Baron Herbert of Cardiff and Shirland, Lord Parre and Ross of Kendal, Marmion, and St. Quintin.
18. William Seymour, Earl of Hereford, and Baron Beauchamp.
19. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Winchester, Hereford, and Bouchier, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Bourchier, and Louvain.
20. Theophilus Fyne, Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Clinton.
21. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Howard of Effingham.

When there are no secord titles they called themselves Lord, as Lord Clifford, etc.

EARLS MADE SINCE THE 1st. OF KING JAMES, with their Names, First titles, and Second titles.

1. Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, Lord Howard of Walden.
2. Edward Sackvile, Earl of Dorset, and Baron Buckhurst.
3. William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Gramborne, and Baron Cecil of Essinden.
4. William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burgeley.
5. Robert Carre, Earl of Somerset, Viscount Rochester, Baron Branspath.
6. John Egerton, Earl of Bridgwater, Viscount Brackley, Baron Ellesmere.
7. Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, Viscount Lisle, Baron Sidney of Tenhurst.
8. Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, Baron Compton of Compton.
9. Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, Lord Rich.
10. William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish, under age.
11 John Hamilton, Earl of Cambridge, Marquis Hamilton, Earl Arrin, Baron Even and Aberbroth.
12. James Stewart, Earl of March, Duke of Leroy, Lord Aubigny, Baron of Leighton, Bromewolde, Lord Darnley, Mertiven, and St. Andrews.
13. James Huy, Earl of Carlisle, Doncaster, Lord Huy.
14. William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, Baron Newnhampadox.
15. John Digby, Earl of Bristol, Baron Digby.
16. Lionel Craufield, Earl of Middlesex.
17. Charles Villiers, Earl of Anglesea, Lord Daventry, under age.
18. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, Baron Kensington.
19. John Hollis, Earl of Clare, Lord Houghton.
20. Oliver St. John, Earl of Bellingbrook.
21. Mildmay Fane, Earl Thomond, Lord Dispencer, and Burghwash.

EARLS CREATED SINCE 1. CHARLES I.

1. Henry Montagu, Manchester, Viscount Mardevile, Lord Kimbolton.
2. Thomas Howard, Barkshire, Viscount Andover, Lord Charleton.
3. Thomas Wentworth, Cleveland, Lord Wentworth.
4. Edmond Sheffield, Mulgrave, Lord Sheffield.
5. Henry Danvers, Danby.
6. Robert Cary, Monmouth.
7. James Ley, Marleburg.
8. John Savage, Rivers, Viscount Colchester, and Rock Savage, and Lord Darcy of Chick.
9. Robert Bartue, Lindsey, Lord Willoughby of Evesby.

10. William Cavendish, Newcastle, Viscount Mansfield, Lord Boulsone and Ogle.
11. Henry Cary, Dover, Viscount Rochford, Lord Hunsdon.
12. John Mordaunt, Peterborough.
13. Henry Gray, Standford.
14. Thomas Finch, Winchelsey.
15. Robert Perpoint, Kingston.
16. Robert Dormere, Carnarvan, Ascot, Lord Dormere.
17. Mountjoy Blunt, Newport, Lord Mountjoy.
18. Philipp Stanhope, Chesterfield, Lord Stanhope.
19. Nicholas Tuppton, Thanet, Lord Tuppton.
20. Ulicke de Burgh, St. Albans and Clanrickard, Viscount Tunbridge and Galloway, Baron of Somerhil and Immaney.
21. Jerome Weston, Portland, Lord Weston.
22. Thomas Wentworth, Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, Baron Wentworth.

VISCOUNTS.

1. Francis Brown, Montague of Cowdrey.
2. John Villiers, Purbeck, Lord Stoke. By James I.
3. William Fines, Sey and Seal, Lord Say and Seal. By James I.
4. Edward Conway, Viscount Conway and Shillustagh, Baron Conway. By Charles I.
5. Edward Noel, Camden, Lord Noel. By Charles I.

BARONS.

1. Henry Haword, Lord Moubray, and Maltravers.
2. Henry Clifford, Lord Clifford, only son of Francis Earl of Cumberland.
3. Henry Nevil, Aberavenny.
4. James Teuchet, Audleigh of Highleigh.
5. James Stanley, Lord Strange, eldest son of William Earl of Derby.
6. Charles West, Delawere, inferior ætatis.
7. George Berkeley, Berkeley.
8. Henry Parker, Morley and Monteagle.
9. Richard Lemcard, Lord Dacres of Hurstmonseux.
10. Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.
11. Edward Stourton, Stourton.
12. Edward Vaux, Baron Vaux.
13. Thomas Windsor, Baron Windsor.
14. Thomas Cromwell, Baron Cromwell.
15. William Eure, Baron Eure.
16. Philipp Wharton, Baron Wharton.
17. William Willoughby, Baron Willoughby.
18. William Paget, Baron Paget.
19. Dudley North, Baron North.
20. George Brudge Shandos.

BARONS CREATED BY JAMES I.

21. William Peter, Baron Peter.
22. Dutton Gerard, Baron Gerard.
23. William Spencer, Baron Spencer.
24. Charles Stanhope, Baron Stanhope.
25. Thomas Arundel, Baron Arundel.
26. Charles Roper, Tenham, infr. ætat.
27. Edward Montague, Baron Montague, eldest son of William Earl of Denbigh.

28. Robert Grevil, Lord Brook.
29. Edward Montague, Baron Montague.
30. William Gray, Baron Gray.
31. Francis Leake, Lord Danecourt.
32. John Roberts, Baron Roberts.

BARONS CREATED BY CHARLES I.

33. William Craven, Baron Craven.
34. Thomas Belasis, Baron Faucerliers.
35. John Lovelace, Baron Lovelace.
36. John Pawlet, Baron Pawlet.
37. William Harvey, Baron Harvey.
38. Thomas Brudenel, Baron Brudenel.
39. William Maynard, Baron Maynard.
40. Thomas Coventry, Baron Coventry.
41. Edward Howard, Baron Howard.
42. George Goring, Baron Goring.
43. John Mohun, Baron Mohun.
44. Thomas Savil, Baron Savil.
45. John Butler, Baron Butler.
46. Francis Leigh. Dunsmore.
47. William Herbert, Baron Powis.
48. Edward Herbert, Baron Herbert of Cherbury.
49. Francis Cottington, Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Court afterwards.
50. James Finch, Finch Baron of Fordwich, Lord Keeper of the great Seal.
6. There ought to be Lord Viscount Wilmot.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEDURE.

The Defendant was charged that he had given out in speech 'that he had heard the king went to mass with the queen,' and having named of whom he heard it, and the same having denied it. The Court declared that it was his Majesty's great Grace the Defendant was not dealt withall in a higher degree, and therefore fined him £5,000, committed him to the Fleet, and ordered him to acknowledge his offence in this Court, with a paper on his head declaring his offence, and to make the like acknowledgment at all the Bars of all the Courts at Westminster, and at the publick assizes of Suffolk and Huntington, and at Paul's Cross, whilst the preacher should at that time give him a reproof. Easter Term, 5 Carlo, Star Chamber, King v. Maude.

Court. The Star Chamber ordered no soap to be sold for 3*d.* per lb.

TREATY OF GENOA AND MONACO.

As to Genoa, see treaty of peace in the Appendix, page 98 of Rushworth. Part II, vol. II, related that city and to Monaco. A Soldier's different accoutrements and arms may be seen Rushworth, p. 137.

OLD ENGLISH COINAGE.

WILLIAM I. The *Penny*, *Streatter*, equal in weight to a three pence (silver). The *Styca* (copper) half a farthing. The *shilling* equal to four or five pence, this and the following piece is doubted. *Mark* or mancuse equal to thirty, which is equal to our *7s. 6d.* The penny was only marked with a Cross X which was so deeply indented that they broke it in two which made half pennies and again into four which is four things or *Farthings*, the same coins continued till

EDWARD III. The *Penny*, *Halfpenny*, and *Farthing* as above. The *Groat* (1354) silver, value 4*d.* equal to one shilling, and being but another name for their shilling. The *Half Groat*, 1354, silver, value 2*d.* *Florins*, 1344, gold, value six shillings, equal to our 19*s.* *Half Florin*, 1344, gold, value 3 shillings. *Quarter Florin*, 1344, gold, equal to 1*s.* 6*d.* *Noble*, a penny of gold, 1344, gold, value 6*s.* 8*d.* It was not a *Rosenoble* till some subsequent reign. *Mark*, 1344, gold, value 13*s.* 4*d.* *Half noble* or Half pennies of Gold, value 3*s.* 4*d.* *Quarter noble* or Farthing of gold, value 1*s.* 8*d.*

HENRY III. The *Gold penny*, 1257, I imagine the value to have been at that time, 13*s.* 4*d.* The *Double Rose Noble*, *Great Sovereigns*, *Half Henry Nobles.*

EDWARD IV. *Angel.* *Angalites*, gold, 3*s.* 4*d.*

HENRY VII. *Testoon* or shilling, silver, twelve pence. *Dandyprat*, a small coin, tempore Hen. VII.

HENRY VIII. The *Crown*, five shillings, 1527, silver. *Half crown*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1527, silver. *Sovereign*, 22*s.* 6*d.*, gold, 1527. *Ryals*, 11*s.* 3*d.*, gold, 1527. *Angels*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, gold, weighed 4 pennyweights. *Noble*, 6*s.* 8*d.*, gold. *Sovereign*, 20*s.*, gold, 1546. *Half sovereign*, 10*s.*, gold, 1546.

EDWARD VI. *Half crown*, silver, 2*s.* 6*d.* *Sixpence*, silver. *Three pence*, silver.

ELIZABETH. *Three-half-penny piece*, 1558, silver. Discontinued in 1582. *Three-farthing piece*, silver. Discontinued in 1582. *Halfpenny* pledges, 1594. Soon got into Disuse. Copper.

JAMES I. *Jacobus*, 25 shillings, gold, weighing 6 pennyweights and 10 grains. This was the *Sovereign*, *Unite*, 20 shillings, gold, so called from the union. *Rose Ryals*, gold, thirty shillings. *Spur ryals*, gold, fifteen shillings. *Angels*, gold, ten shillings. *Angelets*, gold, five shillings. *Farthing* tokens, being the first copper coins, 1613. *Double Crowns*, *Britain Crowns*, *Crowns*, and *Half crowns.*

CHARLES I. *Carolus*, gold, 23 shillings, weighing 5 dwt. 20 grains. *Farthing* tokens, copper, 1635. Struck the first British coin that bore a legend.

CROMWELL. The twenty shilling piece being the *sovereign* and *unite.* The *Guinea*, *Half guinea*, *Double guinea*, *Five guineas*, either by Cromwell, or by James II.

JAMES II. 1685, *Farthings*, tin with copper in the centre, ceased in 1692. 1685, *Halfpence*, tin with copper centre, ceased in 1692. 1689, The *Half crown*, value one penny, gun money. *Shilling*, halfpenny, gun money. Sixpence, farthing, gun money. 1670, *Pennies* of lead mixed with tin. 1690, *Crowns* of white metal, scarce. 1670, *Halfpence* and *Farthings* first received as generally current, and continued till 1684. and recommenced in 1693.

John Bryan Richard, F.A.S.

Records from the time of king John to the present time. The weight belonging to the Barons of the Exchequer, which is the Standard of England. A round room containing 3,200 superficial Feet without any one Pillar, Supporter, or Bracket to uphold it.

The Treaty of Peace signed August 18, 1527, between Francis Ist. of France, and Henry VIII. of England. This is a book of vellum containing about 10 leaves of the most exquisite beautiful writing in roman Characters. In the first page is a most excellently painted Miniature of Francis I. in great preservation, with accompanying ornaments: at the end is a signature of Francis in unctual letters (meaning letters an inch long) spelt thus: "francoys," fastened to this book (by silk) is a Gold medal between four

and five inches in diameter, one side of which contains the arms of France and the Crown beautifully raised, and on the other Francis I. on his throne, with four accompanying figures. The resemblance of Francis on this medal to his miniature in the first page of the Book is very great. So exquisite is the performance of this medal that the workmanship is attributed to the hand of Michael Angelo. It is not solid but being about two thirds of an inch thick is stuffed with wax.

A Bull from Pope Pius XII. to Henry VIII., ratifying his title of "Difensor Fidei," *e.* which Henry (gained) on account of his book against Martin Luther. This is so old and torn, from age, that it is seldom unrolled. *e.* Attached to it is a thick Gold medal rather larger than the diameter of a Guinea, and the thickness of 5 (Guineas), on one side of which is "Pius. P.P. XII." and on the other only a motto not signed by the pope but by (another).

A Grant of land from the king of Castille to the king of Sardinia. Edward (or Henry III) Brother A.D. This has likewise a medal, thick gold and badly executed, on one side a Lion, and on the other a Castle with writing; too old to be unrolled. A most sumptuously bound Book being of the very best Genoese crimson velvet, with various fastenings, trappings, and ornaments of Silver Guilt, and in the Center of each corner of the Book are the arms of Henry VII., beautifully worked in Gold and Silver and enamelled, and the supporters a Dragon (on the sinister side) and a Greyhound (tails caucked) carved in silver, all sunk in the Binding of the Book. This book which is indented at the top is a Deed of Indenture between Henry VII. and the monks of Westminster, respecting the Service they should perform in his Chapel at Westminster. It is like all other monkish legends most beautifully emblazoned, it is also very thick. This also has the seal of the monks attached in boxes, but these were not opened. The twist which attaches the seals and medals to these valuable deeds is made of strong silk with the exception of Pius's bull from Rome, where the seal is attached by a Hemp Cord or String.

Doomsday Book, a work in 2 volumes, the first vol. is about 14 inches high, and nine deep, very thick, about 7 inches. The writing is very clear but abbreviated, this was written about the year 1070. The second volume was written about the same time, and is in every respect smaller. From this volume it appears that Windsor Castle is not in Windsor, but within the boundaries of an adjoining manor.

There is also a transcript of this which was made temp: Edwardi quinti for the use of the Barons of the Exchequer. It is supposed to be the most beautifully written Book in England, and as they mention the proprietors of the Land, in the margin they have painted his miniature. Among others is that of William the Conqueror. These are in that part of Westminster Abbey which continues to the left of poets' corner. Going in at poets' corner, the first door you meet with on the left is the entrance to these parts. There are also some paintings on the walls of this Building, done temp. Henry III., they are much decayed, but were well done.

There are also several grants of Land from Henry to Wolsey, and from Wolsey to private Individuals

Ancient tenures and Jocular Customs of some manors, A.D. 166—.

THE SACRAMENTAL APPEAL.

e. Godwin, Earl of Kent (temp. Edward Conf.) abjuring the death or murder of the king's brother did appeal at last to his Corsned (or imprecated bed a sort of Sacramental bread) which as a just judgment of his solemn perjury, stuck in his throat and choaked him. Also see Ingulph.

THE SWORD OF STATE.

King Edward the Confessor was the first who had his Sword carried before him in a coronation, the point was broken to signify mercy. Matthew of Paris. *Henry III. e.*

USE OF RUSHES.

It was formerly, and still is in some part of Wales, customary to strew rushes in the body of the (hall) for the convenience of warmth and better kneeling. They usually had straw in winter, and rushes in summer. See 27 Edition. Duel.

THE KNIGHTS' FEE.

e. A knight's Fee 480 acres: as 24 acres made a virgate, 4 virgates a Hide, and 5 Hides a knight's Fee, for which the common entrance money paid to the king or other Lord, was one Hundred Shillings, yet the measure varied with times and places. *e.*

DUEL, MUSIC, MONEY.

The last duel in England, David Ramsey, &c. See Baker. *Chronicle*, folio 500.

Fentum's Music Warehouse, No. 78 Strand.

In the reign of Henry VI. 40*s.* was equal to twelve pounds per annum in the reign of queen Anne. Fleetwood, *Chronicon Preciosum.*

GOLD AND SILVER COINED IN ENGLAND, 1660—1810.

The following is a Statement of the Gold and Silver coined in England, during every reign from the Restoration to the 25 March, 1810, extracted from authentic Documents. *Day* Newspaper, Friday, August 17, 1810.

Coined by Charles II. £7,524,105.
„ „ James II. £2,737,637.
„ „ Anne £2,691,626.
„ „ George I. £8,725,921.
„ „ George II. Gold, £11,662,216, Silver, £304,360.

The great recoinage of Gold between 23 years, 1773 and the end of 1797 amounted to £20,447,002. From the commencement of the reign to August 1773, there were coined about £10,000,000. By George III., before 31 December, 1780; Gold, £30,457,457, Silver, £7,480.

From 1786 to the end 1802, Gold £33,310,832, Silver, £56,473.

From 1802 to 25 March, 1810, Gold, £2,445,253, Total, £66,277,489.

Total, Gold and Silver coined since the Restoration, £99,923,354.

The Bank Dollars amounting to many millions are not included.

CLERICAL HUNTING.

Archbishop George Abbot hunting in the park at Brumsill, Hampshire, July 24, 1621, wounded the keeper, in consequence of which he afterwards died. The king desired 5 Bishops, the Chief Justice of the common Pleas, and 2 others to inquire whether any Irregularity had been committed. They sent word to the king that with respect to the Irregularity they could not return any unanimous report or opinion on the same, and recommended that a dispensation might be granted under their hands, &c. The first Breach that ever was made into the Freedom of Clergymen, and which gave passage to all that followed, rose from the occasion of Clergymen hunting in Forests, which Henry II. (was) greatly discontented with, till by assent of the Pope's Legate, Hugo Petrolone, he obtained a Law in 21 of (his) reign 1157, to convict them before Secular Judges, and then to punish them.

At the coronation of queen Eleanor, wife to Henry III., the Earl of Arundel (who was by his place Cup Bearer for the day) was inforced to serve by a Deputy, because he was excommunicated by the Archbishop for taking up his (the Archbishop's) Hounds, as he the Archbishop was coming into the Earl's grounds to hunt, where the Archbishop pleaded and aledged that it was lawful for him to hunt within any forest of England whensoever he would. Henry III. was sore offended with the Archbishop for this excommunication, because it was directly against the law of England to excommunicate a peer of the realm without the king's consent. It was ended by compromise at the Chapel at Seyndon, upon Friday after the Circumcision of our Lord, 1258, that is 43 Henry III. in this manner, quod idem Archiepiscopus et Successore sui semel in quolibet Anno, et non plus, cum transierunt per dictam Forestam (id est de Arundel) Cum una Sesen de Lex Leporarius sine aliis caneleus et sine arcu habeant unum cursum in eundo et alium in redeundo; ita quod si capiunt unum feram; illam bene lexint. Si nihil capiant in illo cursu, nihil habebunt, Si vero. Sir Henry Spelman. Edition 1727, p. 110.

LEARNING TEMP. EDWARD IV.

A proof of the great learning! in the days of Edward IV. may be collected from a Statute passed in the first year of his reign, which enacts that Lords of Parliament and Peers of the Realm, having place and voice in parliament, may have the benefit of their peerage equivalent to the benefit of Clergy, for the first offence (although they cannot read). It being customary in former days to account every one a Clerk or Clericus, and to allow every one the benefit of Clergy who could read, those who could not read were (if under the degree of peerage) hanged.

EDWARD III., ARMY BEFORE CALAIS.

Edward III. Army before Calais consisted of 31,294 Combatants and attendants, whose pay amounted in a year and one hundred and thirty days to £127,201 : 2 : 9. This will be best illustrated by an account of the corps commanded by the Prince of Wales, viz.:

To Edward, Prince of Wales, per day, £1.
To 11 Bannerets, per day, £0 : 4.
To 102 Knights' per day, £0 : 2.
To 264 Esquires, per day, £0 : 1.
To 384 Archers on Horseback, per day, £0 : 0 : 6.
To 69 Archers on foot, per day, £0 : 0 : 3.
To 513 Welchmen, per day, £0 : 0 : 2.
To a Physician, Herald, 25 Serjeants, and 5 Ensigns, £0 : 0 : 4.
To 410 Footmen, per day, £0 : 0 : 2.

ARMY, NAVY, MARRIAGE, ETC.

Assize of Arms, 27 Henry II., and Statute of Arucheshe, vide page 411, volume 1.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster being condemned at Pontefract, 15. Edward II. by Martial Law, his attainder was reverted, 1. Edward III. because it was done in time of peace.

After the Restoration king Charles II. kept about 5,000 regular troops by his own authority, for guards and garrisons, which James II. by degrees increased to no less than 30,000, all paid from his own civil list.

Richard I. wrote Oleron's laws. Volume I., page 419.

Edward Coke boasts that the royal navy of England consisted temp. Elizabeth, of 33 ships.

Temporibus revolutionis all the marriages were performed by the Justice of the peace, and these marriages were declared valid without any fresh solemnization by 12. Charles II., ch. 33.

The method of Institution by the Bishops, first used by Beckett, temp. Henry II., volume II., page 23. Blackstone, *Commentaries.*

The marriage of wards, singular custom, volume II., page 70.

Hardships of ancient times, volume II., page 76.

Confining of Interest to ten per cent, 37. Henry VIII., c. 9.

Interest limited to ten per cent, 13. Elizabeth, c. 8.

Interest limited to eight per cent, 21. James I., c. 17.

Interest limited to six per cent, 12, Charles II., chapter 13., 12. Ann., St. 2. C.K.

Dress under the Tudors.

e. Few men of Fashion in Shakespeare's time appeared at a Tournament without a Lady's Favour upon his arm, and when a nobleman had tilted with uncommon Grace and Agility, some of the fair Spectators used to fling a scarf or glove upon him as he passed.

So expensive was the Dress of the Gentlemen who composed the Drap d'or of Henry VIII., that one man boasted of his having sold a manor with a Hundred tenements, and laid it all out on a suit of clothes.

In Shakespeare's time or later, young men wore and walked with Fans and Feathers in their hands.

A half noble equals 3s. 6d., a noble 6s. 8d., a mark 13s. 4d.

It was the custom in Shakespeare's time for ever Gentleman to bring his own knife, which he occasionally whetted on a stone that hung behind the Door. They had no forks. A stone is in Parkinson's Museum.

Letter of Katharine to Henry.

Copy of the Letter from Queen Katharine to Henry VIII., preserved by Polydore Virgil, and translated by Lord Herbert, and not delivered till (I believe) after Catharine's death.

"My most dear Lord, King and Husband.—The hour of my death now approaching, I cannot choose, but out of my love I bear you, advise you of your soul's health, which you ought to prefer before all considerations of the World or flesh whatever, for which yet you have cast me into many calamities and yourself into many troubles. But I forgive you all, and pray God to do so likewise. For the rest I commend unto you Mary our daughter, beseaching you to be a Good father to her as I have here before desired. I must entreat you also to respect my maids, and give them in marriage which is not much, they being but 3, and to all my other servants a year's pay besides their due, lest otherwise they should be unprovided for. Lastly, I make this vow, that mine Eyes desire you above all things. Farewell."

Catharine did not write this letter herself, but caused one of her Gentlewomen to do it. It is her dictation. *e.*

Speech of Henry IV.

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., when he had brought over the Commons and Lords in 1399 to dispose Richard II., stepped forth in that Assembly, and crossing himself, spoke in the following words: "In the name of Fadher, Son and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this rewme of Ynglande and the Crown, with all the membres and the appurtinances, also that I am descendit by right line of the blode coming fro the gude king Henry therde, and throye that right that God of his grace hath sent me with helpe of kyn, and of my frendes to recover it, the which

rewme was in payut to be ondone by defaut of Governance, and ondaying of the gude laws." Hume. *Richard II.*, and Knapton, p. 2757. Entered in *Antiquarian History*. S.G.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

Et purco que graunt charite servit de faire droi. And for asmuch as it is great Charity to do right unto all men at all times, when need shall be by the assent of all the prelates, it was provided that assistance of novel Dissessin, Mort dauncestre et Darrain presentement should be taken in Advent, Septuagisima, and Lent, even as well as Enquestis may be taken, and that at the special request of the king made unto the Bishops.

Before the Statute, the Bishops granted them their (license) for each District. The following is extracted from the registers of St. Albans' Abbey: "Licentia Concess. Justic Reg. de. Assis. tenend. Sacro tempore non Obstante. Pateat universis per præsentes nos Ricardum (miseratione divina) abbatem monasterii Sanci Albani Licentiam et Potestatem authoritate præsentium dedissi dilecto nobis in Christo Domino Johanni Snardlow et sociis suis Justie. Dom. Regis, Assisas apud Barnet (nostræ Jurisdictionis exemptæ) die Lunæ proximo ante Festum S. Ambrosii Capiendi juxta formam, Vim, et Effectum Brevis Domini Regis uide iis directi. Sub magno Sigillo."

Lent.—A solemn time of fasting in the Christian Church, observed as a Time of Humiliation before Easter, the great Festival of our Saviour's resurrection. Those of the Romish Church and some of the Protestants communion, maintain that it was always ye Fast of 40 Days, and as such of apostolical Institution, and that it was previously observed in different Churches, and grew by degrees from a fast of 40 Hours to 40 Days. This is the sentiment of Morton, Bishop Taylor, Dr. Montin, Darrells and others.

Anciently the manner of observing Lent among those who were piously disposed, was to abstain from Food till evening. Their only Refreshment was a Supper; and then it was indifferent whether it was flesh or any other Food, provided it was used with sobriety and moderation. Lent was thought the proper time for exercising more abundantly every species of Charity. Thus what they spared from their own Bodies by abridging them of a meal, was usually given to the poor. They employed their vacant hours in visiting the Sick, and those that were in prison, entertaining Strangers and reconciling Differences. The imperial Laws forbad all prosecution of men in Criminal prosecutions, that might bring them to torture, and punishment during the whole Season. This was a Time of more than Ordinary Strictness and Devotion, and therefore in many of the great Churches they had religious assemblies for Prayer and Preaching every Day. All public Games and Stage plays were prohibited at this Season, as also the Celebration of all Festivals, Birth Days, and Marriages, as unsuitable to the present Occasion.

The Christians of the Greek Church observe 4 Lents, the first commences on the 15 November, the 2nd is the same with our Lent, the 3rd begins the week after Whitsuntide and continues till the festival of Sts. Peter and Paul, and the 4th commences on the first of August, and lasts no longer than till the 15th. These Lents are observed with great strictness and austerity, but on Saturdays and Sundays they indulge themselves in drinking Wine, and using Oil, which are prohibited on other Days.

Travellers, Infants, Mothers who are obliged to attend their Children, have been allowed to dispense with the Fast. Apples, Desert wild, Black in Church, Catholics cover their pictures, using nothing gay. Fuller, Dornut. Ash Wednesday, Pancake. Lent, Sackcloth. Forty.

Ash Wednesday.

The first day of Lent supposed to have been so called from a custom in the Church, of sprinkling Ashes that day on the Heads of penitents then admitted to penance. Vide *English Encyclopædia.* Ash Wednesday.

Several religious Ceremonies depend upon the use of Ashes. St. Jerome relates that the Jews in his time rolled themselves in Ashes as a sign of mourning. To repent in Sackcloth and Ashes is a frequent expression in Scripture, for mourning, and being afflicted for their sins. There was a sort of Tey and Lustral Water made with Ashes of an Heifer sacrificed upon the great day of Expiation, the ashes whereof were distributed to the people and this water was used in Purification as often as any touched a Dead Body, or assisted at a Funeral, Numbers XIV., 17. Tamar after the Injury received from her Brother Amnon, covered her Head with Ashes, 2. Samuel XIII., 19. The Ancient Persians had a sort of punishment for some great Criminals which consisted in executing them in Ashes. The Criminal was stifled by being thrown headlong from a Tower 50 cubits high, which was filled with Ashes to a particular Height. *English Encyclopædia.* Title, Ashes. Mr. Dibden thinks the Greek word does not mean Pinnacle, but wing.

Mahomed took the Idea of his flight from Mecca to Medina, from our Saviour's being transported on the Wing.

Deliver us from Evil, Lead us not into Temptation. This originates from our Saviour's temptation.

The Ecclesiastical Calendar, 1811.

January	1.	Circumcision. *English Encyclopædia.* Moreri, vol. v., p. 475, vol. II., p. 182.
„	6.	Epiphany, vol. II., p. 437, vol. v., p. 600. *English Encyclopædia.*
February	10.	Septuagesima. i. xd.
„	17.	Sexagesima. i. xd.
„	26.	Shrove Tuesday. i. xd.
„	27.	Ash Wednesday. 1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week. 4th Sunday, Midlent Sunday. *English Encyclopædia.*
April	7.	6th, or Palm Sunday.
„	12.	Good Friday.
„	14.	Easter Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. *English Encyclopædia.*
„	21.	Low Sunday.
May	19.	Rogation Sunday.
„	23.	Ascension. Holy Thursday.
June	2.	Whit Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.
„	9.	Trinity Sunday.
August	1.	Lammas Day.
„	6.	Transfiguration.
„	15.	Assumption.
September	18.	Ember Week. *English Encyclopædia.*
November	1.	All Saints'.
December	1.	Advent Sunday.
„	18.	Ember Week. *English Encyclopædia.*
„	25.	Christmas Day.

Value of Money Formerly.

By order of the Mint 18. Edward III. every lb. weight of old Standard gold was to be coined into 50 Florences to be current at 6s. a piece, all which

made in tale, £15, or into a proportionable number of half Florences or quarter Florences.

George noble, a piece of Gold current at 6s. 8d. in 1. Henry VIII., by order one lb. of Gold weight to be coined into 81 George nobles. See Lownse's *Essay on Coins.*

Sovereigns, 1. Henry VIII, current at 22s. 6d., a lb. of old Standard Gold was to be coined into 24 Sovereigns. 34. Henry VIII., Sovereigns at 20s. a piece; and half sovereigns at 10s. In 4. Edward VI., Sovereigns of Gold at 24s., in 6. Edward VI., sovereigns at 30s., in 2. Elizabeth, at 30s.—Cowell. *Dictionary.*

Books of Common Law.

Henry II. wrote a Book of the Common Law and Statutes of the Realm, and intituled the one *Pro Republica Leges*, and the other *Statutes Regalia*, whereof nought remains. Preface to the 3rd part of Coke's *Reports.*

On the entrance of the Normans Deeds were sealed with wax by every common person, and the old Fashion of sealing them with a golden Cross, or other signs expelled.

Before the reign of Edward I. all Books of the Law, and all the Statutes were published in the Latin Tongue. In the reign of William and his son, many Statutes are in the Latin Tongue, as are also some of the Statutes of Richard II. And divers also are enacted in French, for that they had divers Terretorie and Seignoriss that spake French within their Dominion and in respect thereof, the better Sort learned that Language.

Magna Charta of Henry III.

Common Pleas shall not follow and count, but shall be kept in some fixed place.

In regulating how men of all sorts shall be amerced, and by whom it says: Earls and Barons shall not be amerced but by their Peers.

Temp. Henry III. It is by the Court declared that the price for a carriage with 2 horses is xd. a day, and for 3 horses 14d. a day.

Only one measure through the kingdom, i.e., Only one measure of wine shall be through our realm, and one measure of ale, and one measure of corn, that is to say the quarter of London; and one breadth of dyed cloth and Habergects, that is to say 2 yards within the lists. And it shall be of strengths as is of measures.

We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man, either Justice or right.

No man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the appeal of a woman for the death of any other than her Husband.

In consequence of the king giving up so much, a Subsidy was granted him of one fifteenth of all moveables.

Temp. Henry III. in the 9th year. Canterbury, London, Bath, Winchester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Rochester, Worcester, Ely, Hereford, Chichester, Exeter.

Hugh de Burgh, Hugh Earls of Chester, and Lincoln, W. Earl of Salisbury, W. Earl of Warren, G. de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Hereford, Wch Ferrars Earl of Derby, W. de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, H. de Bygod Earl of Norfolk, W. Earl of Albemarle, H. Earl of Hereford.

The Divine Right.

Richard III. was the first who instituted the notion of a Divine Right and it was by trusting to this that the unfortunate family of the Stewarts twice lost the crown without a competitor, within the same century in

was deposed two years after, and William in the meantime accepted the crown from Aldred, Archbishop of York, who however, first required an oath of him to defend the Church, administer justice, and amongst other things use Englishmen as well as Normans, an oath which was but little attended to.

Edmund Ironside and Canute fought a duel.

Queen Emma, mother to Edward the Confessor, tried by Ordeal and acquitted.

Thanes, a title given to those who attended the Saxon English Kings in their Court, and held lands immediately under them, from which reason they were in *Doomsday* promiscuously called Thain, and Servientes Reges. This application was in use after the Norman Conquest, though not long, instead of which the term Barones Reges was used. And there were also Thani Minores, likewise styled Barons. They were Lords of Manors and had a particular jurisdiction within their limits, and over their own tenants in their Courts, which to this day are called Courts Baron. Thanes had Lands granted them free from all Immunities, except Necessity of Expeditious Repair of Castles, and Mending of Bridges. But this word Thane signifies sometimes a Nobleman, a Freeman, a Magistrate, or an Officer of the King. It is by Skeen thought to be equal in dignity to the son of an Earl, and Thanus Regis is taken for a Baron by Sir Edward Coke.

Hume. William was as magnificent a Monarch as any then existing. It is recorded that his silver plate and the costliness of his Court Embroideries (an art in which the English excelled) created universal Astonishment.

Hume. The natives were reduced to such oppression, that English was a term of Reproach, several generations elapsed before one family of Saxon pedigree was raised to any considerable Honours, or could so much as attain the rank of Baron of the Realm.

The Reign of Edward V. A.D. 1483.

PERKIN WARBECK.

See *Harleian MSS.*, 1326, for the Tower of London in 1620: the prison wards—state, &c. Peruse: Buck's *Richard III.*; Fabian; Rouse; *Croyland Chronicle;* Grafton; Hume; Gibbon's remarks on Lord Orford's book in his *Miscellaneous Works*, v. iii., p. 341—9. Mr. Laing's Observations have been considered by Mr. Lingard; Holingshed; Hall; Rapin; Carte; Howe; Kennett.

If credit be given to Walpole, Carte, and Laing, Warbeck was the real son of Edward IV. Laing, p. 679.

Harleian Manuscripts: British Museum. The Articles are not numbered, nor do they agree numerically with the numbers assigned to them. 5, page 576 [W. G., *H.E.I.C.*]

(1.) Number 433. Article 639. A privie Seal for the payment of £200 for vitaill xpended in the house of Edwarde the V., *pretending* to be kinge.

(2.) 9, page 107*a*. Art. 1483. A letter for the payment of £52 and 10*d*., resting due to divets personnes for their services doone to his derest Brother, the late King, and to Edwarde Bastarde, late called King Edwarde he V., date 18 day of Julyie ? the 3.

(3.) Page 211*b*. Art, 2129. Warrant for the delivery of Silk Clothes, Shirts, etc., unto John Goddeslande, footman unto the lord Bastarde. Dated at Westminster, 9 Mar., 2°. Ric. 3. Was this Edward V. or Richard on ?

(4.) 10, page 300*b*. Art. 2050. Writ to the prive seal in order towards he Mayre, etc., of Dover, 4 marks by them advanced for defraying the passage, etc., of Sir James Tyrrell, the king's counsailloure and knight for is body, who was of late sent over the see into the parties of Flaundres or divers maters concerning gretely the king's wele. As also for defraying he passage of those who shall be sent over for the defense and saufgaide f the town and marches of Calais: Given at Windsor, 13 Jan., An. 2°.

(5.) Page 233—13—2. Art. 95 and 96. Tower and Mint. Page 56*b*. To Robert Brakenbury, the Constable of the Tower, and divers officers, as also divers manors, lands, etc., late belonging to Erle Ryvers, John Cheyne Robert Cheyne, and Humfrey Cheyne to hold by Knight's service.

(6.) Page 56*b*. Art 626. To the same Robert, the Keping of the Lyon in the Tower of London, with board by the day for the mete of every Lyon and Leoparde.

(7.) Page 99*b*, leaves 96 to 106 both inclusive, are bound up between pages 143 and 144. [W. G.] Art. 1336. Sir Robert Brakenburg hath a privie seal for £215 7*s*. 5*d*., which he hath employed to the King's use.

(8.) Page 23*b*. Art. 95. To Robert Brakenbice Arm: th' office of Constable of the Toir of London. [W. G.]

(9.) Page 33*b*. Art. 96. Eidem Roberto Officium Magistri et operatoris Monetarum, ac Officium Custodis Cambij, inpa Turris. London. [W. G.]

(11.) Page 201. Tyrell. No. 433. Art, 2051. Warrant to the Privie Seal, for a commission to Sir James Tyrell, to have the charge, rule, and guyding of the Castelle and County of Guysnes: during the absence of the Lord Mountjoy, the King's Lieutenant there. Geven at the Castel of Windesore, 13 Jan.; a°. 2^do.

(12.) Page 201. Art. 2052. Writ to the Inhabitants of the Castele and Countee of Guynes to obeyth said Sir James Tyrelle. 13. Jan. 2^a. the 3.

(13.) Page 202*b*. Art. 2063. Writ to the King's Counsaillor and Knight for his body, Sir James Tyrell and William Berdeman to receive £3000 worth of wool.

(3.) Page 25*a*. Art. 122. To Thomas Tyrrell, Esq., an annuity of £40.

(4.) Page 27*a*. Art. 144. James Tyrrell assessor of Royal Lands in Cornwell.

CHRONOLOGICAL DETAILS.

1483. June 16. Richard and his Council determine that Richard should be crowned instead of Edward V. Aged 30 years: 8 months: and 23 days.

1483. June 16. Duke of York seized and lodged in the Tower.

1483. June 22. Dr. Shaw, at Paul's Cross, declares in his sermon Edward V. illegitimacy.

1483. June 25. Parliament met, and Richard claimed the crown in a roll exhibited to them. See *Parliamentary Rolls*.

1483. June 26. Richard took possession of the throne.

1483. July 6. Crowned, Edward V. walked there. He tells Buckingham he intends to preserve his nephew's lives. Grafton. Hall.

Since the coronation, the Princes had been withdrawn from public sight. Turner, p. 485.

The people murmur. Richard deemed it for his interest, to diffuse the report that the Princes were no more. How or when they died no one knew. Grafton, 805. Polydore Virgil, 547, 486.

It is certain that Richard during his short subsequent reign, never avowed that they were alive, or shewed them to any one after rumour of their fate.

nor diffused any question of their question of its truth, even when most pressed by Richmond's enmity. Richard acted uniformly afterwards as if they were dead. 488.

Fabian. Rouse. *Croyland Chronicle;* the only contemporary Writers. 488.

"The Common fame went" that King Richard had within the Tower, "put unto secret death the two sons of his Brother."

Fabian was a merchant and sheriff of London, and died in 1512. He lived on the spot at this period.

"It was afterwards known to very few by what death they suffered martyrdom."—Rouse. He died in 1491.—Lingard. Rose calls them "occisorum."

"It was commonly reported that the said sons of Edward were dead, but by what kind of violent death it was not known."—*Croyland Chronicle.* But he declares decidedly that Richard "regios puer ornecavit."—Scripsit, April, 1486. Turner, p. 488. Croyland Historiam. Polydore Virgil, nearly a contemporary, intimates the same uncertainty of the mode of the destruction.—Polydore Virgil. Sir Thomas More. The only detail we possess of the fate of these two princes, is transmitted to us by Sir Thomas More, as he heard it by such men and means as it were hard but it should be true.

He says Sir James Tyrrel, who undertook the foul deed, and Dighton, one of the murderers who perpetrated it, confessed the facts as he had stated them. 489.

Richard desired the deed as he rode to Gloucester. 489.

August (circa) 1. Sent John Green to Sir Robert Brakenbury, Constable of the Tower to make away with them. 489. See p. 492. Brakenbury refuses. 489.

August (circa) 14. Green returned to the king at Warwick with his Answer. 489.

Richard displeased. 489. A page recommends to him Sir James Tyrell. 489. Tyrell jealous of Ratcliffe and Catesby assents. 489. Despatched next day with a letter to Brakenbury to deliver to him the keys of the Tower *for one night.* 489.

1483. August. Tyrell fixed the next evening for their destruction. 490

Miles Forest and John Dighton smothered them. 490. Tyrell buried them at the foot of the stairs.

Circa 22. Tyrell then rode to the king.

Richard disliking the place of burial, Brakenbury's Chaplain was said to have removed them to another place. Hence this last circumstance was an authorized addition of a later age, which the future discovery of the bodies in a place like that described by Tyrell proves to have been fabulous.

490. More uses in mentioning this "they say," "I have heard."

The bodies were dug for in Henry VII. time, and not found.

Turner says that might easily be: they could have occupied only a small space.

Two bodies found temp. Charles II. Query? They were found at the foot of the Stairs leading to the White Tower; were these the Stairs mentioned by Tyrell?

Each of the Persons concerned in the dire transaction then existed and received from Richard special rewards. 491.

John Grene was Yeoman of the King's Chamber, and was made Receiver of the Lordship of the Isle of Wight, and of the Castle and Lordship of Porchester. Kennet. *History*, 552. There is also a general pardon to John Green in the *Harleian MSS.*, p. 28.

Deighton had the bailiffship of Acton in Stafford, with the accustomed wages for life. *Harl. MSS.*, No. 433, p. 55.

Miles Forrest, called by More a noted ruffian, was Keeper of the Wardrobe at Richard's Mother's house, Barnard Castle, and dying before the Michaelmas of the year following the murder, an annuity of 5 marks was settled upon his widow and her son Edward, to be paid out of the rents of that place.

More says this Miles Forrest rotted away piecemeal. The grant to his widow proves that he lived only a few months. 491.

Sir James Tyrrel is described in one of the grants to him of the King's as trusty Knight and his Counsellor. *Harl. MSS.*, p. 122—202. He was made Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and an assessor of the Land there. Steward of many Lordships in South Wales, and its Marches. Supervisor of Guynes Castle. Constable of Dundagel Castle. Governor of Glamorganshire, and several other Gifts of Wards and Marriages. *Harl. MSS.*, p. 26—54—58—67—75—93—104—164—200—205.

Tyrrell. He was also employed on a mission over Sea into Flanders, 200, and Thomas Tyrrell had an annuity of £40, p. 25.

To Sir Robert Brakenbury, the grants of manors and benefits are so numerous as to imply more than usual reason for the royal liberality, and one which appoints to him an annuity of £40 a year, from 1 August, 1483 is remarkable, as that suits the time of the message sent him by Grene. His answer was brought back to the King, which city Richard reached between the 4 and 9 of August. Brakenbury would not commit the murder, but he acquiesces in letting Tyrrell be master of the Tower. He was a complete accessory, and his rewards imply that he was so considered and remunerated, and he never quitted his Master's Service.

The answer returned by Brakenbury, implies not any moral reluctance, but a legal fear of consequences, "that he would never put them to death to die therefore." More, *Harl. MSS.*, No. 433, p. 67.

Note. Besides his appointment of Constable of the Tower, he had a grant of £100 a year for life, and was made Master of the Mint. Several manors of Lord Rivers, others of the Cheneys, Lands in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, were given him.

Became General of the King's Lands in those Counties. Surveyor of many places in Essex and Kent for life. Steward of the Forests in Essex, and of some Lordships. Constable of the Castle of Tunbridge. Besides pecuniary Grants, also the Keeping of the Lyons at the Tower.

Commines. The murder of the Princes was believed in foreign Courts, though a report of their escape and survival was also circulated.—Polydore Virgil.

But, says Mr. Turner, if he had survived he must have reappeared by the time Polydore Virgil wrote. What does he think of Perkin Warbeck?

Sir Thomas More intimates that some doubted of the murder in his time.

Lord Bacon says there were not wanting such rumours in the beginning of Henry VII.

Bucke says they were embarked at the Tower to be thrown into the sea. The other that they were not drowned, but set somewhere safe on shore. Turner, 494.

Turner, p. 496. The sudden idea conceived whilst at Nottingham (August, circ. 22, 1483) of a second Coronation, may have had connection with his nephew's death, etc., of which he was just before this time apprized.

The death of the Princes without Buckingham's agreeing or consent, was was one of his complaints. Grafton, 816. This was about September, 1484.

At the Battle of Bosworth, Richard expressed his regret at the one criminal action which had sullied his name and destroyed his comfort. 544 Grafton. Hall.

Lingard. Andre, the contemporary Historian of Henry VII., says that Richard ordered the princes to be put to the Sword "Ferro feriri jussit." MS. Domit. A. xviii. Lingard. Note p. 675.

The inference of the Prince walking at the Coronation far from correct, as the robes charged in the roll are probably those which had been ordered and made for Edward's own coronation. Vol. III., p. 583.

PERKIN WARBECK.

1497. The Irish welcomed him. 604.—And the King of France.—And the Duchess of Burgundy.—Said to be Godson of Edward IV.—His Countenance.—Conversation,—His appearance.—Knew the habit and actions of Edward IV., and of the King's friends and domestics whom he had known in childhood.

He said: "In my tender age, I was secretly carried over the sea, where after a time, the party having him in charge suddenly forsook him. I was forced to wander about and to seek mean conditions for sustaining my life." Bacon, *History*, p. 615. Speed, p. 657.

Noblemen believed it. Tyrrel and Deighton committed to the Tower, subjected to examination, and their confession made public but not clear.

The Duke of Burgundy will not decide that Perkin is an Impostor.

Stanley Lord Chamberlain is beheaded for assisting him.

1495. Landed at Kent, re-embarked, and then went to Scotland. The King marries him to his near kinswoman, daughter of the Earl of Huntley. —Goes to war with England.—The Scotch defeated and Perkin delivered up.—Confined in Prison, he escapes.—Perkin voluntered statement to the King of Scotland, and implied in it that Edward V. was murdered, and that he escaped.

June 17. Perkin committed to the Tower—escapes—and executed at Tyburn.—The Children's Bones recovered.

Papers relating to the Murder of Edward V. by Richard III.

My object was to show by the Warrant in the *Harleian MSS.*, No. 433 article 1483, that the King Edward V., was *then* alive. (9, March, 2d, Richard III.)

"We remember the love and pride with which Richard the Third dwelt on the qualities, virtues, and agility of limbs of his son, our well beloved bastard John of Gloucester."—*The Athenæum*, May 5, 1860.

In a review of *Lancashire and Cheshire*, written by the Rev. G. J. Piccope, M.A., Printed for the Chetham Society, May, 1860.

EDWARD V. 1483.

Rouse, died 1491. A.D. 1483, 9 April, Edward IV. died.
1483, 4 May, Edward V. entered London, Fabian.
1483, 3 June, Richard king, Pountfreit.
9 June, Richard took upon him to be king, says Sir Tho. Moore.
17 June, Walpole says, a Deed of Edward V.
26 June, Richard dates the commencement of his reign, Lingard.
5 July, Richard crowned, Walpole.
The order to deliver clothes to the servant of the Bastard is 9 March, Aº 2, 21 months after the king's accession.
7 July, Brakenbury appointed Constable of the Tower.
8 September, Richard crowned at York
9 March, Brakenbury surrendered his Patent.

André.—André, the Contemporary Historiographer of Henry VII., says that Richard ordered the princes to be put to the sword, Ferro feriri jussit. MS. Domit. A. XVIII. Lingard, p. 675.

Croyland, Continuator. It would be difficult to name a Writer more deserving of credit than the Croyland Historian, who composed his narrative in the month of April following the death of Richard. Lingard, vol. III., p. 674.

The following from Turner: Polydore Virgil ascribes the report that the Princes were no more to the king himself for this purpose. P. 547, Turner, 486.

Grafton declares that he caused the rumour to be spread, p. 805. Turner, p. 486.

Walpole Historic Doubts, plates.—Gydekins's Answer to the above. 4to, London, 1768.

Speaking of the King Henry's claim to the Crown, Lord Bacon adds: "Neither wanted there even at that time secret rumours and whisperings, which afterwards gathered strength and turned to great troubles, that the two young sons of King Edward the fourth, or one of them, which were said to be destroyed in the Tower. were not indeed murdered, but conveyed secretly away, and were yet living, which if it had been true, had prevented the title of the Lady Elizabeth." "And all this time (the second year of this reign) it was still whispered everywhere that at least one of the children of Edward the IVth was living: which bruit was cunningly fermented by such as desired innovation." P. 126.

The King's manner of shewing things by pieces and by dark lights, hath so muffled it (the personation of the Duke of York by Perkin Warbeck) that it hath left it almost as a mystery to this day. P. 275.

The Lady Margaret (Sister to Edward IV., and Aunt to Edward V.) whom the King's friends call Juno, because she was to him as Juno was to Eneas, stirring both heaven and hell to do him mischief, for a foundation of her particular practises against him, did continually by all means possible, nourish, maintain, and divulge the flying opinion that Richard Duke of York was not murdered in the Tower as was given out, but saved alive. For that, those that were employed in that barbarous act having destroyed the elder Brother, were stricken with remorse and compassion towards the younger, and set him privily at liberty to seek his fortune. P. 276.

There were but 4 persons that could speak up Knowledge to the murder of the Duke of York, p. 286. The above from Bacon.

Some yet remain in doubt whether they were in Richard's days destroyed or no. Turner, p. 448.

Rouse.—Rouse, who died in 1491, says: "Edwardum cum amplexibus et osculis recepit, et infra circiter duo menses vel parum ultra cum fratre suo interfecit—ita quod expost paucessimis notum fuit qua morte martyrizate sunt." Ross, 214, 215. Lingard, p. 675.

Lingard. On what day, or in what manner they perished, was kept a profound secret: the following is the most consistent and probable account, collated from the confession of the murderers in the next reign, p. 586. (Mr. Lingard then gives Sir Thomas More's account of the murder). Note. "Objections have been raised against it, but I hope to show they are of no weight in a note at the end of the volume": and a short review of Mr. Walpole's work is then taken, and his conclusion treated as incorrect, p. 586.

"Writers have existed in modern times who have attempted to prove his innocence, but their arguments are rather ingenious than conclusive, and dwindle into groundless conjecture when confronted with the evidence which may be arrayed against them." P. 602.

"He despatched Green when he was on his way to Gloucester, and received his report on his arrival at Warwick. Hence he sent Tyrrel to the Tower, and the murder was committed soon after, probably during the week he remained at Warwick, which from the date of his residence at Nottingham, must have been about the middle of August, the time assigned by Rouse, who says the Young King was murdered something more than three months after he had been received and caressed by his uncle, which was on the last day of April. Lingard, p. 678.

When he (Perkin) assumed the command of the Cornish Insurgents he did not detach a single Gentlemen from his allegiance to Henry. Lingard, p. 681.

Buck. See his *History*, when written! "Buck, so long exploded as a lover of paradoxes, and as an advocate for a monster gains new credit the deeper this dark scene is fathomed. Undoubtedly Buck has gone too far."

"Except the executions of Rivers, Gray, and Hastings, I defy anybody to prove one other of those crimes charged to his account from any good authority, p. 31.

Rapin and Carte, the only two modern historians (in Walpole's days) who seemed to have swallowed implicitly all the vulgar tales propagated by the Lancasterains to blacken the house of York.

Edward IV. died, 9 April, 1483. Edward his eldest son, was then about 13, Richard about 9. "We have but two contemporary historians, *The Chronicle of Croyland*, and John Fabian. The first *(The Chronicle)* who wrote in his convent, and only mentioned incidentally affairs of State, is very barren and concise: he appears not to be ill informed and sometimes even in a Situation of personally knowing the transactions of the times, for in one place we are told by a marginal note, that the Doctor of the Common Law, and one of the King's Counsellors, who was sent to Calais, was the author of the continuation, p. 26.

John Fabian was a merchant, and had been Sheriff of London, and died in 1512, and consequently lived on the spot at that very interesting period. His narrative is very uncircumstantial, unimportant." Walpole, p. 16.

But the great source whence all late historians have taken their materials for the reign of Richard III. is Sir Thomas More; Grafton the next in order, has copied him verbatim, so does Holinshed, and we are told by the former in a marginal note, that Sir Thomas was Undersheriff of London when he composed his works." P. 17.

"I take the truth to be that Sir Thomas wrote his *Reign of Edward V.*, as he wrote his *Utopia*, to amuse his leisure and exercise his fancy. He has been guilty of such palpable and material falsehoods, as while they destroy his credit as an historian, would reproach his honesty as a man, if one could impute them to premeditated perversion of truth, and not to youthful levity and seriousness. Standing as they do, the sole ground work, of that reigns history, I am authorised to pronounce the work, invention and romance." Sir Thomas More was then 28, he was born in 1480.

"Polydore Virgil, a foreigner, the author of a light calm *History*, was here during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. There was another foreign writer in that age of far greater authority, whose negligent simplicity and veracity are unquestionable; who had great opportunities of knowing our story, and whose testimony is corrobated by our records; I mean Philip de Comenes. He and Buck agree with one another, and with the *Rolls of Parliament.* Sir Thomas More with no one of them.

From Walpole. Richard's declaration to the King of Scotland:

"You see here before you, the spectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the Nursery," etc., p. 314—315.

Lingard's account published 1819.

My dear Sir.—The point which I will feel obliged by your opinion on is whether the Lord Bastard mentioned in the Docket of 9 March 2° Ric. 3, alludes to the King Edward V.? if not, to whom? Pray return all these papers, as I have no copy: truly yours, S. Grimaldi, 20 Feb., 1831.

From W. Black, Esq., to Stacey Grimaldi, Esquire.

"Quite uncertain. It is not said the *late* Bastard in either place, but '*late* called King Edward IV.," in one place. The only way to deeide would be, by finding some other notice of *John Goddesland.*"

From Harl. MSS. No. 433, folio page 200 *b.* (named article 2050). (Richard III. began to reign June 22, 1483) for the Passages of the Crewe (in margiu).

"Right trusty, etc. And wol and charge you that undre o^{r} prive seal, etc. Richard, etc. To o^{r} trusty and well beloved the Custurds and Collectors of oure Custumes and subsidies in oure poort of Sandewiche

greting: Where as we of late sent o^r right trusty knyght for o^r body and Counsailleur, James Tyrrell, ov^r the see unto the pties of Flandres, for divse maters of condnyng gretely o^r wele. Whoo in his retourynyng agen unto us, landed in o^r poort of Dovor the charge whereof, amounting to the some of iiij marke as we ctainly knowe, were borne by the maire and othre inhibtants of o^r said towne of Dovor. We wol therefore and charge you that of al manr of costumes and subsidies, growen and to be growen in o^r said poort, ye content and pay without delay unto the said maire the said some of iiij marke, and evry pte thereof, for the causes above said, And ov this, where as we entende hastely to sende unto o^r towne and mrches of Calais, crtain o^r srunts and othre o^r subgietts for the defense and saufgarde of the same. We wol and charge you, that of o^r said costumes and subsidies ye content and paye by endendures the maires or bailliffe in any places win o^r v ports for their passage, where it shall fortune them, or any of them to take their shipping, by the which indentures and these o^r tres. We wol ye have due allowance in yo^r accompte, as wele of the said iiij macs, as for the charges of the passage of all suche psones as shal be conteigned in the said indentures given. And furthere more, We wol and charge you that undre o^r said prive seale, ye direct o^r othre tres directed to the Tresourer and Barons of o^r Exchequier reciting the effect of the pmisses, and charging them by the same that in th accompts or accompte which the said customes and collectours be in yelding or shal yeld unto us of theise said office, they allowe, acquit, and discharge the said custumes and collectors from tyme to tyme as wele of the said foure macs as for the charge of the passage of suche psons as shal apiere by endenture made betwix the said Custumes and collectors and the maires or bailiffe o^r such poorts as shal fortune them to take theire shipping. And these of bres shal be yo^r warrant and sufficient discharge in that behalf. Geven, etc. And these, etc. Geven at Windesore, the xiij day of Januer. A° ij^di.

Article 1336, p. 99*b*., folio 2.

Sir Robert Brakenbury hath a privey seale to the Tresourer and Chamberlains to content unto .him: ccxv*li*. vii*s*. v*d*. in ready money orelle by suffisannt assignement which he hath employed to the Kings use.

Harl. MSS., 433. Article 639.

A prive seal for the payment of £200 for vitaill spended in the houre of Edward the Vth pretending to be Kinge.

Art. 1483. A letter for the payment of £52 and 20*d*., resting due to divers personnes for their seruices doone to his derest Brother the late King, and to Edward Bastard, late called King Edwarde the 5th, date 18 day of Juylle, q l° the 3.

Art. 2129. Warrant for the delivery of silk clothes, shirts, etc., unto John Goddeslande, unto the Lord Bastarde, dul. at Westm., 9 Mai. 2° Ric. iij. Was this Edward V., or Richard's son?

Art. 2050. Henry IV. Writ to the privy Seal, in order towards the repaying the maire, etc., of Dover, 4 marks by them advanced for defraying the passage, etc., of Sir James Tyrril, the King's Counsaillour and Knight for his body, who was of late sent over the see, unto the parties of Flaunders for diverse maters concerning grately the King's wele. As also for defraying the passage of those who shall be sent over for the

defense and saufgarde of the town and marches of Calais. Geven at Windsore, 13 Jan., and 2 do, Edward IV. died 9 April, 1483, Edward his eldest son was then 13 years old. Richard about 9.

No, 433. Art. 93 and 96. Tower and Mint.

No. 433. Art. 625. To Robert Brakenbury, the Constableship of the Tower and divers offices; as also divers manors, lands, etc., belonging to Erle Ryvers, John Cheyne, Robert Cheyne, and Humfrey Cheyne, to hold by Knights Service.

Art. 626. To the same Robert the keping of the Lyons in the Tower of London, with 6*d.* by the day for the mete of every Lyone and Leoparde.

Art. 1336. Sir Robert Brakenbury hath a prive seal for £215 7*s.* 5*d.*. which he hath employed to the Kings use.

Reign of Edward V. Perkin Warbeck. See Harl. MSS, 1326, for the Tower of London in 1620, the prison, wards, state, etc.

Tyrells. No. 433. Art. 2051. Warrant to the Privy Seal for a commission to Sir James Tyrrell, to have the charge, rule, and guyding of the Castelle and county of Guysnes, during the absence of the Lord Mountjoy, the King's Lieutenant there. Geven at the Castel of Windesore, 13 Jan., a°. 2do.

Art. 2052. Writ to the Inhabitants of the Castel and Countie of Guynes to obey the said Sir James Tyrelle. 13 Jan., 2° Ric. III.

Art. 2063. Writ to the King's Counsouller and Knight for his body, Sir James Tyrell and Wm. Berdeman, to £3000 worth of wool.

Art. 122. To Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Esq., an annuity of £40.

Art. 144. James Tyrrell, assessor of Royal land in Cornwall.

From Harl. MS. No. 433. "Donationes Brevia temp. Edw. V. et Ric. III."

Heading at page 22. "Concession fait p Regem R. a. xxxviii de Junij. Anno Regni sui primo usque."

Among many headings, the following at page 23*b*. Article 95. To Robt. Brakenbu Armiger, th office of the Constable of the Toir of London for time of his life.

Page 23*b*. Article 96. Eidem Robto officied Magri et opatoris moneta ac officied custodis Cambij infra turrivis London durante vita sua.

Page 25*a*. Article 122. "Thome Tyrell Armige annte. x7 librare papesend de Rencur (revenue) Dnij (dersinii) De Wetherosfeld cum ptin in com. Essex quonsq. pfat. Thome pvidest (providatur) officm wamonions (wanen-iens) ad valore huive (hujæ) ante."

Page 27. Article 144. "Ricus, etc., dittus et fidilib John Dynhm milits duo Dynhm Jacobo Tirell milites Johi Sapcote armigo Alnezedo Cornborneth Thome Aleyn Robto Coote et Thome Sapcote saltin Sciate nos de fidelitate et circumspectione viris plenius confidentes ordinasse constituisse et assignasse vos prfat Johen Jacobus Johen Alvezedum Thomasin Robotum et Thomana quov Vvru vos prefat Alneseduum Coruborinth Thomam Aleyn Robtum Coote et Thomam Sapcote omi esse volumq assessores nros ad dimittend et assessand omid sinta Cr. et ten. uva infra Com nond Corunt assessabtia quibuscumq. psonis idoniis et sufficient ad Demand viginti unus unius annor vel infra Pinivallo incipient ad festum Tci Michus archo proxo pretur pcipend quilibt eox qui Deis sessionibz intesse contigit talia vadia

qualia alii assessore fine comissionar: in casu consili ante hec tempora habere et peipe consueverunt: de exit: pficivis (cuis) et reventorlz durat: nod corunb pdict: p invenis (juvenis) esservalis Recipt nostri ejusdem Ducat: p. tempe existen mandant omnitz et singles battez pposit: firmat: tenent et offician mon quibuscuq. dict. ducat: qd. pfat: hotri Jacobo Alveride Thome Robto et Thome quoz pfat Alveredum Thoma Kobertum et Thoma unid esse volumq. intendent: fait assistent auxiliant: et fanent in omnbz put decet. In cujus." etc.

Page 56*b*. Article 625. "Robert Brakenbury the Constableship of the Towre, with a fee for terme of his life to be premed of the revenues of (W) Mrittell, Gavering Boyton," etc.

Page 56*b*. Article 626. To the same Robert, the manors of mote Merdeii Dothins (es) Nuventon in Kent, and all othre lande, tente, Rente, and price in Townes, Hameletts, and territores of moti indey Dethins, and Newenton forsand later Th eal Ryvs. to The value of xxvi*li*. xiij*s*, iiij*d*, and the manors of Crawthorn and Cokeride, late John Cheynes, Robert Cheynes, and Humfrey Cheynes, and al othre lande and tente in Rumney marshe, late the said John, Robert, and Humfreys, of the value of i*li*. xviii*s*. 9*d*., and the manoise of Glassingbury, and all othre lande and tente in the counties of Kent, Sussex and Surr., which was Walter Roberte of the value of xl*li*., to the same Robert and his heires male by Knights svice and the rent of xviii*li*. xvi*s*.

Page 56*b*. Article 626. The same Robert, the keping of the Lyons in the said Toure of London for terme of his lyfe, w^t^ the wage of xij*d*. by the day for himself, and for the mete of every lyon and leobard vi*d*. by the day of the revenues of the lordship of Wryttel Havering, Boyton, etc.

Article 639. A privy seale directed to John Hayes, to content John Lamploise, of London, grocer, Thomas Carter, wax chandler. John Short, Cocher, and othre of London, for said the some of cc*li*. for vitaill spended in the house of Edward Vth ptending to be king.

From Harl. MS. No. 433. Art. 1483. Page 107. It is headed:—

"Certaine things that passe by the king's signet for the iiijth day of Juyll the furst yer of K. R. ye iijd." The 6th article on that page is as follows: "Richard, etc. To the Recieve of our honour of Tutbury greting. Forsoomooch as we cteinly undrestande that the somme of fyfty and two pownde and xx*d*. resteth due to the psonnes folowing for their svice doon to our derrest Brother, late King, whoom God absoille, and to Edward Bastard, late called King Edward the Vth, that is to say, to Edward John, the somme of xiii*l*. x*s*. 9*d*.—To John Melyonck, xiiij*li*. iij*s*. ix*d*.—To Sir Olyve Underwoode, xxxiii*s*. ix*d*.—Maist. Robert Qam, xxxvi*s*. vi*d*.—Maist. Smyth xxxij*li*. vi*d*.—Willm. Sulby, xxxiii*li*. ix*d*.—ob Sir Richard Preston, xxxj*s*. iij*d*.—Sir William Lute, xxxiij*li*. iiij*d*.—ob Richard Holme, xxxiii*s*. 9*d*.—ob John Martyn, xxxij*s*. vi*d*.—Edward Wakefield, xxix*s*. iiij*d*.—ob Henry Muschamp, xxxiij*s*. ix*d*.—John Loudon, xxxiiij*s*. 9*d*.—ob and John Buntyng, xxxij*s*. vi*d*." (Margin): "Edward John and alis for payment of monye." "We entendyng the due contentacon of the said sommes wol and charge you that of the revenues of ye said honour ye paye and content the said sommes and evry parte thereof w^t^ out any abateying or diminuysshing and that of the furst money that shall come unto yo^r^ handis and receipt receiving their lettres of acgruytance specifeng the same paymet, the which and these our lettres shall be yo^r^ suffisant warant in that behalve at yo^r^ next accompte afor auditoure to be yelden. Geven undr, etc., the xviijth day of Juyll, the furst year of our reigne." This terminates page

107*a*, beneath it is the following: "Thoma Bladesmyth, xxxj*s*. x*d*.—ob Robt. Ham, xxxij*s*. vi*d*.—Thome Coke, xxx*s*. vij*d*. ob.'

Article 2129. Page 211*b*. A Warr^t. to Henry Davy to deliv. unto John Goddeslande foteward unto the Lord Bastard. two dubletts of silk con Jaket of silk con gowand of gloth two shirte and two bonets. At Westm. the IXth day of Marche, Anno secundo."

At the bottom of page 211*b*. "A pasport for John Grymalde, of Januarye mchant, to passe to the citie of Gene, w^t ij psones and iij horses. Geven at Westm. the xth day of Marche, A^o ij^do."

[*The MS. from "Harl. MS., No.* 433," *to the end is in the writing of W. G.*]

Coats of Arms.

The important assistance which Heraldry affords in identifying Individuals who lived in former ages, has never been sufficiently pointed out; and though this is not the proper place to discuss the subject as fully as it deserves, it is necessary that some attention should be given to it.

The period when Armorial Ensigns were first adopted in England, has never been precisely ascertained, but perhaps the earliest decided example which exists in this country is the tomb of Geoffrey Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who died in 1148. Montfaucon however gives a drawing of a monument with arms, in 1109.

No arms appear on the Great Seals of our Monarchs until the Reign of Richard the First, but it was only on his second seal that the present Ensigns of England are introduced, and there are reasons for believing that Armorial bearings became generally used in this Country from about the commencement of the thirteenth century. See Collin's *Peerage*, title Fitzwilliam, where he gives a seal of the family, with their arms in 1117. S. G.

A knowledge of Heraldry for genealogical purposes is more particularly useful with respect to the facts which are to be elicited from early seals; but it may be occasionally serviceable in relation to the arms placed on tombs, or ancient bnildings, and in windows. The custom of affixing the Signet to Deeds, is as early as the Saxon Times, and as they frequently contain a legend with the name of the Owner, an examination of them is useful in cases where the names of the parties have been obliterated from the Record itself.

In most cases seals on which armorial bearings are engraved, likewise contain a legend with the name of the person to whom they belonged, and generally speaking, it is only when the legend has been destroyed, or the Document is imperfect, that it becomes necessary to ascertain to whom the Arms are to be attributed.

It may however be sometimes desirable to discover whether the Grantee was at the time the representative of his Family, or to ascertain some particulars of his maternal Ancestor, points which are often to be discovered from the charges on the Shield. If his Father was then living a label, would probably occur, whilst if he was not the eldest son or a distant branch, a more striking difference would most likely be found.

As early as the latter part of the reign of Edward the First, and nearly a century before the use of quartering arms, much more important genealogical information may be gleaned from Seals, of which the following are examples. The Seal of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of Hertford and Essex in 1301, commemorates his descent from the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex, for on each side of a Shield of the Coat of Bohun is an Escutcheon containing a quarterly Coat, and which was undoubtly intended to represent that of Mandeville, viz., quarterly or and gules. Guy de Beauchamp, *Earl of Warwick*, bore on one side of his seal his paternal Coat of Beauchamp, and on the other that of his great Grandmother Alice, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Walcran de Newbergh, Earl of Warwick, from whom he inherited that Earldom. *Alan la Zouch* whose mother was Ela, daughter and Coheiress of Stephen de Longespee, who bore azure six lions rampant Or, placed three lions on each side of the shield of his paternal Arms, on his seal; and *Robert Lord Clifford* surrounded his Shield with six Annulets which were the Arms of his Mother Isabella, daughter and Coheiress of Robert de Vipount. The Seals of the Earls of Warwick and Hereford, and of Alan le Zouch and Lord Clifford, here noticed are affixed to the Letter from the Barons of England, to the Pontiff in 1301, preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster.

The introduction of the principal charges of the Arms of families, from whom the Owner descended, may undoubtedly be considered the commencement of the system which afterwards became universal of placing various coats on the same Shield, and which is termed "quartering;" the first instance of which is erroneously said to be that of Edward the Third's assumption of the Arms of France; for in a contemporary Roll of Arms of about the 10th Edward II. (Cotton MS. Caligula AXVII. quoted in Palgrave's *Parliamentary Writs*, and more recently by Mr. Nicolas.) Sir Simon Montagu is said to have borne Quarterly Argent and Azure; in the first and fourth quarters a fess dancette gules; in the second and third quarters a Griffon or; and the seal of that Baron affixed to the Letter to the Pontiff in 1301, is charged with a fess dancette, whilst his *Counter* Seal bears a Griffon,and about the same time he is stated to have borne the latter charge on his Banner and Shield at the Siege of Carlaverick Castle in Scotland. On the Tomb of Eleanor of Castile, in Westminster Abbey, first wife of Edward the First, who died in 1290. Her Arms are quarterly, 1st and 4th Leon, 2nd and 3rd Castile, and on the reverse of the seal of Isabel of France, wife of Edward the Second, the arms which occur are quarterly; 1st England, 2nd France, 3rd Navarre, 4th Champagne. The custom of impaling arms with those of the wife, may also be traced to the 13th century, as the Arms of Edward the First are found impaled on her seal, with those of his second wife Margaret of France, to whom he was married in 1299. (? Engraved in Sandford). Mr. Dallaway in his *Critical Inquiries into the origin of Heraldry* gives an engraving of the seal of Bertha de Crehit in 1246, which contains a shield with impaled arms.

Towards the middle of the reign of Edward the Second, and early in that of Edward the Third, a custom prevailed of introducing several Shields of Arms on the Seals of Women of Rank, and which present valuable suggestions to ascertain the names of their husbands or ancestors. At a still earlier period, frequent examples occur of the effigies of women on seals holding in the one hand a shield of their own, and in the other of their husbands' arms. Of these examples the following instances are sufficient to prove their utility for genealogical purposes.

1st. The seal of John de Engayne (see a drawing of it in the *Cottonian MS.*, Julius C. VII.) to a deed in which he speaks of Elena his wife. Within a circle three shields occur. Crusilly a ppe dancette Engayne, another, Bezantee for Zouch, the third on a chief indented two birds.

There can be little doubt but that this John de Engayne's wife was nearly connected with the family of Zouch, and with that of the House, whose arms were on a Chief indented two Martlets, but no alliance is mentioned by Dugdale in speaking of the Barons Engaine, which elucidates the charges on this seal. If however it was material to ascertain who John de Engayne married, his seal affords a valuable clue to the fact.

The Seal of "Margaret who was the wife of William Martin," (Ibid) clearly proves of whom she was the Daughter. The principal shield is per pale Baron and femme. Baron, Two Bars, Martin. Femme, a Maunch, Hastings: and is surrounded by three shields, containing first the Arms of England, second the Arms of Valence, third the Arms of Clare.

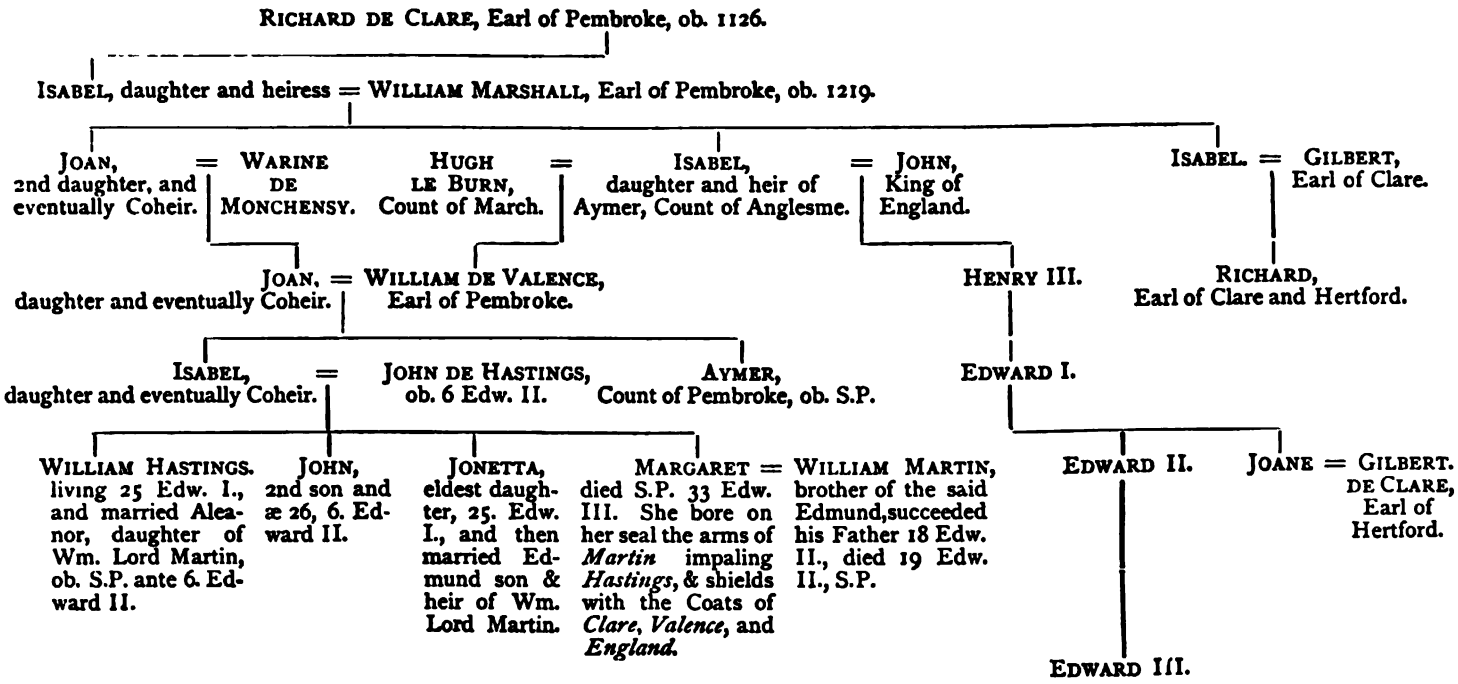
This seal therefore justifies the inference that a William Martin married a Margaret Hastings; and from the other Shields it appears she was nearly allied to the houses of Valence, Clare, and to the Royal Family. Nothing occurs in Dugdale's account of the Barons Martin or Hastings, to justify the Opinion that any alliance took place between them, but he states that John Lord Hastings by Isabel de Valence, Sister and eventually Coheiress of Aymer, Earl of Pembroke had three daughters, Joan, *Margaret*, and Elizabeth. In the Calendar to the *Patent Rolls* however, the following entry occurs.

"25. Edw. I. Maritaguim inter Wilhelmum de Hasttngs filium et hæredem Johannis de Hastinges, Domini de Abergavenny, et Alianorem filiam seniorem Wilhelmi Martin, Domini de Kamoys; ad Ed' dum filium et hæredem dicti Wilhelmi, et Jonett filiam seniorem dicti Johannis," p. 58.

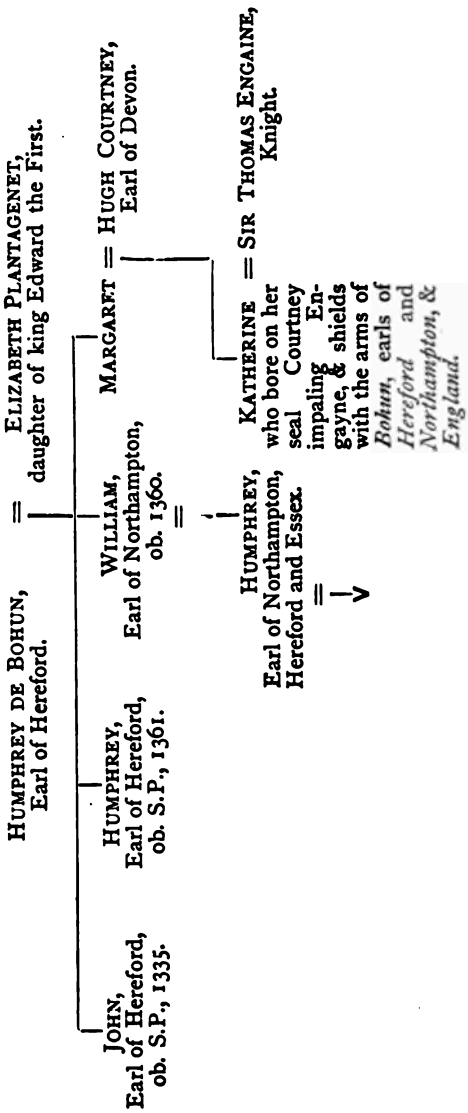
Thus it would seem that in the 25. Edw. I. John Lord Hastings and William Lord Martin agreed that the eldest son of each should marry the eldest daughter of the other, but as it is certain that in or before the 6. Edw. II. William Hastings above mentioned, and that on or before the 8. Edw. II. Edmund Martin were dead, it may perhaps be fairly inferred from the seal alluded to, that their parents had before that time agreed that William (the then heir apparent of Lord Martin) should marry Margaret Lord Hastings' second daughter.

The fact is however placed beyond dispute, by the Escheat of the 33. Edw. III. No. 10, on the death of the same "Margaret wife of William Martin le fitz." Whence we learn that John, son and heir of Laurence Hastings was her heir, and she is fully identified as the wife of William Martin, the Lord of Camoys, by James de Audley of Raleigh, being called the Cousin and heir of her late husband William Martin, and by the statement that Eleanor his sister and one of his heirs had married Philip de Columbers, for in the Inquisition on the demise of the said William Martin on the 19. Edw. II. his heirs are said to be Eleanor his sister who first married — Hastings, and 2ndly Philip de Columbers, and James de Audley son of Joan his other sister.

The following slight Pedigree will explain why the Arms of Valence Clare and England occur on the seal of the said Margaret Martin. The information which it affords beyond what is contained in Dugdale's *Baronage* relative to the noble families of Martin and Hastings has been clearly pointed out, whilst the facts to which it has served as an Index have been still more important.


RICHARD DE CLARE, Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1126.
ISABEL, daughter and heiress = WILLIAM MARSHALL, Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1219.
JOAN, 2nd daughter, and eventually Coheir.
= WARINE DE MONCHENSY.
HUGH LE BURN, Count of March.
=
ISABEL, daughter and heir of Aymer, Count of Anglesme.
= JOHN, King of England.
ISABEL.
= GILBERT, Earl of Clare.
JOAN, daughter and eventually Coheir.
= WILLIAM DE VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke.
HENRY III.
RICHARD, Earl of Clare and Hertford.
ISABEL, daughter and eventually Coheir.
=
JOHN DE HASTINGS, ob. 6 Edw. II.
AYMER, Count of Pembroke, ob. S.P.
EDWARD I.
WILLIAM HASTINGS. living 25 Edw. I., and married Aleanor, daughter of Wm. Lord Martin, ob. S.P. ante 6. Edward II.
JOHN, 2nd son and æ 26, 6. Edward II.
JONETTA, eldest daughter, 25. Edw. I., and then married Edmund son & heir of Wm. Lord Martin.
MARGARET died S.P. 33 Edw. III. She bore on her seal the arms of *Martin* impaling *Hastings*, & shields with the Coats of *Clare*, *Valence*, and *England*.
= WILLIAM MARTIN, brother of the said Edmund, succeeded his Father 18 Edw. II., died 19 Edw. II., S.P.
EDWARD II.
JOANE = GILBERT. DE CLARE, Earl of Hertford.
EDWARD III.

Many instances occur of persons related however distantly to the Blood Royal, placing the Arms of England on their Seals. Among others see a drawing of the Seal of Katherine de Engayne in the 8th Richard II., in the Cotton MS. Julius CVII. H. It contains four shields, viz., Engayne impaling Courtenay; Bohun, Earl of Northampton, Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and England; and which may be thus explained:


HUMPHREY DE BOHUN, Earl of Hereford.
= ELIZABETH PLANTAGENET, daughter of king Edward the First.
JOHN, Earl of Hereford, ob. S.P., 1335.
HUMPHREY, Earl of Hereford, ob. S.P., 1361.
WILLIAM, Earl of Northampton, ob. 1360.
=
HUMPHREY, Earl of Northampton, Hereford and Essex.
=
MARGARET = HUGH COURTNEY, Earl of Devon.
KATHERINE = SIR THOMAS ENGAINE, Knight.
who bore on her seal Courtney impaling Engayne, & shields with the arms of Bohun, earls of Hereford and Northampton, & England.

But Margaret Martin was second Cousin (of the half blood) of Edward the Second. The Relationship to the House of Clare, excepting to the Countess of Hertford was very remote, though she undoubtedly descended from the common Ancestor of the Earls of Hertford, a connection sufficient to explain why the Arms of that family should be introduced on her seal.

Hugh de Courtney, father of the first Earl of Devon, maried Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Le Despencer; but it has been considered a doubtful point whether she was the daughter of Hugh Le Despencer by Alicia daughter and heiress of Philip Basset of Wycomb; or the Daughter of Hugh le Despencer, first Earl of Winchester, by Isabel daughter of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The seal of the said Hugh Courtney affixed to a Charter in the British Museum, dated in the 26 Edw. I. (*Ancient Charters*, marked 48, J. 21.) proves however that the former statement is correct, as it contains three Shields, first Courtney, second Despencer, and third *Basset*.

The Seals (see Drawings of each in the Cottonian MS., Julius CVII.) of Maud, Sister of Henry Duke of Lancaster, and wife first of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and secondly of Ralph de Ufford; and of her first husband's mother, Elizabeth, Sister and Coheiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hereford, are the only further examples which will be cited.

That of Elizabeth de Clare contains in the centre a large Shield of the Arms of Damoire, over which is another Shield with the Arms of Verdon, and on each side one with those of Clare.

The Seal of Maud de Burgh contains within an oval two shields, the one to the right is charged with the Arms of Ufford with a fleur de lis in the quarter for difference, and the second to the left with the Coat of Burgh. Over them are the arms of Lancaster, and beneath, those of Chaworth, each in a Lozenge.

The following Pedigree explains the cause of the above mentioned coats being introduced on those Seals.

GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Gloucester.
=

GILBERT DE CLARE, Earl of Gloucester, ob. S.P.

THEOBALD DE VERDON, 2nd Husband, ob. Edw. II. = ROGER D'AMORY, Third Husband, ob. circa 1322.

ELIZABETH DE CLARE = Sister and Coheir, used on her Seal the Arms of *Burgh*, *Clare*, *Verdon*, and *Damoir*, 6th Edw. III., ob. 34 Edw. III.

JOHN DE BURGH, son of Richard, Earl of Ulster.

HENRY Earl of Lancaster. = MAUD, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Chaworth.

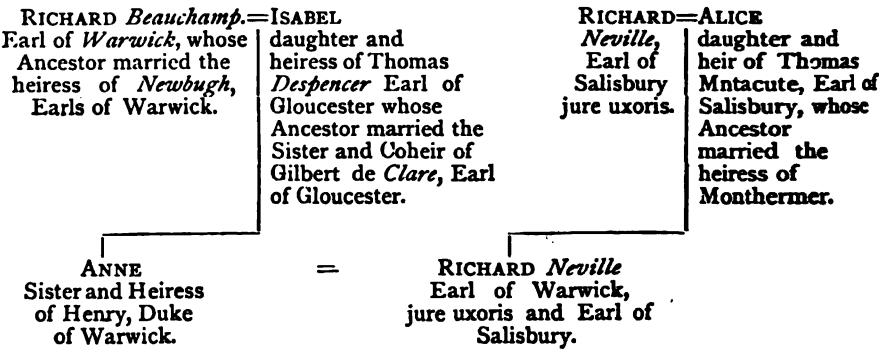
WILLIAM DE BURGH, Earl of Ulster, ob. 7 Edw. III. = MAUD, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, used on her Seal the Arms of *Burgh*, *Ufford*, *Lancaster*, and *Chaworth*, 21 Edward III. = RALPH DE UFFORD, younger son of Robert, Earl of Suffolk, second Husband. See Esch. 20 Edward III.

From the Reign of Edward the Third, when the system of quartering Arms was most generally adopted, Heraldry is of still greater importance for genealogical purposes, as a quartered shield exhibits evidence of descent from every family whose arms are introduced. The present admirable system is not however of a very remote date, and though it rarely happens

that the Arms of a Family were marshalled with the paternal coat of the bearer, unless he actually descended from it, still, in some few instances, it is wholly impossible to reconcile the coats adopted, with the present regulations on the subject.

For example, the Seal of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the King Maker. He bore on his Shield Quarterly, First Grand Quarter, 1st and 4th Beauchamp, 2nd and 3rd Clare; Second Grand Quarter, 1st and 4th Montagu, 2nd and 3rd Monthermer; Third Grand Quarter, Neville with a label; Fourth Grand Quarter, 1st and 4th Newburgh, 2nd and 3rd Despencer.

His connection with these families is thus shewn:—


RICHARD *Beauchamp.*=ISABEL
Earl of *Warwick*, whose Ancestor married the heiress of *Newburgh*, Earls of Warwick.
daughter and heiress of Thomas *Despencer* Earl of Gloucester whose Ancestor married the Sister and Coheir of Gilbert de *Clare*, Earl of Gloucester.
RICHARD=ALICE
Neville, Earl of Salisbury jure uxoris.
daughter and heir of Thomas Mntacute, Earl of Salisbury, whose Ancestor married the heiress of Monthermer.
ANNE
Sister and Heiress of Henry, Duke of Warwick.
=
RICHARD *Neville*
Earl of Warwick, jure uxoris and Earl of Salisbury.

Hence it would seem that he placed his wife's Arms or Quarterings in the 1st and 4th Grand Quarters, perhaps to exhibit his claim in her right to the Earldoms of Warwick and Gloucester, whilst in the second, he placed the Arms of his Mother's family, the Ancient Earl of Salisbury, and in the third, his own paternal Coat of Neville.

Those regulations form so important a feature in the application of Heraldry to genealogical purposes, that a brief explanation of them is necessary.

THE ARMS OF A MAN AND HIS WIFE.

The practice of impaling, or, in other words, of placing the Arms of the Wife to the left of those of her husband on the same shield, is, as already stated, as early as the commencement of the Reign of Edward the First.

The earliest example, perhaps, of the Arms of an heiress being placed on an Escutcheon of pretence, is in the Reign of Henry the Sixth; to a deed dated 20 Hen. VI., a Seal of William, who married Alice, daughter and coheir of John Lord Desmond, by Joannah, daughter and heir of Robert Lord Grey of Rotherford, Lord Lovell and Holwood, and is affixed containing a shield quarterly 1st and 4th, Lovel 2nd and 3rd, Holwood an escutcheon of pretence quarterly 1st and 4th Desmond, 2nd and 3rd Grey of Rotherford: *Cotton. MSS., Julius Cvii., f.* 206; but the practise did not become general for some time afterwards.

The manner in which the Arms of a Man are marshalled with those of more than one wife, according to modern usage, is to place the Arms of the husband in the centre, the first wife on the right, and the second on the left.

BASTARDS.

The most ancient manner of distinguishing the Arms of Bastards in this, and in other Countries, was, by a baton, or bendlet sinister, the border was also frequently used for the purpose, but, as these charges were also frequently employed as marks of cadency, no positive conclusion can be drawn from their appearance, with respect to the purity or baseness of the bearer's birth.

The bordure engrailed, though continually used, has of late years been discontinued, and the bordure wavy introduced in its place, and may now be considered the invariable mark of bastardy.

In some instances, where descendants of a bastard have had arms assigned or confirmed, the bordure engrailed has been assigned, the grantee not being himself a bastard, though illegitimately descended.

YOUNGER BRANCHES.

The exact period when the present marks of filiation were invented, has not been ascertained, They are a Label for the first son; a Crescent for the second; a Mullet for the third; a Martlet for the fourth; an Annulet for the fifth; a Fleur de Lis for the sixth; a Vox for the seventh; a Cross Moline for the eighth; a Quatrefoil for the ninth. A son of a first, second, third, etc., places his proper mark on that of his father's, thus the 2nd son of a 3rd son, uses a Crescent on a Mullet; thus the 3rd son of a first son, an Annulet on a Martlet.

They undoubtedly prevailed, however, in the reign of Henry VIII., and there is cause to believe that they were used as early as the middle of the fifteenth Century. Previous to that time, the manner of differencing Arms consisted, either introducing a label plain or charged, or changing the Colours, and sometimes even the charges, though enough of the original coat was retained to shew from whence it was derived. Thus in the Reign of Edward the Second, the various branches of the house of Zouche were thus distinguished; the radical Coat, if the expression may be allowed, being Gules besantee.

BARONS.

Alan de Zouche, Gules bezantee.

William de Zouche, of Hangworth. (First Cousin of Alan), Idem, with a quarter ermine.

KNIGHTS IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

Sir William Zouche, Idem, a label azure.

Sir Oliver Zouche, a chevron ermine.

Sir Amory Zouche, a bend Argent.

Sir Thomas Zouche, on a quarter Argent, a Mullet Sable.

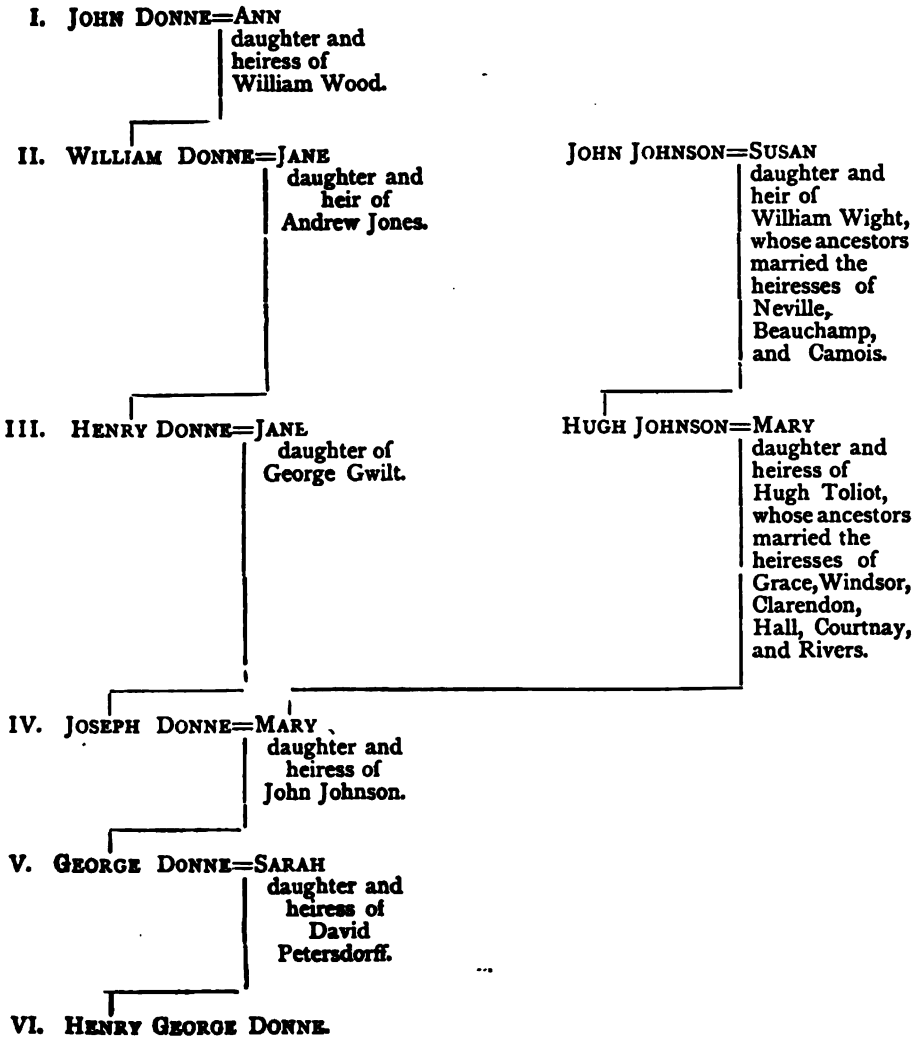
Thus also with various other families. And in the reign of Richard the Second, an individual bore his mother's Arms on a quartering ? of his father's for a difference, William de Bryan.

For information on this interesting subject, the following works may be consulted with advantage:—Dugdale's *Usage of Arms*; Williment's *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*; and more particularly, a valuable collection of examples by Glover Somerset Herald, in the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved amongst the *Harleian MSS.*

Sir William Dugdale introduced a new method for distinguishing families who were remotely descended from a common ancestor, namely: by adding a Canton, and which was sometimes charged, but this practise has fallen into disuetude, though Cantons amongst other distinctions have, within a very recent period, been given to difference the Arms of a family, when assumed by another in pursuance of the directions of Testators, who have bequeathed their Estates upon the express condition, and with the view to perpetuate the name and Arms of his ancestors. The principle, however, upon which the practise of exemplifying the Arms of the Testato in their pure state has been derived from, does not appear very clear because a Testator either has, or has not the right to leave his Arms: if he has, his object is defeated if the coat assigned to the devisee is not precisely the coat he used. When Testators have no right themselves to the Arms they devise, the practise of differencing, or varying is right enough.

QUARTERING ARMS.

As every person may quarter the arms of each of the heiresses or coheiresses with whom his Ancestors married, as well as all the quarterings to which they were respectively entitled, it will at once be evident that a Shield, containing numerous Coats, must afford considerable genealogical information respecting the bearer's Ancestors, and hence it is necessary to explain briefly the laws which regulate the manner in which they are arranged. This will be best done by the following fictitious Table:—


I. JOHN DONNE=ANN
daughter and heiress of William Wood.
II. WILLIAM DONNE=JANE
daughter and heir of Andrew Jones.
JOHN JOHNSON=SUSAN
daughter and heir of William Wight, whose ancestors married the heiresses of Neville, Beauchamp, and Camois.
III. HENRY DONNE=JANE
daughter of George Gwilt.
HUGH JOHNSON=MARY
daughter and heiress of Hugh Toliot, whose ancestors married the heiresses of Grace, Windsor, Clarendon, Hall, Courtnay, and Rivers.
IV. JOSEPH DONNE=MARY
daughter and heiress of John Johnson.
V. GEORGE DONNE=SARAH
daughter and heiress of David Petersdorff.
VI. HENRY GEORGE DONNE.

William Donne (II) would bear 1st and 4th Donne, 2nd and 3rd Wood, the Arms of his father and Mother.

Henry Donne (III) would use 1st and 4th Donne, 2nd Wood (the Arms of his Grandmother), 3rd Jones (the coat of his Mother).

Joseph Donne (IV) would use the same Arms as his Father Henry Donne, his Mother not having been an heiress.

George Donne (V) would bear 1st Donne, 2nd Wood (the Arms of his Great Great Grandmother) 3rd Jones (the Arms of his Grandmother) 4th Johnson (the Arms of his Mother) 5th Wight (the Arms of his Mother's Grandmother) 6th Neville, 7th Beauchamp, 8th Camois (Nos. 6, 7, and 8, being the Arms of heiresses whom the Ancestors of his said Mother's Grandmother had married) 9th Toliot (the Coat of his Mother's Mother)

10th Grace, 11th Windsor, 12th Clarendon, 13th Hall, 14th Courtney, 15th Rivers (Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, being the Arms of families whose heiresses had married his maternal Grandmother's Ancestors) 16th Donne.

Henry George Donne (VI) would use 17 Quarterings. Fifteen being the same as were borne by his Father; the 16th Petersdorff (his Mothers) and the 17th Donne.

Another, and perhaps clearer manner of exhibiting the system of Quartering Arms is subjoined :—

(I) Donne (II) Wood.
(III) Jones.
(IV.) Johnson { (V) Wight (VI) Neville (VII) Beauchamp (VIII) Camois
(IX) Toliot (X) Grace (XI) Windsor (XII) Clarendon
(XIII) Hall (XIV) Courtenay (XV) Rivers.
(XVI) Petersdorff.

That is, Donne married the heiress of Wood, Jones, and Johnson ; Johnson married the heiress of Wight, who married the heiress of Neville (which Neville married the heiress of Beauchamp) and Camois. Johnson also married heiress of Toliot, Grace, who had married the heiresses of Windsor, (who married the heiress of Clarendon) and Hall. Toliot who married the heiress of Courtenay (who married the heiress of Rivers). Johnson lastly married the heiress of Petersdorff.

The Arms to which an heiress is entitled are technically termed, brought in by her. Thus, it would be said, that Johnson had married heiresses of Wood, Jones, Johnson, who brought in Wight, Neville, Beauchamp, and Camois, Toliot, Grace, Windsor, Clarendon, Hall, Courtenay, and Rivers, and Petersdorff.

The Rule being simply to place the Arms of the heiress who married the remotest lineal Ancestor first. Then all the quarterings to which she had a right (to ascertain which, the same rule is to be applied), then those of the heiresses (and all their quarterings respectively) with whom his Ancestors married, taking those of his Grandmother and Mother for the last two.

It is to be understood, however, that, with respect to the Arms of the Royal Family, it was the practise of the older heralds, always to place them next to the paternal Coat, thus the house of Howard still place the Coat of Thomas of Brotherton, youngest son of Edward the First, in the 2nd quarter, though the annexed title shews that their shield ought to be thus marshalled: 1st, Howard; 2nd, Mowbray; 3rd, Segrave; 4th, Brotherton; 5th, Fitzalan; 6th, Warren.

THOMAS OF BROTHERTON, youngest son of Edward the First.
=
|
MARGARET PLANTAGENET, daur. and sole heiress=JOHN LORD SEGRAVE.
|
ELIZABETH SEGRAVE, daughter and heiress=JOHN LORD MOWBRAY, ob. 1368.
|
THOMAS MOWBRAY=ELIZABETH FITZ ALAN.
Duke of Norfolk, K.G., ob. 1400 | Sister & coheir of Thomas Earl of Arundell, her Great Grandfather married Alice, sister and heir of John Earl Warren.
|
MARGARET, daughter and eventually coheir=SIR ROBERT HOWARD.
|
a quo DUKES OF NORFOLK.

The Wealth of the Genoese.

——:o:——

The Fiesques, called the most illustrious and most ancient House of Genoa, reckoned in their Pedigree two Popes and twelve Sovereign Counts of Lavagne prior to 1546, and the Count then enjoyed a rental of above 200,000 crowns.

The great Andrea Doria, who died in 1560, was created the Prince of Malfi, by the Emperor Charles V. He erected unusual sumptuous Edifices and amongst others his palace in the faubourg St. Arina, where he received Charles V., the Prince of Spain his son, the King and Queen of Bohemia. He built a palace there, where gold shone as much outside as inside, and he decorated it with columns of marble and rich paintings. He built a superb mausoleum in the Church of St. Matthew,which he had chosen for his place of sepulture, and he endowed it with considerable revenue.

In 1575 the Nobles subscribed towards the expense of a war: some brought 500 crowns, some ten, and others carried their liberality to 1,500.

In 1575 the King of Spain, having entered into a dispute with the republic, forbade the payment of the arrears of interest which he owed the republic, and ordered a revision of the accounts for the last fifteen years. This rigorous order caused a great consternation, because the Genoese drew..... twelve and even to 18 per cent for the money which they had lent to that Crown. All the Nobles suffered much by the delay, and especially the ancient, who received annually 15 millions of gold from it.

The loss of Pera, which was taken from the Genoese by the Turks at the same time that Constantinople fell into their hands (1453), was a great misfortune to them, as they had drawn there the whole of the commerce of the East. This loss and the continual divisions of the republic obliged them to abandon Jaffa and other towns to the Bank of St. George, as they had already ceded Corsica to it, in order that the Bank might defend them against the Aragonese pirates who infested all the seas of the Levant, and hence may be dated the progressive decay of the republic, though suspended by occasional periods of prosperity.

In 1136 they undertook the seige of Almerida with a fleet of 163 vessels and 60 Galleys.

Marco Griffoni perhaps the richest Citizen in Europe.

History of the Genoese Nobles.

—:o:—

After the overthrow of the Roman Empire, the Saracens pillaged Genoa, and made so horrible a carnage of the inhabitants, that it remained a complete desert. The Lombards under Lothaire carried their fury against the Superb buildings and overthrew them, but Charlemagne, having defeated the Saracens and driven the Lombards out of Italy, where they had reigned 130 years, rebuilt the city of Genoa, and restored it to its ancient lustre. Pepin who was invested by his Father with the Kingdom of Italy, gave the sovereignty of the State, with the quality of Count, to his relation Ademar, whose desendants preserved it without any trouble for a Century, but in the year 1096 the Genoese refused obedience to their Count, and having given liberty to themselves transferred the Government to the Senate, which was composed of Noble Families. This is the first time the Nobility of Genoa is mentioned, and though much later than that of many European States, yet it is coeval with the earliest records of the English Tenants in Capite, otherwise Nobles.

The greater part of the Noble Families then existing are now extinct or have changed their names. From the Cattani have originated the Gentile, Centurioni, Pinelli, Salvaghi, Interiani, Franchi, and Justiniani. Some families have come from Lombardy, German and other foreign Countries to establish themselves at Genoa, as the Lomellini, Palavicini, and Vivaldi. There are even some of the most ancient nobles who having fallen from their former splendours during the Civil wars, have voluntarily reduced themselves to the Popular State, and others, on the contrary, who having accumulated wealth by traffic, procured their families to be aggregated to the Nobility, adding their names to those of the families to which they were introduced, as will be hereafter fully explained.

In the year 1213, above 7000 German pilgrims conducted by a chief, came to Genoa, in consequence of a false prophecy that the sea would retire, and leave them a free passage to Jerusalem. The State ordered all these Pilgrims to be supported eight days, after which they returned to Germany, with the exception of some who established themselves at Genoa, and became heads of families, who long held considerable rank in the State, such as the Vivaldi.

The Fiesques after the failure of their Conspiracy in 1548, were banished Genoa, all the family and associates having taken part, were declared guilty of High Treason.

Fiesques' body was by decree of the Senate thrown into the sea. His superb palace razed to the foundation, & his memory eternally condemned.

Jerome di Fiesque, Verina, Calcagno, and associates, lost their lives on the scaffold; Ottobon Fiesque and his posterity were forbidden to approach Genoa. Scipio di Fiesque, the youngest of the Brothers, and only ten years of age, was learning to read in a College at Padua, but was notwithstanding included in the ruin of his House. He was despoiled of all his Goods, and his descendants, even to the fifth degree, were deprived of all hope of returning to Genoa. He was compelled to seek an asylum in France, where he was received with the attention due to one of his rank.

Anno 1570, for the aggregation, read the whole of this year and 1572 to 1574.

In 1574 the number of the antient nobility did not exceed 400, whilst the new were above 1100.

In 1241 the Palavicini had the title of Marquiss, the first so designated, being the Emperor's Lieutenant in Italy.

The Nobles had alone governed the republic from its foundation to 1257, during which period it was always flourishing.

THE VENETIAN NOBILITY.

The senate in 1379 published a decree that the Popular families who wished to enter into the order of Nobles, should be received therein by paying 5000 ducats in five years, and that they should enjoy the same privileges as the antient. This grace was accepted by above sixty.

e. The Knights of Malta were required to prove their Nobility for four descents, paternally and maternally, and The Chapter, previous to admission of a Knight, ascertains if the Parents have derogated from their Nobility by trading, merchandise, or banking, from which Statute however there is an exemption in favor of the Nobility of the cities of Genoa, Florence, Sienna, and Lucca, who do not derogate to themselves by carrying on merchandise in wholesale. *e.* copied.

The Genoese Territories.

—:o:—

In 1100 Baldwin of Boulogne, Count of Edessa, King of Jerusalem, assigned the Genoese two streets in the Capital of his Kingdom, and as many at Jaffa.

He also gave them a part of the Dues received at Aleppo, Cesarea, and Acre, formerly Ptolomaide, on the Goods discharged there, on condition of defending those three Ports against the invasion of Infidels. He also gave to the Genoese in Sovereignty the town of Biblio, or Great Gibel in Syria.

In 1101 the Prince of Sardinia engaged to pay the Genoese an annual tribute, and the Genoese considered themselves entitled to exercise a right of Sovereignty over the island, and in 1175 the Emperor confirmed this possession of it to them.

In 1175 the Emperor confirmed the Genoese in possession of Sardinia.

In 1346 Chio belonged to the Genoese.

In 1355 Carlo Jean, Emperor of Constantinople, ceded the isles of Cesbus and Metelin to the Genoese.

In 1375 the Queen, Mother of Cyprus, engaged to pay the Genoese 10,000 florins annually.

In 1381 the King of Cyprus confirmed to the Genoese the town of Famagusta, and confirmed the tribute payable to them.

In 1424 the Genoese had lost the greater part of their possessions in the Levant, there only remained to them Sumarzo on the Pont Euxine, Soldaya, Cimbalo, and Jaffa, Tena towards the Palus Meotides, Chio, Pera one of the faubourgs of Constantinople besides the Magazines at Sinope, and in the States of the Emperor of Trebizonde; all the rest having been taken by the Turks.

In 1563 the Genoese seized upon Final, belonging to Alphonse, Marquis of Carreto, which they claimed to have devolved to them for felony; but it was returned to the Marquis.

In its first splendour Genoa contained; All Liguria, bounded by the Alps which separated it from Dauphiny, by the Var on the side of Provence, by the Mediterranean, and by the river of Muro; Corsica, Sardinia, The Marquisate of Caretto, on account of Final; Several places in Africa; Several places in Asia.

The Grimaldis made themselves masters of Monaco.

The Counts of Provence and then the Dukes of Savoy seized on Nice.

The Prince of the house of Austria joined Sardinia and the Marquisate of Final to the States which they possessed in Italy.

And the Infidels retook the places which the Genoese had conquered in Africa and Asia.

1465. Corsica. The Genoese ceded the Sovereignty of Corsica to the Duke of Milan; but he restored it to the Bank of St. George, not wishing to diminish the revenue of that famous Bank.

The English Genealogist's Repertory

OF

Records.

BEING A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST
OF RECORDS & DOCUMENTS
CAPABLE OF AFFORDING THE EVIDENCE NECESSARY
TO TRACE AN ENGLISH PEDIGREE:
WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SUCH,
AND REFERENCE TO THEIR REPOSITORIES.

Commencing with the reign of William I., A.D. 1066,

And ending with that of George IV., A.D. 1829.

BY

Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A.

LONDON:

1829.

WILLIAM I. 1066 to 1087.

The Records and Documents affording Genealogical Evidence during the period of this reign are *Domesday Book*, a Survey of the greatest part of England, and contains the names of William's Tenants in Capite, and their lands, their titles if any, and sometimes the names of their Fathers, or Sons. It is the most ancient record in the kingdom, and was printed in two folio volumes: the original is preserved at the Chapter House, Westminster, amongst the records of the receipts of the King's Exchequer. John Caley, Esq., Keeper.

Connected with *Domesday* are three similar Surveys for Exeter and Ely, called the *Exon Domesday*, and the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, and the *Winton Domesday*, which were printed as supplements to *Domesday*.

Monastic Records.—These are in existence from this date to the period of the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. They consist of *Chartularies* or Copies of Charters. *Leiger Books*, of nearly the same import. *Registers*, containing the names of their members, patrons, and their genealogies, sometimes burials and marriages, and other general information. *Necrologies* or *Obituaries*, being entries of Death of Members, Patrons, and others. *Calendars* which often contain Memorials of Benefactors, and *Chronicles* of the events of the kingdom, containing much information of families of note. *Rolls* of names and of arms of warriors and great men were often compiled by the Religious.

The proper Repertory for the Monastic records taken from the dissolved monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. is at the Augmentation Office, Westminster (John Cayley, Esq., Keeper), but a large quantity are in Collections of the MSS. of the British Museum, of which Catalogues have been printed in volumes; and some are in other public and even in private Libraries; as the Bodleian Library, the Ashmolean Library, the College of Arms Library, the Duke of Buckingham's at Stowe, Sir Thomas Phillipps'. The *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale, lately revised and republished, may afford great assistance.

Chartæ Antiquæ, being the same, or nearly so, as what are in this Repertory called Title Deeds after the reign of Henry VIII. They are to be searched for in the British Museum, the public Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, the Augmentation office, and the Auditor's office of the Land revenue for those appertaining to religious bodies, the Chapter House, Westminster, for those belonging to the Wards of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the State Paper office, the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, and the private Charter Chests of the present or former owner of the Land to which they relate. At the Tower of London are some Rolls called *Chartæ Antiquæ*, containing the enrolment of Deeds of this early reign. A Catalogue of them was printed by Sir Joseph Ayloffe in 1772 in one volume quarto.

A roll called *Battle Abbey Roll*, and purporting to contain the names of William the Conqueror's soldiers, is printed at the end of the *Normanni Scriptores* in Leland's *Collectanea*. Holingshed *Chronicles*, Stowe's *Chronicles*, Fuller's *Church History;* and Burke's *Dormant Peerage*, it is spurious and of no authority.

WILLIAM II. 1087 to 1100.

The Records and Documents affording genealogical evidence during the period of this reign are: *Domesday Book*, for as they were only completed in 1086, they contain particulars of many of the great Barons of William II. *The Monastic Records* ante page 632. *The Chartæ Antiquæ* ante page 632.

HENRY I. 1100 to 1135.

The Records and Documents affording genealogical Evidence during the period of this reign are: *The Monastic Records* ante page 632. *Chartæ Antiquæ* ante page 632.

STEPHEN. 1135 to 1154.

The Records and Documents affording genealogical Evidence during the period of this reign are: *The Monastic Records* ante page 632. *Chartæ Antiquæ* ante page 632. The Records of the Counties Palatine of Durham, Lancashire, and Cheshire.

These are to be found in public offices at Durham and Chester Cities, and Preston and Lancashire: the records are among the most antient and valuable in the kingdom, relating however entirely to Families and Lands within these territories. The records consist of nearly every description of record which will be noticed in these pages, but they are thus particularly noticed, to prevent their escaping notice, from being in separate repositories. Short accounts of these records may be seen in the House of Commons' *Reports on Public Records* 1800 to 1819. *A Calendar of the Inquisitions post mortem* 1. Henry V. to 17. Charles I. and a *Calendar to the pleadings* for the Duchy of Lancaster, was published.

Mr. Surtees' book: There is a Survey of the County of Durham made in 1183 called *The Boldon Book*, and which being in the nature of *The Domesday Book* has been published as a Supplement to them. The original has been lost, but the antient copies exist in Durham and at Oxford. There is much valuable genealogical information relating to Cheshire, in the British Museum; collected by the four Randle Holmes's, The Chaloners, Laurence Bostocke and others.

The Pipe Rolls are preserved at the Clerk of the Pipe's Office in Somerset House, Strand: they commence in the 5 of Stephen, and have been continued uninterruptedly through every succeeding reign to the present time. On them is entered an account of the revenue of the Crown, which in ancient times was derived from so many private channels that scarcely an ancient pedigree exists which is not indebted to them. These rolls derive increased value, from commencing at a period prior to most other records in the kingdom. In the Tower are two *Pipe Rolls* of 6 Richard I. and 7. John; Some transcripts and Extracts are in the *Harleian* MSS., the *Cottonian* MSS. and in Mr. Madox's 94 volumes in the British Museum; also in the Bodleian Library, and Lincoln's Inn Library. Much information concerning the nature of these *Rolls* and their contents may be seen in Mr. Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, 1711 and 1741.

HENRY II. 1154 to 1189.

The Records and Documents affording genealogical evidence during the period of this reign are: *The Monastic Records*, ante page 632. *Chartæ Antiquæ*, ante page 632. *Counties Palatine Records*, ante page 633. *The Pipe*

Rolls, ante page 633. *The Coronation Rolls*; These commence with the Coronation of Henry II. and have been continued with exceptions to that of George IV. As they relate to the services and suits owing and performed by many of the most ancient families in the kingdom, and have notes occasionally entered upon them, they have been used by the Genealogist in support of Pedigrees.

The original *Rolls* are at the Tower and Rolls Chapel; but many of the proceedings at such ceremonies are preserved at the Tower, the State Paper Office, the Duchy of Cornwall's Office, the Board of Green Cloth, the Great Wardrobe Office, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the College of Arms, in the Dean and Chapter's of Westminster Archives, the Inner Temple Library, the Lincoln's Inn Library, on the *Claus Rolls*, in the *Red Book* of the Exchequer, the *Cottonian*, *Lansdown*, and *Harleian* MSS.

The *Coronation Roll* of Richard III. is printed in *The Antiquarian Repertory*, a portion of that of James I. is in Sandford's *Coronation* of that monarch.

The Black Book of the Exchequer, contains a list of Knights' fees in the time of Henry II. returned by the Tenants in Capite. It is preserved in the Exchequer by the Remembrancer; a copy of which was printed in 1771.

Miscellaneous Lists of Tenants in Capite. These lists with which *The Black Book* of the Exchequer may be classed, are statements of the feifs throughout the several counties, with the names of the Tenants in Chief, their services, and at times, their Sub Tenants, who were the Knights of the period. A series of such Documents would show the descent of every great family of the day, by the succession of the feif, from one feudal Baron to his Son, or Heir; and they have been made much use of for such purposes. Most of the records enumerated in these pages, relate solely to the Tenants in Capite of the Kings of England, and it is from them, and some others, that Lists of Tenants in Capite for all reigns from that of Henry II. to the abolition of feudal distinction by the Commonwealth, that the industry of many Antiquaries has compiled lists of such Tenants which are of great value. They must be searched for amongst the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the College of Arms, the Bodleian Library, and that of Lincoln's Inn Society.

RICHARD I. 1189 to 1199.

The Records and Documents affording genealogical Evidence during the period of this reign are: *Monastic Manuscripts*, ante page 632. *Chartæ Antiquæ*, ante page 632. *Counties Palatine Records*, ante page 633. *The Pipe Rolls*, ante page 633. *The Coronation Rolls*, ante page 634. *Lists of Tenants in Capite*, ante page 634. *Armorial Bearings.* It is the received opinion that Coats of Arms became hereditary during this reign. They are of important service in the tracing of pedigrees, and are to be found on the Seals of Deeds, on Stained Glass Windows, Monuments, Buildings, and Miscellaneous family Instruments.

Fines and Recoveries are well known assurances of land, enrolled of record, and containing names of the owners of Estates and descriptions thereof, often the names of wives and children; and in those of ancient date, the names of ancesters are found: on some occasions the signatures of the parties thereto are attached to part of the proceedings. At the Chapter House, Westminster are "Pedes finium," from the reign of

Richard I. to that of George II. At the Alienation Office, Temple, are the Writs of Covenant and fines paid thereon from 1576 to this day. At the King's Siluen Office, Temple (which is the usual place of searching for fines), are entries of them from the reign of Edward VI. At the the Chirographers office in the Temple are the original records of all fines from the reign of Henry VIII.

As to Recoveries.—The Clerk of the Warrants of the Court of Common Pleas has regular entries of them from 1507. The Prothonotary of the same Court has the Recovery Remembrancer Rolls from the reign of Henry VIII. The Clerk of Returns has the Writs of Covenant, Entry, Summons, and Seisin, and the returns thereto from 1687 and at the Warrant of Attorney office in the Temple, with signature of each party suffering a recovery by didimus.

The Scotch Rolls: these are preserved at the Tower of London, and commence in the 1. Richard I., they end in the 22. Edward IV., 1482. On them are enrolled Protections, and Letters of Safe Conduct, Grants, Presentation, Liberations, Administrations, Privileges, and many other documents connected with those engaged in the wars against Scotland, or in Scotch transactions: a Calendar of these was printed in 1774, and the *Rolls* were printed in 1814.

Placita or Pleadings of Courts.—This is the general name given to the record, enrolling the proceedings of an action or suit, and as heirship affords a fruitful source of Litigation, Genealogical information abounds on the various *Placita.* The following table points out the date when the Rolls of each court commence, and where they are preserved.

Placita.	Date.	Where preserved.
Curia Regis	1194 to 1272	Receipt of Exchequer.
Assize	1194 to 1483	Chapter House and Tower.
Forests	1280 to 1685	Chapter House and Tower.
Crown	1225 to 1377	Chapter House.
King's Bench	1272 to 1829	Chapter House and Treasuries of the Respective Courts.
Common Pleas	1272 to 1829	
Exchequer	1272 to 1819	Court of Exchequer.
Quo Warranto	1273 to 1377	Chapter House.
Parliament	1280 to 1321	Same.
Marshalsea	1283 to 1829	Same.
Exercitus	1295 to 1685	Same.
Chancery	1393 to 1825	Tower and Six Clerks Office.
Ecclesiastical Courts	1450 to 1825	Doctors Commons and Episcopal Archives.
Star Chamber	1487 to 1640	Chapter House.
Court of Requests	1493 to 1641	Same.
Court of Augmentation	1535 to 1553	Augmentation Office.
Wards of Liveries	1540 to 1645	Chapter House.
Court of Survey	Henry VIII.	Exchequer.
Board of Green Cloth	Henry VIII. to George IV.	St. James' Palace.

JOHN. 1199 to 1216.

Monastic Manuscripts, ante page 632. *Chartæ Antiquæ*, ante page 632. *Counties Palatine Records*, ante page 633. *The Pipe Roll*, ante page 633.

The Coronation Rolls, ante page 634. *Lists of Tenants in Capite*, ante page 634. *Armorial Bearings*, ante page 634. *Fines and Recoveries*, ante page 634. *The Scotch Rolls*, ante page 635. *Placita and Pleadings*, ante page 635. *The Charta Rolls*, commence with 1. John and end with the 8. Henry VIII. They are kept at the Tower down to the end of the reign of Edward IV., the remainder are at the Rolls; their contents are grants of various descriptions, including creations of nobility. From the 9. of Henry VIII. the entries have been made on the Patent Rolls.

A Calendar of a portion of them has been printed by order of the House of Commons, the names of the Barons and great men, mentioned as Witnesses to these Charters, form of themselves a very valuable body of evidence.

The Liberato Rolls extend from the 2. John to the 8. of Henry V., they are preserved in the Tower, and contain receipts for payments of persons, Salaries, Stipends, and other royal expenses.

The Oblate Rolls are preserved for the 1. 2. 3. and 9. of John, the 3. and 9. of Edward II., and from the 1. to the 29. of Edward III., they are at the Tower, and contain accounts of the offerings and free gifts to the kings from the Barons and other great men of the time, for the king's favour. Many of the entries relate entirely to matters of pedigree.

The Norman Rolls are so called from relating to the affairs of Normandy, or to transactions occurring in Normandy, though on them will be found entries having no relation to either of such circumstances. There are rolls for the reign of John, and of Henry V., and on them will be found marriages, descents, wardships, legitimation of issue, and many other entries of great importance to the Genealogist. A Catalogue of these was published in 1743, in folio, by Thomas Carte. They are preserved in the Tower.

The Patent Rolls: these important documents are preserved at the Tower, and Rolls Chapel, and exist from the reign of John to that of George IV., they contain Grants of Offices, Lands, Liberties, Denizations, Wardships, Creations of Peers, or of Honors, Pardons, Appointments, Letters of Safe Conduct, and all Licences and Grants which require the Great Seal. On the backs of these rolls are commissions of Justices of the Peace, and all commissions requiring the Great Seal. A *Catalogue* of a portion of these Documents was printed under the Record Commission in 1802. It is very defective.

The Fine Rolls; these commence in the sixth year of John, and end in the 17 Charles I. They are to be found at the Tower, and after the reign of Edward V. at the Rolls Chapel. They contain the accounts of Fines for Licences of alienation of Lands, freedom from Knights' service, for liveries of Lands, and for many other permissions, also the enrolment of many patent's offices and entries of Writs. De Dum Clausit Extremum.

The Close or Clause Rolls; These valuable records commence with the 6. John, and have been regularly continued to the present reign. They are at the Tower until 1485, at the Rolls Chapel until 1784, and at the Clerk of the Inrolments in Chancery afterwards. They contain entries of important documents concerning the crown, Coronation, Nobles, the Commons, the Army and Navy, Theatres, Taxes, Homage, Dower, for payment of Salaries and Stipends, Commitments, Pardons, etc., Memorials of Deeds, and Conveyance by the Commissioners of the Crown.

Delinquents Lands; On the backs of these rolls are the writs of summons to Parliament, Letters of Protection, Inrolments of Deeds between party and party, of Wills of Roman Catholics and others, Licences and seizures of Lands by Heirs, Births, Marriages, and Deaths of members of noble families, and many other enrolments of great service to the Genealogist. The Writs and Summons to Parliament in 1685 by Sir William Dugdale, but now perfected, were printed, by order of the House of Lords, and again, by order of the House of Commons, lastly in 1827 under the Record Commission.

Life of Worlidge.

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Thomas Worlidge was born in the year 1700 at Peterborough, and received his Instructions in drawing under Alexander Grimaldi, an Italian Emigrator of a noble Genoese family, who was induced from his extravagance to follow that profession for his support which he had only learnt for his amusement and accomplishments, &c. No works of his have been known for the last sixty or seventy years (? Brazen Serpent). It is imagined Worlidge was indebted as much to his own Industry and Genius as to his Instructor. At an early age he travelled over England, trusting to his own abilities for the supply of his Expenses.

Mr. Grimaldi's death possibly accelerated his travels, and discovering the situation in which his Master's Family were left at this time he generously offered to provide for one of the sons (who had just arrived from a French Monastery in order to witness the last moments of his Father).

Alexander Grimaldi the second, and Thomas Worlidge therefore studied, lived, and travelled together, and at Birmingham they introduced the art of painting on Glass; but the Jews of that Town found out the process, and either surpassed or underworked them. His marriage soon after with Mary Grimaldi, the sister of his fellow partner, and daughter of his Master, was most probably the occasion of his taking an Establishment for himself at the "Piazza, Covent Garden," whence he dates his earliest performances. The high finishing of his Drawings, and the low state of the art in those days soon procured him employment among the first nobles of the Country in painting portraits, both in Oil and Miniature.

His *Etchings from Gems* in British Cabinets, which came out in monthly numbers, completed his Fame; and after moving from the Piazza to Bedford Street, Covent Garden, he in 1763 took the large House in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the Scite of which the Freemasons' Tavern has since been erected. The Drawings of the Gems were made by Worlidge's pupils, finished by himself, and engraved with needles previously ground to a triangular point. Before 1768 Worlidge had buried two wives, and married a third, Miss Wickstead of Bath, whose Uncle published his *Gems*. In his print of the Installation of the Chancellor at Oxford, Worlidge has introduced himself sketching the Assembly and Mrs. Worlidge standing near him. Many of the heads in this Engraving are likenesses for which the parties afterwards sat to him and paid five guineas each head. He had five pupils, only two of whom are now known, the one Mr. George

Powle, the son of a Schoolmaster of Hemford, who is still living, though a mental singularity has prevented his ever following that profession; the other was his nephew the present William Grimaldi, whom the Prince Regent appointed his Enamel Painter, son of the second Alexander. Worlidge dying before his *Gems* were completed, the latter numbers were entirely (as the former ones had been principally) engraved by his pupils conjointly for the benefit of his Widow.

He had by his three wives 32 children, only one of whom (by the third wife) Thomas attained 21. He married his first cousin-in-Law, Phœbe Grimaldi, and had no issue; but going abroad, and not being ever heard of, he is imagined to be dead.

Worlidge expired September 1766, at his Country House in the Hammersmith Road, declaring a short time before he died that though his life had not been a very long, it had been a very merry one. He was buried in Hammersmith Church, and a Marble Tablet erected to his Memory, with a beautiful inscription penned by the celebrated Dr. Kendrick, who shortly after became the Suitor, but unsuccessful one, of his Friend's Widow.

Worlidge's professed Religion was Catholic, though he paid but little attention to any. He was very hasty, much addicted to intemperate language, and much subject to the gout, of which disorder he died; he was a remarkably handsome man.

The Family of the Worlidges is both an ancient and honourable one, and by his marriage with Miss Grimaldi he introduced himself into one of the most noble foreign families, among the foreign princes of the French Empire. He became nearly allied, by her Mother's being one of the daughters of Henry Anderson (son and heir of Sir Francis Anderson of Bradley, Durham, and Jesmond, Northumberland), to several great English Families.

These circumstances perhaps at times biassed his conduct, which was often rather singular. Going to a nobleman's for the purpose of painting a Lady's portrait, the servant refused to shew him upstairs until he had first shaved himself, an operation which he had neglected for the last two or three days. Enraged at the impudence of the Domestic, he instantly began caning him, and when he thought him sufficiently punished, ushered himself into his Lordship's presence and painted the picture.

Being a strong muscular man and of high spirits, he was often tempted to get into more difficulties than occasion required, in which however he was most usually the triumphing party.

Returning to his house early one morning he discovered a thief in the act of forcing open some shutters. Seizing the man, Worlidge enquired who he was, upon which the poor Fellow half petrified with fear, answered he was nobody; Then said Worlidge: "You are the very person who has done a great deal of mischief in my House, and now I have it in my power you shall not go unpunished, there can be no harm in beating nobody," and immediately gave him so severe a thumping, that the poor sufferer was obliged to cry for assistance to the Watchman of the night.

Worlidge associated with the Beaux Esprits of his Time, and ruined his constitution by the excess to which these dissipations carried him. *e.* In company with five others he at one time continued drinking for two whole days and nights without interruption. When the party broke up, Worlidge who was going home by himself fell on the ground, then covered with snow

where he continued several hours. Though he recovered, his blood received such a change that he was ever after subject to the most violent attacks of the gout. *e.*

Latterly he became very lusty, so that he could not get into a hackney coach, and so that in his own House after he had placed himself in a chair at Breakfast he seldom moved out till the evening, when he drove himself and Mrs. Worlidge to the country.

Mr. Worlidge made a will dated November, 1764, written with his own hand, giving all his property to his wife Mary, for Life, and afterwards to his two sons, Thomas and Reuben. Witnesses: George Powle, Mary Parker. Administration granted September 1766 to the Widow.

Of his performances the following are in the possession of Mr. Grimaldi, his nephew:

In Oil.

His pupil, William Grimaldi.
His third Wife.
A Boy's Head.

Miniatures in Water Colours.

Cardinal Fleury, painted on leather.
And Nell Gwynn, on Ivory.

Portraits in Black Lead.

Himself, three quarters.
His Father in Law, Alexander Grimaldi, Esq.
And his third Wife.

A few of the Original Drawings of the Gems, and several other Drawings, Sketches, &c.

An Etching of the celebrated Elizabeth Canning in 1754, price 1s. 6d.

Written for and given to Mr. Dodd the publisher, for his *Dictionary of Engravers.*

SIR—Enclosed, I send the Life of Thomas Worlidge (most) probably (much) more fully than you need (but you of course will).

His nephew and pupil William Grimaldi is my Father, but (he cannot) is totally unable to give a list of his master's productions.

Any personal enquiries you may wish to make (personally as to the whose) with regard to the accompanying account (my Father, we shall) will be willingly given (informed you).

I shall thank you to (acknowledge, inform if) acquaint me with your having received this enclosed, as also when you expect your work will be published. In my own account of his life, I have made some extracts from (Fuseli) Strutt's and other printed Histories, but have not sent (them you) as they of course are already in your possession (them).

I am Sir, Yours, etc.,

JUNE 8, 1812. STACEY GRIMALDI.

[The words in brackets are erased in the MS.]

Monaco and its Princes.

———:o:———

THE recent annexation by France of the larger portion of the Principality of Monaco, has directed attention to that little known, but most beautiful district. It is rather remarkable, that its history is so ill understood, as it will be found to have many points of interest. Even the learned Editors of "*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*," have given a very erroneous account of the origin of the little state, and this of course has been implicitly followed by later writers. The research of a member of the princely family settled in England, has enabled him to draw up the following Memoir, every step of which is supported by documentary proof, and which, doubtless, will be interesting to the readers of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," as a record of the history of an Imperial feif of high antiquity

THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

THE Principality of Monaco consisted, until its late dismemberment, of the communes of Monaco, Mentoni, and Roccabruna, and was an independent sovereignty, situated on the borders of the Mediterranean, having the County of Nice on the west and north, and the States of Genoa on the east, with a population of about 7,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the Prince arose from the duties of the ports of Monaco and Mentoni; but he has also considerable possessions in France, attached to his Duchy of Valentinois, and other large estates.

Monaco is frequently mentioned in the Classics. Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, makes the legions of Cæsar pass by Monaco, when ordered, at the commencement of the civil war, to march to the banks of the Rubicon; and he thus describes the harbour :—

"Quaque sub Herculeo Sacratus nomine portus
Urget rupe cavâ pelagus: non Corus in illum
Jus habet aut Zephyrus: Solus sua littora turbat.
Circius, et tutâ prohibet statione Monæci."

The Greek and Roman geographers, generally designated the station of Monaco, under the name of "Portus Monachus," or "Portus Monaci,"

because, according to Strabo, there was at the extremity of this promontary, a temple, dedicated to Hercules, and served by a single priest, a solitary, a monk—monachus.

The history of Monaco, however, dates only from the eleventh century. In 1078, two of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Turbia, obtained permission of the Bishop of Nice, to erect a chapel on the ruins of an ancient Temple.

Sixty years later, the Genoese, then very powerful, received a grant from the Emperor Frederick I., of all the Ligurian shore, from the port of Monaco to Porto Venere. In 1191, the Genoese obtained from the Emperor Henry IV., a confirmation of this grant, with the condition of building at Monaco, a castle, for the defence of the Christians against the Saracens, and for the use of the imperial troops, in case of war between the Empire and the Provençeaux.

It was not, however, until towards the year 1214, that Guido Grimaldi, or as others say, Foulques del Castello, his relative, received a commission from the Genoese, to erect a castle at Monaco,—a square citadel, flanked with four towers, at the foot of which, a little town was speedily established, and the inhabitants acknowledged themselves feudatories of the Republic of Genoa, which, in 1262, granted them liberties similar to those of Porto Venere.

There were great quarrels between the Genoese and the Counts of Provence, respecting this newly inhabited rock, which was considered to be the key of Italy, and from 1270 to about 1340, Monaco, an almost impregnable cidatel, served alternately for a refuge to the Guelfs and Gibelins —the Grimaldis and the Spinolas—of the Republic of Genoa, who by turns conquerors or conquered, banished reciprocally their adversaries from their native city, and obliged them to retreat to this extreme point of the Ligurian shore.

M. Dumas, in his late history of the Princess of Monaco, says, There exists at Monaco, a multitude of old pictures, representing the wars of Monaco, in the time of the Guelfs and Gibelins, and one, representing Francis Grimaldi, and his followers, disguised as monks, driving the Gibelins (Spinolas) out of the town, whence arose the supporters of the arms of the Princes of Monaco, which are two monks, each holding on high in one hand a sword, and the other hand supporting the shield of the house. At last, the Grimaldis remained masters of the place, and they have continued so without interruption to the present time.

In 1304, Reyner Grimaldi was possessor of Monaco. With his fleet of sixteen galleys, he joined, and was made Admiral of the French fleet of twenty ships; he attacked Guy, Count of Flanders, with eighty sail, whom he defeated and took prisoner, with a great number of Flemish nobles; and in passing over the seas of England, he assumed sovereign jurisdiction as Admiral to the French king, taking the people and merchants of England, and other nations, and carrying them into France, where he caused them to abide his judgment and award concerning their merchandize and goods.

In 1346, Charles Grimaldi was possessor of Monaco, and fitted out thirty vessels, with many thousand soldiers, to aid Philip of France in his war against England; he perished at the battle of Crecy. He had previously, in 1342, according to Froissart, a severe engagement with the English off Guernsey, being in command of thirty-two large vessels,

having on board 3000 Genoese, and 1000 men-at-arms, and shortly afterwards, in company with the Lord Lewis of Spain, and Otho Doria, he attacked the English fleet near Vannes in Brittany, and carried off four vessels with provisions, and sunk three others.

His son, Reyner Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, was Ambassador from France to England, and being afterwards taken prisoner in one of the Duke of Lancaster's engagements, by Ralf Basset of Drayton, he was purchased of him by King Edward III., for 12,000 francs of gold.

In 1447, Catalan Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, died, and by his will directed that the principality should perpetually remain in his name and blood: in fulfilment of this testament, his only child and heiress, Claudia, married her cousin, Lambert Grimaldi, who thereupon became sovereign of Monaco.

The year, 1505, witnessed the tragedy of the death of their son, John Grimaldi, sovereign of Monaco, by the hands of his brother Lucian, who was himself slain in 1525 by his nephew, Bartholomew Doria, and who in his turn, was thereupon beheaded by the Emperor Charles V.

"I was in the gallery of the ancestors at Monaco," writes M. Dumas, "quite close to the room where Lucian Grimaldi was assassinated by his nephew Doria, whose guardian he was, because he refused to give him his fortune, and perhaps also, in some measure, because he himself had assassinated his elder brother in his youth. This murder is solemnly remembered in the house of Grimaldi; the room is held sacred; the assassin's portrait is still veiled with crape, and that of his victim, bleeding, occupies the place of honour; one cannot help trembling in face of these dumb proofs of justice."

Notwithstanding this crime, Lucian Grimaldi was received into the favour of Louis XII. of France, who conferred on him several important charges. At this period, the Genoese, having thrown off the French King's yoke, endeavoured to seize on Monaco, which, defended by French and Savoyard troops, sustained a seige of six months, and wore out the obstinacy of the assailants. Lucian Grimaldi took advantage of this, to repudiate the feudal superiority of Genoa, and he addressed himself to Louis, who by letters patent of the year 1512, declared: "That the said Lucian Grimaldi, held his place and Seignory of Monaco from God and his sword alone"; adding, what was clearly untrue, "that neither he nor his predecessors, to whom it has belonged from such ancient time that there is no memory to the contrary, had ever acknowledged or avowed any sovereign, king, prince, or seigneur, except only God."

Lucian left a son, Honoratus, under age, who was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Augustin Grimaldi, Bishop of Grasse. War had just then broken out between Charles V. and Francis I., and Charles being master of the Empire, possessor of Spain, and of the Milanese, was a more advantageous ally than Francis; the Bishop, therefore, did not hesitate to relinquish the protection of France, for that of the Emperor; and in 1525, he concluded a secret treaty at Bruges with Charles V., whereby he engaged to receive a Spanish garrison at Monaco. The Emperor then, or about that time, erected Monaco and its dependencies into an independent principality, in favour of Honoratus, and the castle, fortifications, church, and palace were repaired, greatly added to, and beautified. The Prince, who devoted himself to the service of Spain, and distinguished himself in many battles, died in 1581, and was succeeded by his son Charles, who, dying in

1589, was succeeded by his brother, Hercules, who was traitorously slain by some of his subjects, instigated by foreign envy in 1604.

Sir Richard Wotton, Ambassador to the Emperor in 1551, writes, "The Emperor is gone in solace to Monaco, and hunteth, meaning whatever his ..... to seem careless."

Honoratus II., Prince of Monaco, was an infant when his father was slain, but becoming subsequently disgusted with the insolence of his Spanish protectors, on a dark night in November, 1641, he drove out the Spanish garrison, and introduced some troops of Louis XIII., with whom he had on the previous 8th of July, made a treaty at Peronne, placing himself, and his successors in perpetuity, under the protection of France. He then went to the King, at Perpignan, and was courteously received, the King knighting him, and giving him in return for his estates in the kingdom of Naples, and in Milan, which he had lost, the Duchy of Valentinois, lands to the value of 75,000 livres per annum (producing in 1792, 270,000 francs annually), and many honours. He also conferred on him, the collar of the Royal Orders, in place of that of the Golden Fleece, which the Prince had returned to the King of Spain.

On the Prince's death in 1662, he was succeeded by his grandson, Louis Grimaldi (son of Hercules Grimaldi, Marquis of Baux, mortally wounded at Monaco, in 1651, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, by unwarily handling a loaded gun), who fought at the battle of Texel, in 1666, and died at Monaco, in 1701.

Louis XIV., who was the godfather of Prince Louis, undertook to provide him with a wife, and selected for him, the daughter of the Marshal, Duke de Gramont. The marriage was not a happy one. The lady soon returned to Court, and was a conspicuous character there, as the gay and handsome Duchess of Valentinois. The Prince, who remained moodily at home, planned and executed a whimsical kind of revenge. Having learnt the names of the several gallants, who paid court to his wife, he caused them to be hung in effigy, in the courtyard of his castle. The courtyard was soon filled, and the executed extended to the highway, but the Prince wearied not, and continued hanging.

The noise of these executions spread even to Versailles, and Louis XIV., who was angry in his turn, advised M. de Monaco to be more clement; but M. de Monaco, answered, that he was sovereign Prince, that he had sovereign power of justice in his states, and that they ought to be well pleased he had contented himself with hanging men of straw.

The affair caused such a scandal, that it was at length deemed necessary, for the Duchess to leave the gaiety of Paris, and return to Monaco. The Prince, in order to complete her mortification, wished to make her pass before the effigies of her several admirers, but the Dowager Princess of Monaco, prevailed upon her son to abandon his intention, and accordingly a great bonfire was made of the maniquins.

Anthony Grimaldi, succeeded his father Louis, as Prince of Monaco, and died in 1731, without male issue, when his daughter Louisa Hypolita, who had married in 1715, James Matignon, Count of Thorigny, became possessor of Monaco, and claimed and exercised the title of Princess of Monaco. From this marriage descends the present Prince of Monaco, and the name and arms of Grimaldi, have been borne and used by the Matignons ever since their marriage.

In the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for 1731, is an anecdote of the Princess setting out from Paris, with her spouse, to take possession of the princi-

pality; but on pretence of going before to prepare for his reception, she got herself recognised as the rightful sovereign, and would not resign her power, telling her husband she looked on herself as Queen Anne of England, and on him as Prince George of Denmark.

The Prince Anthony left at his decease in 1731 a brother, Honoré Grimaldi, Archbishop of Besancon, who relinquished his rights to the principality in favour of his neice the Princess Louisa; but on his death in 1748, the Marquis Grimaldi of Antibes and Cagnes, nearest heir male claimed the principality as being a feif of the empire, and not descendible to females: legal proceedings were subsequently instituted, and have been continued, with the interruption of the French Revolution and deaths of claimants, to this time, the present heir male being Charles Louis Henri Maxence de Grimaldi, Marquis de Cagnes.

In 1767, Ernest, Duke of York, brother of George III., died at the castle of Monaco.

The Aulic Council, the sole jurisdiction where questions of sovereignty relative to feifs of the empire can be adjudicated, are stated in a late pamphlet to have made decrees in 1778 and 1781, whereby they pronounced that the extinction of the branch of Monaco took place in 1748, that the principality of Monaco was an ancient and avitic fief, and that the Marquis Grimaldi of Antibes had proved his descent as heir.

These decrees were followed by an application of the Marquis Grimaldi for investiture, but the French Revolution breaking out, the principality of Monaco itself disappeared, and became incorporated in France.

Great were the misfortunes which this family suffered by the French Revolution. The Prince of Monaco saw his wife (an only daughter of the Duke of Aumont and Mazarin), and his brother's wife (a daughter of the Duke of Choiseul Stanville), guillotined. He was confined in prison, became weak in mind, and was found drowned in the Seine in 1819. His brother, Count Grimaldi of Monaco, was banished, and resided in England as aide-de-camp to the Earl Moira. The Count Charles Grimaldi of Antibes was banished, and resided in England with the Prince de Condé as his aide-de-camp; Louis André Grimaldi of Antibes, Bishop of Noyon, and Peer of France, was banished, and died in lodgings in Paddington street, London; their several palaces and chateaux were pillaged and seized, and the "chateau of the Prince near Mentoni, which, from the beauty of its situation and cultivation of its grounds recalled to mind the fabled gardens of the Hesperides, became the property of a citizen of Mentoni, who knew as little ofthe Hesperides as of their golden apples."

This incorporation of Monaco with France continued till 1814, when the congress of Vienna restored the principality to its ancient state; but the Grimaldis of Antibes were again disappointed in obtaining its possession, for "la complaissance interesseé du Prince Talleyrand," writes M. Norbert Duclos, in 1854, "procura aux Matignons leur singulière restauration, faite en dehors du droit publie."

In virtue of a treaty between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Prince of Monaco, the Principality is virtually destroyed by the dismember ment from it of Mentoni and Roccabruna, as will be presently stated.

MENTONI AND ROCCABRUNA.

Mentoni is one of the most beautiful spots in Europe, with the deep blue Mediterranean in front, the picturesque mountains in the rear, with a climate milder than that of Nice, and less exposed to unfavourable winds; with

orange, lemon, and olive groves of a richness quite remarkable, constituting the fruitful revenues of this little state; where the most grateful odours are inhaled at every step; arbutus, jessamine, myrtle, oleander, and aloe in wild profusion on each side of the roads of the adjoining country; where the turf is bedded with wild thyme and innumerable ordoriferous plants and heaths, that exhale their perfumes and most delicious odours when pressed by the feet of the mules; with a purity of air that can scarcely be surpassed. With such attractions, it is only in justice that travellers have designated Mentoni as Elysium, Arcadia, and the Garden of the Hesperides. It appears from charters registered in the *Liber Furium* of Genoa, that these seignories were possessed in the twelfth century by the illustrious family of Lascaris, Counts of Ventimiglia, who held them as fiefs of the Empire; but these great tenants in chief, at a distance from the Emperor, who was not always able to afford protection, and harrassed by the Genoese, found themselves obliged to purchase peace by becoming subject to the latter, and ceding to them in 1200, among many other castles, those of Poggio-Pino (Mentoni) and Roccabruna.

In 1353, Charles Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, purchased from William Lascaris, Count of Ventimiglia, the seignory of Roccabruna for 16,000 golden florins.

The seignory of Mentoni, designated in ancient charters under the name of its principal castle, Poggio-Pino (now completely destroyed), passed from the Counts of Ventimiglia to the Genoese family of Vento, afterwards in 1346, to the Caretto, Marquisses of Savona, and to the Grimaldis in moieties; and in 1383 it became the sole property of the Grimaldis.

When the Viscounti, Dukes of Milan, who in 1424 had possessed themselves of Genoa, were subsequently, in 1436, expelled from that state, the Geneose, intent upon establishing their power over the important points of the Ligurian shore, shewed a disposition towards the Seigneurs of Monaco which caused them great inquietude, and accordingly, John Grimaldi, Seigneur of Monaco, in order to avoid the danger which threatened him, offered the suzeraineté of such of his dominions over which the Republic of Genoa had a feudal sovereignty, to the Duke of Savoy, and in 1448 he executed a charter which may be considered as the foundation of the rights claimed by the King of Sardinia, and in 1848 exercised by him over a portion of the principality of Monaco.

By this Act of 1448, John Grimaldi transferred his moiety of Mentoni, and the entirety of Roccabruna, to Louis, Duke of Savoy, who then reinvested the same John Grimaldi therewith, to hold to him and to his children of both sexes, for ever, "in feudum ligium, nobile antiquum et paternum." The Duke, moreover, granted to him and his heirs 200 florins, payable annually out of the tax of Nice, with the condition that the Prince should furnish the Dukes of Savoy, when required, with 1,000 or more crossbowmen, to serve in Provence at the expence of the Prince, and with liberty for the Dukes of Savoy to send garrisons to Mentoni and Roccabruna with as many soldiers as they should think decessary.

In 1477, Lambert Grimaldi, who had married Claudine, the only child of the last Prince, and who possessed in his own right five sixths of the remaining moiety of Mentoni, took investiture thereof from Duke Philibert (to whom he had made a privious grant), in like terms, and under like clauses of the Act of 1448.

The House of Savoy became thus entitled to the suzeraineté of eleven twelfths of Mentoni, and the investiture of the Grimaldis was "en fief

lige, noble, ancien, et paternel, avec tous les droits regaliens qui en dependaient."

The result of these acts was, that the territorial jurisdiction of Roccabruna and Mentoni, appertained in its entire fulness to the sovereigns of Monaco, who might exercise it without any interference by the Dukes of Savoy, the latter possessing the "altum dominium" of the lands, and the lords of Monaco having "la moyenne souveraineté," the jurisdiction, and the "dominium utile," without limitations or exceptions. When, therefore, towards the middle of the last century, the question arose whether the King of Sardinia could capture the banditti who had taken refuge at Mentoni and Roccabruna, the Councellors of the Crown advised that the king had not the right, since he could not exercise any territorial jurisdiction there.

The Prince Honoratus, dying in 1581, was succeeded by his son Charles, and both having refused to present themselves for investiture, the Duke of Savoy took proceedings in the Chamber of Accounts of Turin, which in 1583 declared the fiefs of Mentoni and Roccabruna to be forfeited, but the King of Spain prevented the execution of the decree when the Duke attempted to put it in force.

By the treaty of Peronne, between Louis XIII. and Prince Honoratus Grimaldi in 1641, they both repudiated the claims of the Duke of Savoy, the King receiving under his royal protection the Prince, the Marquis, his son, his house, and subjects, and the places of Monaco, Mentoni and Roccabruna, with their territories, jurisdiction, and dependencies; but at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the Duke demanded that the French king should deliver up to him the fortress of Monaco, and indemnify the Prince, and that the Prince should acknowledge the suzerainetè of the Duke over Mentoni and Roccabruna, and receive investiture thereof as his ancestors had done. These differences were referred to the arbitration of the courts of France and England, and the royal delegates in 1714 pronounced "the Prince of Monaco bound to acknowledge the suzerainetè of the Duke of Savoy (then King of Sicily) over eleven twelfths of Mentoni, and over the entirety of Roccabruna; to take from him the investiture thereof, to render fealty and homage as the Prince's predecessors had done in 1448, and other years, down to 1506."

In consequence of this sentence, Anthony Grimaldi, Prince of Monaco, received from Victor Amadeus investiture in August, 1716.

Notwithstanding this, the King of France in 1730 sent a garrison into Mentoni, and hoisted the French flag, and the Prince Honoratus III., though on his accession in 1733 he had accepted investiture from the Duke, refused to accept the 200 florins annually payable until 1761. In 1789, all these differences were terminated by the French Revolutionists seizing Mentoni and Roccabruna; and by the treaty of Paris of 1814 those communes were, as part of the principality of Monaco, replaced in the same relations as they had been before January 1, 1792. The history of the little state now draws to a close. In February, 1848, Mentoni and Roccabruna, following the example of France, rose against their sovereign, formed a provisional government, and hoisted the national flag, whilst the King of Sardinia, profiting by the occasion, soon occupied the place with his troops, and by a decree of September 18, 1848, united those places "provisionally" to his states. In 1860, the province of Nice having been ceded to France by Savoy, it ensued as a consequence that Mentoni and Roccabruna should be ceded also; accordingly, in February, 1861, they were relinquished to

the Emperor of the French by the Prince of Monaco, for a consideration of four millions of francs, and a payment of £26,000 sterling to the King Victor Emmanuel in right of his suzerainetè, the Prince Grimaldi retaining Monaco, the original and most ancient possession of his house, in independent sovereignty, and to have his duchy of Valentinois constituted an hereditary French peerage,—the only instance of such a peerage in France.

The principality of Monaco, though still existing in name, is virtually destroyed; and although the succession can no longer be an object of pursuit to the right heirs; yet it is a point of historic interest, the real facts of which are not generally understood. A work issued in 1850 by the Sardinian government demonstrates, *(a.)* from official documents, that Monaco, Mentoni, and Roccabruna were incontestibly imperial fiefs; that Louisa Hypolita Grimaldi, married to the Count de Matignon in 1715, obtained possession of them by a violation of well known laws in regard to successions of that species of fiefs; and that on the death of Prince Anthony, in 1731, there were two branches, agnates of his family, that is to say, males descendants of males who were then existing, namely, the Marquis Grimaldi of Cagnes, and the descendants of Luke Grimaldi, who lived in the fourteenth century.

These descendants of Luke have, by the deaths of the Duke Paul Jerome Grimaldi, the Marquis Jerome Grimaldi, and the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, all of Genoa without male issue, become confined to that branch of the Grimaldis of Genoa which, after the bombardment of that city by Louis XIV. in 1684, settled and still reside in England.

a. "Memoire Historique sur Monaco, Menton, et Roquebruna redige d'apres les documents originaux existant a Turin dans les Archives du Royaume, publie par ordre du Gouvernment." (Turin, Imprimiere Royale, 1850).

[*Gentleman's Magazine.* London, 1861.]

Remarks on the Talbot Pedigree in the Benefactor's Book.

——:o:——

As according to the Claimant's printed case, his Pedigree must fail, if the Benefactors' Book be rejected, it is, of the essence of the case, that the merits and authority of this pedigree, in the Benefactors' Book, should be scrutinized in every imaginable way.

In addition, therefore, to the observations, I have already forwarded, as to this Benefactor's pedigree not being admissible as evidence, I have to submit the following remarks :—

It cannot be doubted, but, that in addition to the Claimant's endeavours. the Heralds (who will be deeply mortified at the rejection of one of their Evidences (will use no ordinary pains, to obtain the reception of this Benefactors' pedigree as evidence, as they did in 1719.

It will, therefore, be desirable to know, from the pedigree itself, unsupported by any extraneous matter, what it purports to be.

It purports, that Sir Gilbert Talbot, in the year 1672 (being then an old man), stated, that he was descended from John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury (who was born in 1413, no less than 259 years prior) who had a son, Gilbert—who had a son, John—who had a son, John, who had a son, Sherington, who was his, Sir Gilbert's father.

Sir Gilbert, in addition to this descent, sets out his uncles, his brothers, and sisters, his first cousins, their children, and their grandchildren.

He states that his father died about 1640 (which is, perhaps, not the fact, for his Will is not dated until 2nd Dec., 1642) and with the exception of stating, that he, and his brother Sherington, and Sherington's son, were "now living 1672" (being the date of the pedigree), there is not a single date in the entire pedigree, commencing with the Earl born in 1413, and concluding with Sir Gilbert's grandnephews, and infant cousins, living in 1672, and embracing no less than eighty-six persons, male and female, and nine descents or generations.

There is not only no date of any single Birth, or Marriage, or (with the perhaps, erroneous date of 1640, already noticed) of Death, but, there is no reference to any place, where any one Birth, Marriage, or Death, or Burial took place. I do not consider the entries "*dyed in Ireland*"—"Slayn in the Palatinate," as exceptions to this statement.

The Pedigree also purports to show, that notwithstanding, Sir Gilbert was able to shew such a variety of information upon distant Ancestry, as scarcely born cousins, he was not able to state the Christian names of his Mother-in-Law, or of his Sister-in-Law, or of his 4 Brothers-in-Law.

This analysis shews that Sir Gilbert's pedigree, as entered in the Benefactors' Book, is defective in all those points, which can alone give inward evidence of its truth; it is wanting in dates, in names of places, and of persons, which, in very many cases, must have been known to Sir Gilbert, and it contains statements, which Sir Gilbert could not have known, except by doubtful hearsay, or by investigating records or documents, which should have been mentioned: for a Heralds pedigree, compiled from documents, is not evidence, as the documents themselves should be produced.

Although, the Heralds have no power to compile Pedigrees, which are to have the effect of legal evidence, except under the Royal Commission by which Visitations were held by them, and under other Royal or Parliamentary authority, yet, it is to be expected, that, as the Claimant's Case depends upon the Benefactor's pedigree being received, it will be offered in every possible light, and, it may be contended, that the authority for compiling the pedigrees in the Benefactors' book, authorized the compilation of the pedigrees in a similar way to what the Heralds were accustomed to compile the pedigrees in their Visitations, when Collaterals and the issue of Collaterals, are occasionally introduced, although, the Royal Licence for compiling the Benefactor's Book, speaks only of an authority "*to register Descents, Marriages, and Issue*" of the Benefactors.

But, it will be seen that this view cannot be maintained, and the investigation of the point, has afforded indirect corroborative evidence of the statement, before submitted to you, that the Heralds in compiling the Benefactors' Book, exceeded their authority, when they recorded *Collaterals*, and their issue.

I have before me, a Commission, directed to the Heralds, dated the 9th of Charles I., 1633, authorizing a Visitation, and the Variation in the authority, from that given for compiling the Benefactor's book, is most important.

By this Commission of Charles I., the King grants unto the Heralds "full power, licence, and authority, not only to enter upon reasonable "request, and at reasonable times in the day, into all Churches, Castles, "Houses, and other places, at their discretion, to pursue, and take knowledge, survey, and view of all manner of Arms, Cognizances, Crests, and "other devices of Arms, of all and singular subjects, as well Bodies politic "as others, within our said realme, of what estate, dignity, or degree, or "mystery soever they be, lawfully authorized to have, use, or bear any such "Arms, Cognizances, Crests, and other Devices, with Notes of their Descents, PEDIGREES, and Marriages, and the same to enter of record, "in a Register Book of Arms, according to such order as is prescribed "and set forth in the offices, charges, and others, taken by our said Servants, at their several Creation or Coronation."

The variation between a *descent*, and a genealogy of collaterals is apparent in a sentence, which I met with, whilst in the course of compiling these notes:—

"High, as was her descent, wealthy and powerful, as ever the numerous "branches of her Family."

—*Knight's Biography of Shakspere, in the National Edition of Knight's Pictorial Shakespere, Book I., page 6. London*, 1850.

Johnson defines "Pedigree—Genealogy," and he defines "Genealogy—History of the Succession of Families." The word, Pedigree, is not in *The Encyclopædia Britannica, Edit.* 1823, but the word, Genealogy, is defined to be "An enumeration of a series of Ancestors, or a Summary Account of the relations and Alliances of a person or family, both in the direct and collateral line."

So that, whilst we learn from this Commission of Charles I., that under the authority, to take notes of "*Pedigrees*," the Heralds are justified in recording Collaterals, so, also, we learn that under the Commission for compiling the Benefactor's book, of the Benefactor's "*Descents, Marriages, and Issue*," they were not authorized to compile *Pedigrees*, including *Collaterals*.

There are not wanting instances, to prove great incorrectness in the Heralds' pedigrees; an example is shown in the *Gentleman's Magazine for Sept.*, 1829, p. 216, where Robert Arundel, whom his father, Sir John Arundel, 1. Edw. VI., 1547—8, calls in a deed of grant, "*filius meus bastardus*," is entered by the Heralds, as "*Robertus Arundel de Camborne, filius secundus Johannis Arundel militis.*"

If we consider the object of The Benefactors' Book, it will be found, that the Talbot pedigree, is not in accordance with the *intention* of such a Record, but is opposed to it. Its object was to show the gratitude of the Heralds to particular Benefactors, by preserving their memories, their Ancestors, and their children; but, it was not intended to record Individuals, who were not Benefactors, and who, if they desired to be recorded, could become Benefactors, and, the limitation in the King's Licence, is in correspondence with this view.

Maize Hill,

June 16, 1857

Charter of Edward I. to Chester.

—;o:—

Edward by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers and all his Bailiffs and faithful People Greeting.

We have inspected a Charter of Confirmation which the Lord Edward formerly King of England, our Grandfather made to the Citizens of our City of Chester in these words:

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and faithful People Greeting.

We have inspected a Charter of Confirmation which the Lord Henry of famous memory, formerly King of England, our Father made to the Citizens of Chester in these words:

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, Earl of Anjou, To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and faithful people Greeting.

We have inspected a Charter of Ranulph, formerly Earl of Chester in these words:

Ranulph, Earl of Chester, To his Constable Dapifer, Justices, Bailiffs, and all his Barons, and all his men, French and English, as well future as present Greeting. Be it known to you all that I have given and granted and by this my present Charter confirmed to all my Citizens of Chester, all Liberties and all free Customs which they ever better and more freely or quietly had in the time of any of my Predecessors, and especially Acquittance, and Release of Recognizance and Proportment in the City of Chester for ever; and that if any Citizen of my aforesaid City should die, his Testament reasonably made, should be held firm and valid wheresoever he should die. And that if a Citizen should make a purchase of any thing, in open day and before Witnesses, and a Follower afterwards should come from France or England who might reasonably challenge the purchase, the Citizen who made that purchase should be quit of me and my Bailiffs losing only and returning what he purchased if otherwise he cannot satisfy the Seller.

But if the Follower should come from Wales who might reasonably challenge the thing purchased, he should restore to the Citizen the price of the hing purchased which the said Citizen might reasonably shew to have himelf given for the thing purchased.

And that if a Citizen in the aforesaid City should lend to any one his Chattels it should be lawful for him to take a distress in that City for the ecovery of his Chattells without requiring a License from the Sheriff or thers, my Bailiffs. And if any Citizen of the aforesaid City in my Service hould be killed, there shall be done with his Chattells, as if he had made a easonable Testament. All these aforesaid Liberties and free Customs, I ave given and granted to the aforesaid Citizens, and by this my present Charter have confirmed to them and their Heirs; To have and to Hold of me and my Heirs freely and quietly and peaceably for ever, and I prohibit all persons from henceforth disturbing them or their heirs under forfeiture to me of Twenty pounds. These being Witnesses, Roger Constable of Chester, Ralph de Montalt Seneschal of Chester, Ralf of Mainwaring, William and Robert Patrie, Philip of Orreby, Richard and William Howel, Richard Phiton, Liulph of Twamley, Ranulph of Danch, Waren of Vernon, Robert the son of Picot, Peter the Earl's Clerk, Richard Pisce, Herbert of Pulford, William of Verdon, Thomas the Clerk, and many others at Chester.

We therefore holding firm and valid, this Gift and Grant do grant the same for us and our heirs, and with our Seal confirm it as the Charter of the aforesaid Earl of Chester reasonably witnesseth. These being Witnesses, I. Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, Simon de Mortfort, Almaric de St. Amand, John de Plessis, Richard Fitz Hugh and others. Given under the hand of the Venerable Father R. Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor at Westminster, the 8th day of December, in the 22nd year of our reign.

We have have also inspected a certain other Charter of Confirmation which our aforesaid Father made to the aforesaid Citizens in these words:

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, To his Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and faithful people Greeting. We have inspected a Charter of Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln in these words:

Ranulph, Earl of Chester. To his Constables, Dapifer, Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Knights, Bailiffs, and all his men both present and future Greeting. Know ye that I have granted, and by this my present Charter confirmed to my demesne men of Chester, and their Heirs that no one shall buy or sell any kind of merchandize, which may come to the City of Chester by Sea or by Land, excepting themselves and their Heirs, or by their permission, unless at Fairs holden on the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and at the feast of St. Michael. Wherefore I will that my aforesaid Men and their Heirs have and hold the aforesaid Liberty of me and my heirs for ever, freely, quietly, honorably and peaceably, and I prohibit, upon pain of forfeiture to me of Ten pounds, to be taken to my use all persons from hindering or disquieting them, in respect of the said Liberty. Witnesses the Lord H. then Abbot of Chester, Philip of Orreby then Justice of Chester, Guarin of Vernon, William de Venables, Peter the Clerk, Roger Mainwaring, Hugh and Thomas Despencer, Alured of Mulingen, William Pincerna, Norman Pantulph, Ada of Yeland, David of Malpas, Joscelyn of Hellesly, Richard of Kingsley, Hugh and Geoffrey of Dutton, Master Hugh, and many others.

We therefore the aforesaid grant holding firm and valid, Do for us our Heirs grant and confirm the same. These being Witnesses, R. of Poictou and Cornwall, I. de Lacy Earl of Lincoln and Constabl Chester, Humfry de Bohun Earl of Essex and Hereford, Stephen Segrave, William de Cantilupe, Bertram de Criol, Almaric de St. Am Peter de Mauley, Geoffrey Despenser, John of Lexinton, John Ges and others. Given under our hand at Westminster the 23rd day October, in the 23rd year of of our reign.

We moreover the Gifts and Grants aforesaid holding firm and valid for us and our heirs, as much as in us lieth grant and confirm to aforesaid Citizens, and their heirs Citizens of the same City as the afo said charters reasonably witness.

Moreoverer we have granted for us and our heirs to the aforesaid Citiz our aforesaid City with all its appurtenances, Liberties and free Custo To hold of us and our heirs to them and their aforesaid Heirs for eve

Rendering therefore annually to us and our heirs at our Exchequer Chester one hundred pounds, that is to say one moiety thereof at Michael, and the other moiety at our Exchequer of Easter.

And we have granted to them for us and our heirs, that they and th aforesaid heirs may choose from among themselves Coroners in the C aforesaid, as often as may be necessary, who shall take oath befo the Mayor of the same City, that they will faithfully make and execute t attachments of the pleas of our Crown, arising within that City, and t liberty of the same and other things, which to the office of Coroner the appertain,—and that they may have the pleas of our Crown of those w purchased within the liberty of the same, to be pleaded before the May and Bailiffs of the said City, in our Court of the same City, and that the may receive the amerciaments, and all other things which to us belong i this behalf, as we heretofore have been accustomed to receive the same.

Moreover we have granted to the same Citizens for us and our heir that they and their aforesaid heirs may for ever have Sok Sak Tol an Theam, Infangethef and Outfangethef, and that they be free throughou our whole land and power from Toll passage, Lestage, Murage, Pannag Pontage, and Taillage of Wool, and Danegeld, Geywit, and all other cu toms, as well in England as in all other our lands. And that they or thei goods in whatsoever places they may be found in our land or powers shal not be arrested for any Debt for which the Fides Jussores or Principal shall not remain Debtors. And that they our Citizens shall not for the trespass or forfeiture of their Servants be amerced in their good or Chattel found in the hands of their Servants, or deposited in any place by thos Servants, so far as those things shall be sufficiently proved to be their own.

And if those Citizens or any of them shall depart this life testate o intestate, We or our heirs will not cause their goods to be confiscated to us but their heirs' Executors or next friends shall have them entirely so far as the said Chattels shall consist of those of the deceased; provided nevertheless that there be had sufficient notice or evidence of the said Heirs Executors or Friends.

Moreover we have granted to our aforesaid Citizens that no Bailiff or Minister of us, other than the Bailiff of the same City shall make any summonses, attachments, or distresses within the liberty of the City aforesaid or exercise the office of Bailiff, unless in default of the same Citizens, or their Bailiffs aforesaid.

And if any one be taken or attached within the liberty of the aforesaid ity for any matter whatever, he shall be led to our prison of the same ity, that is to say at North Gate and not elsewhere, and there he shall emain and be kept until according to the Law and Custom of the same ity, he be there delivered.

We have also granted as much as in us lieth to the same Citizens, that hey may build upon the void places within the liberty aforesaid, and therwise appropriate them to themselves and their advantage thereof nake, and the issues thenceforth arising, they may have and receive to their irm of the aforesaid City.

Saving nevertheless to us and our heirs our demesne Lands there.

Wherefore we will and formally enjoin for us and our heirs, that our aforesaid Citizens and their heirs, Citizens of the same City, shall for ever have and hold our aforesaid City, with all its appurtinances, liberties, and free customs whatsoever.

Rendering therefore annually to us and our heirs at our Exchequer of Chester, one hundred pounds, to wit one moity at our Exchequer of St. Michael, and the other moity at our Exchequer of Easter.

And that they have all the liberties and acquittances aforesaid to them by us granted as is aforesaid.

These being Witnesses, the Venerable Fathers, W. Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, I. Bishop of Carlisle, Roger le Bigod Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, Otto of Grandison, Walter of Beauchamp, Steward of our Household, John of Metingham, Peter of Mallore, William Howard, John of Mark, Peter of Tadington and others.

Given under our hand at York, the 12th day of June, in the 28th year of our reign.

We moreover the Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, and acquittances, aforesaid holding firm and valid, grant and confirm the same for us and our heirs, as much as in us lieth to the aforesaid Citizens and their heirs and successors, as the aforesaid Charters reasonably testify.

Moreover willing to confer a further favour in this behalf to the same Citizens, we have granted to them for us and our heirs that although they or their Ancestors have before these times used the Liberties or Acquittances aforesaid, or some of them otherwise than they ought to have done, or perhaps have not fully used them, nevertheless the same Citizens and their heirs and Successors shall henceforth fully possess and enjoy all and singular the Liberties and Acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor of the Charters and Confirmations aforesaid, without hindrance or impediment of us or our heirs, or of our Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other, our Bailiffs or Ministers whatsoever.

These being Witnesses, The Venerable Father I., Bishop of Ely our Chancellor, Henry Earl of Lancaster, Roger of Mortimer, Gilbert Talbot, John de Roos, Steward of our Household and others.

Given under our hand at Worcester, the 25th day of December, in the 1st year of our reign.

[Endorsed] August 1849 25th. December, 1. Edward I., 1273. Charter of Liberties to the Citizens of Chester, dated 25 December, 1273. The fair copy written in a vellum bound book, and sent to Mr. F. Maddock August 28, 1849. S. G., fos. 30. C. for Finchett Maddock, Esq.

Charter of the Black Prince to Chester, 1355.

———:o:———

EDWARD, first begotten son of the illustrious King of England and Franc. Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester.

To the Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Justices, Sheriffs and all his Bailiffs, and faithful Servants, of the whole of the County of Chester Greeting,

We have inspected a charter, which our said Father made to the Citizens of our City of Chester in these words.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs, and Faithful Subjects Greeting.

We have inspected a charter of Confirmation, which the Lord Edward formerly King of England, our Grandfather, made to the Citizens of our City of Chester in these words.

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs, and Faithful people Greeting.

We have inspected a charter of confirmation, which the Lord Henry, of celebrated memory, formerly King of England, our Father, made to the Citizens of Chester in these words:—

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Acquitaine, Earl of Anjou. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs, and Faithful people Greeting.

We have inspected a charter of Ranulph, formerly Earl of Chester in these words:—

Ranulph, Earl of Chester. To the Constable Dapifer, Justices, Bailiffs and all his Barons, and all his Men, French and English, as well future, as present Greeting. Be it known to all of you, that I have given and granted and by this, my present Charter, have confirmed to all my Citizens of Chester, all Liberties, and all free customs, which they ever, better, and

nore freely, or quietly, had in the times of any of my predecessors, and especially acquittance and release of recognizance and proportment appqitamenti; Ormerod's translatlon), in the City of Chester for ever. quitanicam et relaxacoem recognicors et apportamenti in Civitate Castram) And, that, if any Citizen of my aforesaid City, should die, his Testament easonably made, should be held firm and good, wheresoever he should die. And, that if a Citizen, should make any pulchase in open day, and before Witnesses, and a Follower afterwards, should come, whether French or English, who reasonably disprove (disrationare) the purchase, the Citizen who made that purchase, shall be quit of me, and my Bailiffs, losing only, and returning what he purchased, and otherwise he shall not make satisfaction to the Seller. But, if a Follower should come from Wales, who should awfully disprove the purchase, he shall restore to the Citizen, the price of he thing purchased, which the same Citizen could lawfully prove to have himself given for the thing purchased. And, that if a Citizen in the aforesaid city, should lend to any one his chattels, it should be lawful for him to take a distress in that City, for the recovery of his chattels, without requiring a license from the Sheriff, or others, my Bailiffs. And, if any Citizen of the aforesaid City, should be killed in my service, there shall be done with his Chattels, as if he had made a reasonable Testament.

All these aforesaid Liberties and free customs, I have given and granted to the aforesaid Citizens, and by this, my present Charter, have confirmed to them and their Heirs. To Have, and To Hold of me, and my Heirs, freely, quietly, and peaceably for ever. And I forbid that anyone disturb them, or their Heirs, therefore, upon forfeiture to me of Twenty pounds. These being witnesses: Roger, Constable of Chester—Ralph de Montalt, Steward of Chester—Ralph of Mainwaring—William and Robert Patrie—Philip of Orreby—Richard and William Cordel—Richard Phitton—Liulph of Twamley—Ranulf of Danok—Warin of Vernun—Robert, the son of Picot—Peter the Clerk of the Earl—Richard Piste—Herbert of Pulford—William of Verdon—Thomas, the Clerk, and many others. At Chester.

We, therefore, holding firm and valid, the aforesaid Grant and Concession, do for us, and our heirs grant the same, and by our Seal, we confirm it as the Charter of the aforesaid Earl of Chester, reasonably testifies. These being Witnesses: I, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester—Simon de Montfort —Almeric de St. Amand—John de Plessetis—Richard Fitz Hugh, and others. Given under the hand of the Venerabie Father R., Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor at Westminster, the 8 day of December, in the 22d year of our reign. We have also inspected a certain other Charter of Confirmation, which our aforesaid Father made to the aforesaid Citizens in these words:—

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs, and faithful people Greeting.

We have inspected a Charter of Ranulf, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, in these words:—

Ranulf, Earl of Chester, To his Constable Dapifer, Justices, Sheriffs, Barons, Knights, Bailiffs, and all his men present and future Greeting.

Know ye, that I have granted, and by this, my present Charter, Have confirmed to my demesne men of Chester, and their heirs, that no one shall buy, or sell any kind of merchandize, which, shall come to the City of Chester, either by Sea, or by Land, excepting themselves, or their heirs or

by their permission, unless at the Fairs, holden at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and at the feast of St. Michael. Wherefore, I will that my aforesaid men, and their heirs, have, and hold the beforesaid Liberty of me, and my heirs, for ever, freely, quietly, honorably, and peaceably, and I forbid, upon pain of forfeiture to me of Ten pounds, to be taken to my use from all persons disquieting them in respect of the said Liberty. Witnesses: the Lord Henry, then Abbot of Chester, Philip of Orreby, then Justice of Chester, Gwarin of Vernon, William of Venables, Peter the Clerk, Roger of Memegar, Hugh and Thomas Despencer, Alured of Muling William Pincerna, Norman Pantulf, Ada of Teland, David of Malpas Jostram of Hollesby, Richard of Kyngeslegh, Hugh and Geoffry of Dutton Master Hugh, and many others.

We, therefore, holding firm and valid, the afsd. Grant, Do for us, and our heirs, grant and confirm to the same.

These being Witnesses: R., Earl of Poictou and Cornwall, I. de Lacy Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester, Humfry of Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hertford, Stephen of Segrave, William of Cantilupe, Bertram of Grioi Almeric of St. Amand, Peter of Manley, Geoffrey Dispenser, John o Lexington, John Gabant, and others.

Given under our hand at Westminster, the 23 day of October, in 23 year of our reign.

We, moreover, holding the aforesaid Gifts and Grants, firm and valid, Do for us, and our heirs, as much as in us lieth, grant and confirm to the aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs, Citizens of the same City as the aforesaid Charter reasonably witnesseth.

Moreover, We have granted for us, and our heirs, to the aforesaid Citizens our aforesaid City with all its appurtenances, liberties, and free customs.

To Hold of us, and our heirs, to them and their Heirs aforesaid for ever.

Rendering therefore, annually to us, and our heirs, at our Exchequer of Chester, one Hundred pounds, that is to say, one Moiety at our Exchequer of St. Michael, and the other moiety, at our Exchequer of Easter.

And we have granted to them for us, and our heirs, that they, and their heirs aforesaid, may choose from among themselves, Coroners in the City aforesaid, as often as there shall be occasion, who shall take oath before the Mayor of the same City, that they will faithfully make and execute the attachments of the pleas of our Crown arising within that City, and the liberty of the same, and other things which there appertain to the office of Coroner.

And that they may have the pleas of our Crown of those who purchase within the same liberty, to be pleaded before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said City, in our Court of the same City, that they may receive the amerciaments and all other things which appertain to us in that behalf, as we heretofore have been accustomed to receive the same.

We have granted, also, to the same Citizens for us, and our heirs, that they, and their heirs aforesaid, may for ever have sok sak tol and theam in fangenthef and out fangenthef.

And that they be quiet throughout our whole land, and power from toll, passage, lastage, murage, panage, pontage, and taillage of wool, and Danegeld Geywit, and all other Customs, as in England, as in all other our lands.

And that they shall not arrest them, or their goods, wheresoever they may be found, in places in our land, or power, for any debt of which the Pledges, or Principals, shall not remain debtors.

And that they our Citizens, shall not for the trespass, or forfeiture of their servants, be amerced in their goods or Chattels, found in the hands of their Servants or deposited in any places by those servants, so far as those thing shall be sufficiently proved to be their own.

And if those Citizens, or any of them, shall depart this life, testate or intestate, We, or our heirs, will not require their goods to be confiscated to us, but their Heirs, Executors, or next friends shall have them entirely, so far as the said Chattels shall consist of those of the deceased, provided nevertheless, that there be had sufficient notice or Evidence of the said Heir's Executors or Friends.

Moreover, we have granted to our aforesaid Citizens, that no Bailiff or Minister of us, other than the Bailiff of the same City shall make any Summonses, attachments, or distress, within the liberty of the City aforesaid, or exercise the office of Bailiff, unless in default of the same Citizens, or their Bailiffs aforesaid.

And, if any one be taken, or attached within the liberty of the aforesaid City for any matter whatever, he shall be led to the prison of the said City, that is to say at North Gate, and not elsewhere, and there he shall remain and be kept, until according to the law and custom of the said City, he be thence delivered.

We have also granted, as much as in us lieth, to the same Citizens, that they may build upon the void places, within the liberty aforesaid, and otherwise appropriate them to themselves, and use to their own advantage, and the issues thenceforth arising, they may receive and have to their firm of the aforesaid City.

Saving, nevertheless, to us, and our heirs, our demesne lands there.

Wherefore, we will, and firmly enjoin for us, and our heirs, that our aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs, Citizens of the same City, shall for ever have and hold our aforesaid City, with all its appurtenances, Liberties, and free customs whatsoever.

Rendering, therefore, annually to us, and our Heirs, at our Exchequer of Chester, one hundred pounds to wit, one moiety at our Exchequer of St. Michael, and the other moiety at our Exchequer of Easter.

And that they have all the Liberties and acquittances aforesaid to them by us granted as is aforesaid.

These being Witnesses: The Venerable Fathers W., Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, I., Bishop of Carlisle, Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, Otto of Grandison, Walter of Beauchamp, Steward of our Household, John of Metingham, Peter of Malloxre, William Haward, John of Merk, Peter of Cadington, and others.

Given under our hand at York, the 12th day of June, in the 28th year of our reign.

We, moreover, the Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, and acquittances aforesaid, holding firm and valid, grant and confirm the same for us, and our heirs, as much as in us lieth, to the aforesaid Citizens, and their heirs and Successors, as the aforesaid Charters reasonably testify.

Moreover, willing to confer a further favor in this behalf, to the same Citizens, We have granted to them, for us, and our heirs, that, although they, or their Ancestors, have before these times, used the Liberties, or acquittances aforesaid, or some of them, otherwise than they ought to have done, or perhaps have not fully used them, nevertheless the same Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, shall henceforth fully possess and enjoy all, and singular the Liberties and acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor of the Charters and Confirmations aforesaid, without hindrance, or impediment of us

or our Heirs, or of our Escheators, Sheriffs, or others our Bailiffs, or Ministers whatsoever.

These being Witnesses: The Venerable Father I. Bishop of Ely, our Chancellor, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Roger of Mortimer, William Talbot, John de Roos, Steward of our Household, and others.

Given under our Hand at Worcester, the 25 day of December, in the 15 year of our reign.

Moreover, we, holding firm and valid, the aforesaid Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, and Acquittances, Do for us, and our heirs, as much as in us lieth, grant and confirm to the aforesaid Citizens, and their heirs and successors, as the aforesaid Charters reasonably witness.

Moreover, being willing to confer a further grace on the same Citizens in this behalf, We grant to them, for us, and our heirs, that, although, they, or their Heirs, or Predecessors, have used the Liberties and Acquittances aforesaid, or some of them before these times, otherwise than they ought, or, perhaps have used them less fully, that on that account they shall not henceforth be in any manner troubled by us, our heirs, or any of the Ministers of us, or of our Heirs, but we totally pardon for us, and our Heirs, to the same Citizens that trespass.

Moreover, we have granted for us, and our Heirs, to our same Citizens, that they their heirs and successors, shall henceforth fully enjoy and hold all and singular the Liberties and Acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor of the Charters and Confirmations aforesaid, without hinderance or impediment of us, or our heirs, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or any other our Bailiffs, or Ministers whomsoever.

We also have granted, that the aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, may have all Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, within the Liberty of the City aforesaid, which extend to the value of Thirty pounds, and within, and of Chattels of such persons which exceed such value of £30, and all the residue we will have the same.

We have also granted to our same Citizens, that henceforth the Mayor for the time being of the City aforesaid, shall have the office of our Escheator, within the liberty of the same City, and be our Escheator, so that every Mayor aforesaid, at the time when he shall become Mayor, shall come into our Exchequer at Chester, and before our Justice, or his Deputy, and the Chamberlain of us, and our Heirs, or solely before the Chamberlain, and shall make oath for the faithful executing the said office, and rendering therefore to us there a faithful Account thereof.

Moreover, because in the aforesaid Charters granted to the aforesaid Citizens, certain lands [within] the limits or bounds to which the precincts of the said City extend, and within which they ought to exercise the Liberties of the same City are not specified, on account whereof, the said Citizens were disquieted, and also hindered often times in respect of using the liberties granted to them as we have been informed. We, being in like manner, willing to provide in this behalf, for their indemnity and quiet, have granted for us, and our heirs, to the same Citizens, that the divisions, metes, and bounds of the aforesaid City, and of the liberty of the same, be henceforth held and observed within the limits and bounds underwritten, and be henceforth for ever had and held for the divisions, metes, and bounds of the City aforesaid, and that the liberties of the same City at all times hereafter, be exercised within the same places and limits, and unto the same according to the force, form, and effect of the Grant of the same Liberties, by our Predecessors and Progenitors, and by ourselves, made to the same Citizens

without hindrance of us, or our Heirs, or of the Justices, Chamberlains, Sheriffs, Escheators, or other Ministers whomsoever, of us, or our Heirs, that is to say, From Claverton Lode, opposite the bridge of Iron (ferror), and so ascending by a certain brook to the Green Ditch, likewise called the Mere Ditch, following that ditch to a certain way, which leads from Bromfield towards Chester, unto the Old Ditch, near a certain Marle pit (Marteram) and so following that ditch towards the northern part, unto a certain way which leads towards the Western parts, between the land of Robert of Bradeford, and the land of Michael Scot, unto the head of that ditch, and so following the land of the aforesaid Robert of Bradeford unto the land of the Prioress and Nuns of Chester, which same land was formerly of Thomas Doniers, and then following a certain brook into a certain way which leads from Chester towards Kynarton, and beyond that way unto the vill of Lache, and so by the middle of that vill, on the northern part, unto Londe Pool, in Salteney, likewise called Black Pool, and so following that *Pool* unto the Water of Dee, and then from across that water unto a certain stream on the other side of the same water of Dee, descending, into the same water at the Pool bridge, and so following that stream unto the Stone Bridge, and then unto the Bache Pool, and so following the stream of the Water of the Bach Pool, to a certain *brook*, called Floker's Brook, and so following Floker's Brook unto Bispe Ditch, and so following that towards the Eastern part, and afterwards following that ditch towards the Southern part, unto the way which leads from Stanford Bridge towards Chester, following that way to a certain ditch, on the Eastern side of the Chapel of Boghton, and then to the way which leads from Chester towards Torperlegh, following that way, leaving the grange of the Lepors on the Eastern part, unto the Hollow Way which leads to Pother Bache, under the hill of the Water of Dee, and so following the bank of that water unto Huntingdon Wood, and then to the bridge of Iron aforesaid.

We have, moreover, granted to the aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, that they henceforth as heretofore, they have peaceably been accustomed, may make attachments in the Waters of Dee, between Chester and Arvaldesey, for toll, and other Customs and dues, to the same Citizens appertaining, and being carried away, also for trespasses made in Ships, being in the said Water acoording as it flows and reflows within the places aforesain.

These being Witnesses: The Venerable Father R., Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, Bartholomew of Burghersh the Younger, our Justice of Chester, John of Conkefield, Nigel Doryng, our Chamberlain, Edmund Wauncy, Steward of our Household, Hugh de Venables, John de Legh, Peter de Thorneton, Knights, John of Brunham, the Younger, our Chamberlain of Chester, and others.

Given under our Hand at Chester, the 9 day of May, in the 28th year of the reign of our Very Dear Lord and Father King of England and the fifteenth of France.

[Endorsed] August, 1849, Dated 9 May, 28. Edw. II., 1353. (2). Charter of the Black Prince. The fair copy written in a Vellum bound Book, and sent to Mr. F. Maddock, Aug. 28, 1849. S. G. Translated August, 1849. Grimaldi for Finchett Maddock, Chester.

RALP

SIR M

99.
WAL

WICK

Notes to Pedigree of Grimaldi.

———:o:———

[Endorsed] Pedigree of Grimaldi, as descended from The Andersons of Bradley Hall, Durham; for printing; given me by my Brother Stacey in 1824. Queries. To begin earlier than with Sir Francis.

This Sheet is printed to accompany Surtees' *History of the County Palatine of Durham.* For the earlier line of the Anderson Genealogy, as well as part of this pedigree, vide vol. II. S. G.

Mem: for Mr. Oliver. Who was the Marquis Grimaldi, Minister of Spain, who died in 1733? Mem. Our tradition of the 3 Brothers? Was he son of The Doge of Genoa? What Books are to be procured at Genoa? As to His Arms, His Writing? What are the arms of all the Grimaldis, Mr. Oliver knows?

Does any Register at Genoa, mention the birth of an Alexander Grimaldi, and if so, who was he? To what branch or Family did he belong? Is it worth while making this search, and what does Mr. Oliver think it would cost searching?

Mem: December 1, 1824. How very clearly, by fair presumptive reasoning and analogy, has S. G. cleared this up, to me, I may indeed say, perfectly, excepting for the absence of the Registers. W.G.

I think, if the Emigrator had come from Genoa, he would have had his son christened by the name different from his own, such being the custom. Not invariably by any means.

Ages of Marriages: S. G.'s, 35—Wife, 23. Father, 32—Mother, 34. Gd. Father, 25—Gd. Mother, 27. Gt. Gd. F., 46—Gt. Gd. M., 19—total 138 and 105, divided by 4, gives an average of 34½ and 26. Maternal. Gt. Gd. F., 29—G. G. G. M., 22.

Proof of Alexander Grimaldi's marriage. Old Roger's Will. Miss Simpson's Letter to W.G. Arabella's Baptismal Register.

Proof of Alexander the second's Birth. Miss Simpson's Letter. John Simpson's Will. His age, as corresponding with the baptism of Arabella, his age to be proved by the burial certificate. His name, the same as his father's, and the belief of no other Grimaldi's then existing in England.

Arms of Grimaldi: Lozengy argent and gules. Vide Menestrier, a
all French and Italian Heralds. Ancient Grimaldi (anno 644) 3 ea
displayed, gules, beaked and membered azure. See *Liste des Connesta*
de France, 1592, and other French Heraldical books. Arms of Ande
of Bradley: Gules, 3 oak trees argent. See Edmonson's *Heraldry*, En
ving of them in Brand's *Newcastle*, and Surtees' *Durham*.

[Shield of Arms]: 1, Grimaldi. 2, Ancient Grimaldi. 3, Grimaldis
England. 4, Anderson. 5, Dent. 6, Barker. 7, Willis. 8, Eason.
as the first. ? To be described Heraldically.

1. "John," in Surtees' *Durham*. Daughter and Heiress of Willia
Dent. Died 1673. Arms: argent on a bend, 3 fusils ermine. S
Edmonson's *Heraldry*. Married at Barnard Castle, Durham, 19 Ma
1636. Buried 26 October, 1673.

2. Of Bradley Hall, Durham, and Sirmond, Northumberland, and Ne
castle-on-Tyne. Baptized 1614. Died 1679, æ 65. See foregoing Pe
gree. See *Journals of the House of Commons*, 13 July, 1647, where S
Francis income is stated at £480 in fee, £46 for 14 years, £60 for 3 lives, a
£400 for 8 years. Total £986 per annum, besides personalities. See Bran
Newcastle, for particulars of him, and all the Andersons. M.P. for Ne
castle-upon-Tyne, 1678, and 1660, a noted loyalist, was taken in Ar
against the Parliament, and fined £1200. Sheriff of Newcastle, 164
Mayor, 1662, 1675. Sir F. A., Knt., at the Charter House, London, May 1
1603, Herald's Office. Compounded for his estates in 1685, for £1200.

3. Of Bradley Hall. Baptized 1652—3 (Surtees). Born 1652. Sher
See Pedigree in Surtees' *Durham*. See Brand's *Newcastle*.

4. Of Northumberland. Married 1681. Died 1691. See Pedigree
Surtees' *Durham*.

5. Baptized 1642.

6. Baptized 1650. Buried 1679.

7. Died s. p. 1723, æ. 66. By will, dated 1723, proved at Durha
20 June, names his neice, Dorcas, then wife of Alexander Grimaldi,
Legatee. Owner of Bradley. Born 1657.

8. Married 1705. Buried 1710.

9. Baptized 1654. Buried 1681.

10. Died 1668.

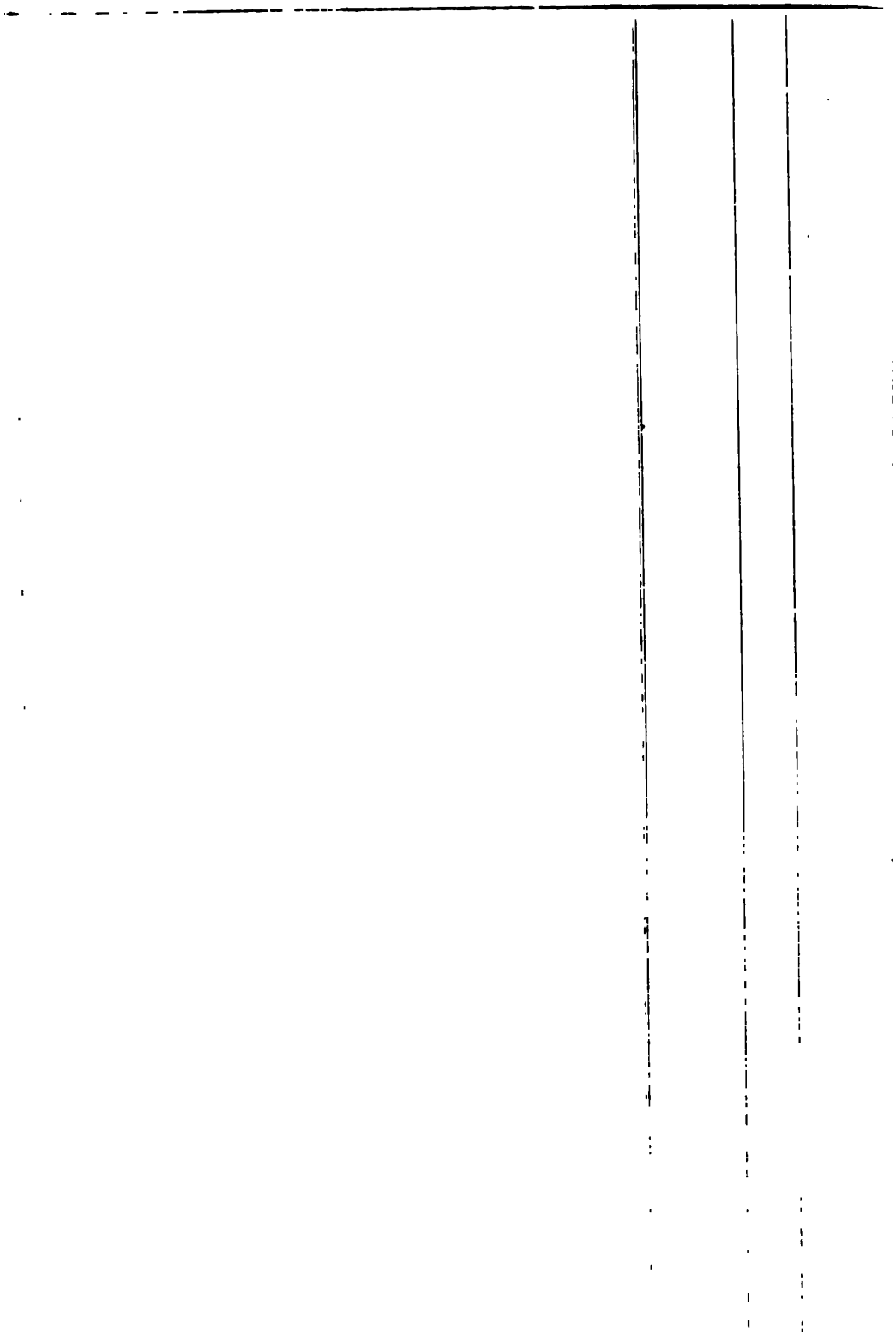
11—12. Both died young.

13. Of Cocken, Durham, Knight. See Surtees' *Durham*. See Ba
netages title, Milbanke. Born 1634. Heralds' College. His sister
believe) married Lord Hollis.

14. This branch is set forth, because, it has been accidentally omitt
by Mr. Surtees, in his *History of Durham*. Vide Baronetage's title, M
bank, Lord Hollis. See Surtees' *Durham*, 5 February, 1686. Baptiz
1651.

15. Youngest daughter, Baptized at Ryton, Durham, 1685. Coheiress
the Anderson and Dent families, on the death of her brother Franc
Married circ. 1705. Named in the will of her uncle Roger, in 1723, a
then described as wife of Alexander Grimaldi. This marriage is furth
proved by the baptismal register of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in 1709,
her daughter, Arabella Grimaldi, in which she is called "the daughter
Alexander Grimaldi, by Dorcas, his wife." This marriage brought t
Anderson and Dent Arms to the Grimaldis.

16. Of the foreign princely family of Grimaldi of Italy. See *Gen*
logica Gentis Grimaldæ. Paris, 1647. Anderson's *Royal Genealog*



Miscellaneous Writings
Part IV
Corrections

The numbers of the paragraphs on pages 665. 666. 667. 668 are incorrect

p. 665 omit the figures '29'

p. 666 the nos. 31 to 65 should have 1 deducted from each

p. 667 the nos. 66 to 91 should have 1 deducted from each

p. 668 the nos. 92. 93. 94. 97 to 114 should have 1 deducted from each

oreri's *Dictionnaire*, &c., et multis aliis. Born circ. 1664. Resided in ɔndon some years prior to 1699, and most probably (it is said) for many ars previously. From his writing, he is then judged to have been between ı and 40. See his portrait, mentioned in Gulston's *Catalogue*, page 165, ɪ 9. His portrait is in the possession of Stacey Grimaldi. The late ɪintseller, Richardson, had an interleaved copy of *A Catalogue of British ɔrtraits*, for the purpose of adding to its list, those heads, which in his ıding, came into his possession, he has noticed this head, and classed it ıder the title of "The Effigies of Princes, Ambassadors, Philosophers, istorians, and other Persons of Genius and Learning, of foreign nations, ıo are entitled to a place in a collection of British Portraits," and in a ɔrk, which Mr. Richardson had been many years compiling, he mentions e name of this Alexander Grimaldi. A Roman Catholic, see *Gentleman's 'agazine*, vol. lxxxiv., p. 648. Buried at St. Pancras, Middlesex, June 2, 32. From an MSS. book, written in excellent English by him (A. G.) titled *A Boke of several curious receipts, experienced, and made by me, lexander Grimaldi, Londino*, 1699. It is to this ancestor's extravagance, at his Descendants are indebted for the dissipation of the Grimaldi and nderson family properties. He was of one of the noblest families in ırope, and is reported to have fled from Italy, on account of Civil Comotions and Wars, possibly the destruction of Genoa by Louis XIV. It is id he bore for his arms, azure, a Lion rampant, holding a sword all proper, ·est a Saracen's head; possibly for distinction of branch, on his coming England, or, for concealment. His sons and grandsons bore the same, ıt his great grandsons have used them only as a quartering. The lion and ·ord are the Simpson crest, and were used in error by my Father. S. G. 26.

17. Baptized 1684. Obit. after 1698, s. p., only son and heir on his ath, and his uncle Roger's, his sisters had the Durham estates. Miss mpson in her Letter, says, "soon after he came of age," say in 1705? ımarried.

19. Named in the will of Roger Anderson, Esq.

20. Of Heaton, Esquire, first husband.

21. Baptized 1683. In 1704, called wife of Ralph Anderson, in her ıcle Matfen's will. See Letter of Miss Anne Simpson to W. Grimaldi.

22. Captain B. Clayton, second husband.

23. In right of wife of Bradley Hall. Born 1680. Obit. 31 December, 32, æ. 52, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Buried at All Saints, Newcastle.

24. Baptized 1682. Married 1705, æ. 23. Died 1748, æ. 66. Buried All Saints, Newcastle.

25. Buried 1663. Heralds' Office.

26. Succeeded 1680. Died 1698.

27. Died 1704.

28. Born 10 December 1706.

29 Went to France, 1719, for the purpose of Education. Educated at Convent at Bruges. From family tradition. A curious tapestry Pocket ɔok, said to have been worked by these sisters in the Convent, is in the ssession of Stacey Grimaldi, and in a blank sheet, at the beginning of e before mentioned MSS. book, is the following memorandum, "Jueliet le n 1719, Mademoiselle Grimaldi est arrivé a Calais, et est allee apprendre lesiner chez M. Louis Deschassier."

31. Daughter of John Barton of Gloucester; first wife. Married circ. 37.

32. Of London. Born in London, 2 November, 1714. Baptized a: Martins in the Fields, London. Educated at Bruges, in Flanders. Mar 1737 and 1752. Legatee in 1786; named in the will of his cousin, J Simpson of Bradley Hall. Buried April 1800, in Bunhill Fields, æ. The first protestant of the family. Died intestate. His portrait is in possession of his grandson, Stacey Grimaldi. His children state he born in the house occupying the site of Francis Hotel, King St Covent Garden, but, he is not registered as baptized in the parish. birth, may however be proved, from the letter of Anne Simpson of Bra to his son W. Grimaldi, from his having an annuity left him for his life the will of his cousin, John Simpson of Bradley Hall, and from the reg of his burial, where he is stated to be aged 86, which date corresponds with baptism of his sister in 1709. It is believed there is no other family of name in England at this period.

33. Second wife, daughter of John Barton of Gloucester. Born i Married 1748. Buried in Bunhill Fields Grounds, Middlesex, 1774, O December 18, æ. 53. See *Life of Wesley*. From the letters of her nep William Barton, and Mr. Archdeacon Barton, her Grandnephew to Sta Grimaldi. Her portrait was in her son William's possession.

34. Went abroad in 1735. Reported to have died there unmarried.

35. Buried at Hammersmith, 1766, æ. 66. See *Gentleman's Maga* vol. xxxvi, p. 139. His portrait is in the possession of Stacey Grimaldi

36. Educate at Bruges, see No. 30.

37. Buried 1728.

38. Buried 1750.

39. Born 1709. Died 1730, æ. 21, see his epitaph.

40. Of Bradley Hall. Died 1786. In his will, dated 1786, he lea an annuity to Alexander Grimaldi, his cousin. Will proved at Doct Commons, May, 1786.

41. Daughter of Richard Clutterbuck. Died 4 August, 1783.

42. Named in the will of Roger Anderson, Esquire.

43. Died 1705, æ. 20, unmarried.

44. First wife.

45. Married 1708. Died May, 1748.

46. Second wife.

52. Married her cousin.

55. Of Demsdale, Durham.

56. Died unmarried.

57. Born 1738. Baptized at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middles She died about 182—.

58. Baptized at S. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middlesex. Buried at B hill Fields, 1774. He left issue.

59. Baptized at S. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middlesex. Buried at H ton, 1788: a bachelor.

60. Baptized at S. Paul's, Covent Garden, Middlesex, July 21, 1 Married at Allhallows, London, 24 August, 1770. Buried June, 17 St. Luke's.

61. She died February, 1806, æ. 67.

62. Baptized 1739. Died unmarried.

63. Baptized at St. Leonard's, Middlesex. Died, s. p., 1822. Buried Bunhill Fields.

65. Baptized at St. Leonard's Church, Middlesex. Died 1780, s. p.

Born 1749. Baptized at S. Leonard's Church, Middlesex. Married, at St. James', to John Denton, and has issue. Put this in the next, draw the line of issue.

Born 1750. Baptized at St. Leonard's Church, Middlesex. Married bruary, 1784, at St. Clement's, to John Hodsdon. Both alive, 1824. amily.

. Born 1753. Baptized at St. Leonard's Church, Middlesex. Died arried, 1802.

. Born 21 August, 1751, in St. Leonard's, London. Married at Maid-, Kent, November, 13, 1783. See *London Magazine* for 1783. It ld be remarked for the sake of identity, that, having come to England he purpose of his marriage, from Paris (and having no residence in land), where he had resided since 1777, he is described in the Register f the "City of Paris." Anno 1824. See *Red Book* title, Kings and al Household. See *Royal Exhibition Catalogue*, for nearly the last century.

. Born at Stroud, 14 December, 1749. Surviving child and sole ess to Lewis Barker, Esq., of Rochester, Kent (the son of Randolf Barker, ., of St. Botolphs, London, of his Majesty's navy), by Frances Willis, daughter and coheiress (with her sister Mary, wife of Sir Alexander ling, Bart.), of Robert Willis, Esq., of Stroud, who was the son of ert Willis, Esq., of Stroud, and which Robert married Frances Eason, neiress. Died 6 June, 1813. Buried in Bunhill Fields rial Ground. *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxiii., pt. i., p. 597. Se. .so Probates of Wills of the Barkers and Willises, and two famil[redacted] *ies*, with Entries mencing 1689, in possession of her descendan[redacted] Her portrait is in possession of her son, Stacey Grimaldi. By this marriage, the Grimaldis came entitled to the Barker, Willis, and Eason Arms.

73. Born May 14, 1754. Married her cousin. Alive, and with no issue 24.

75. Born November, 1755. Married 1784. Died 1822. Buried at St. mes'.

77. Born 25 July, 1758. Unmarried, 1824.

78. Born 1 September, 1760. Died February 10, 1763. Buried at nhill Fields.

79. Born in St. Leonards, Shoreditch, 10 October, 1762. Married at eptford Church, 1802. Died in Rotherhithe, 4 October, 1854.

80. [Of the King's Yard, Deptford. Had issue, John, born 1792, at otherhithe. Ralph, born 1792. James, born 1796. Thomas Westall, rn 1799. William, born 1801. Samuel, born 1805, died 1825.]

81. Of Bradley Hall. Married 1768.

82. Daughter of Earl of Strathmore.

83. Died 1793.

84. Born July 12, 1771, Allhallows, London Wall.

85. Born April 30, 1773, Allhallows, London Wall.

86. Of London.

87. Born December 10, 1774, at St. Luke's. Dled an infant.

88. Born January, 1780. Died an infant. Born and buried at S. Luke's.

89. Born December 14, 1775, at St. Luke's.

90. Born May, 1778, at St. Luke's.

91. Born at Maidstone, Kent, April, 178—, baptized there. Married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. September 13, 1809. Alive, 1824. no issue.

92. Of Maidstone.

93. Born December, 178—. Baptized at St. Margaret's, West... London. Alive, and unmarried, 1824.

94 Born 18 October, 1790. Baptized at St. James' Parish, L... Alive and unmarried, 1824. [Married 1825. Died 1863, leavi... children]

97. Born 16 March, 1792. Baptized at St. James', Piccadilly. D... Albemarle Street, St. George's. March 21, 1807, æ. 15. Buried at B... Fields.

100. [Married, and had issue].

103. Wife of Lord Forrester.

104. Present Baronet. Married 1777.

105. Married 1769. Died 1818.

113. Born 1792. Married 1815.

114. Born 1787. Married 1805.

[The paragraphs and notes enclosed in square brackets, and a ve... names in the Pedigree, have been added when the Articles tained in these volumes were printed. A.B.G.]

End of Part IV.